20.05.2025

A Sustainable Food Systems Partnership: the FOODPathS' way



Hugo De Vries
INRAE &
FOODPathS Coordinator

Putting all pieces
together: how to make
the Prototype SFS
Partnership puzzle

Slido.com #Festival2025





What has been presented before?

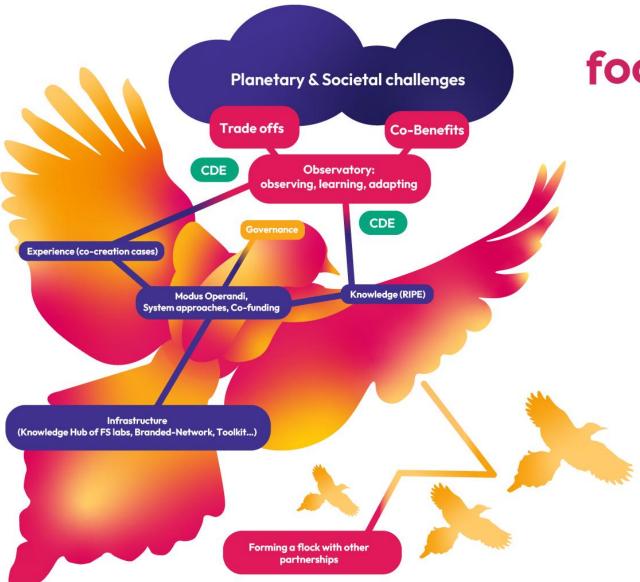


- SRIA:
 - Sharing a vision on collective and inclusive actions
 - Accelerating the transition to sustainable food systems as mission for Research and Innovation and exploiting Observatories
 - Focusing on changing the ways we eat, manufacturing, distribute, connect and govern food systems
- Following co-funding strategies and food system approaches
- Developing A Knowledge Hub of local food system labs
- Branding networks of universities with a common sustainability chart
- Caring for trade-offs and seeking co-benefits with other partnerships
- Linking Research and Innovation, Policy and Education (RIPE)
- Communicating, disseminating and exploiting findings interactively and comprehensively



All components of our Bird/Manual

foodbaths



oodpaths

RIPE: Research, Innovation, Policy, Education

CDE: Communication, Dissemination, Exploitation

'What is the Manual about?'



1. On one hand it tells a story/narrative of the 'bird(s)' symbolizing partnerships on sustainable food systems

2. On the other hand it is a guide for all (to be) involved in partnerships

Narrative: Where does the bird need to fly to? ('What do we (as individual and professional) & our children want?')

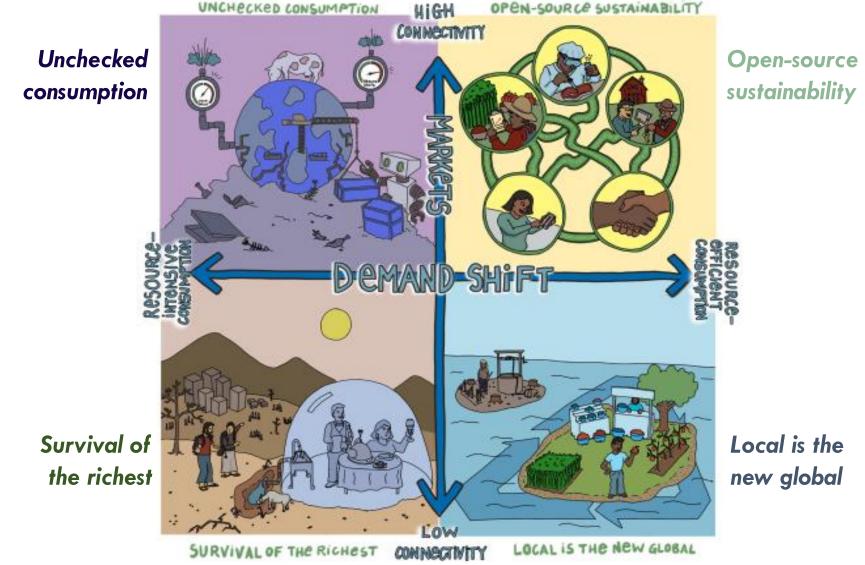






Healthy food for all, anytime, everywhere, as commodity, commons and right; why still a question?

What will the bird view in the future? food paths



The answers define the partnership's narrative



- (As mentioned before) Our partners showed that there are numerous examplary sustainability-oriented partnerships, playing serious GAMES between planetary & societal boundaries.
- They continuously increase their flying performance, not as individual but as a flock; they will change landscapes and patterns!

FOODPathS' narrative, in short:

'Endless growth is not an option; De-growth is temporarily needed, but demotivating; Playing serious games as flocks of birds – and continuously improving performance – between planetary and societal boundaries will inspire everybody, everywhere, anytime.' (FOODPathS Festival, 2025)



Why the metaphor of a game?

- All citizens like to play and are familiar with it
 - Rules (a legislative framework, SDG's but with lower and upper limits, F2F aims),
 - Playing fields (our cultural (food) heritage differ, but are connected (dietsrestaurants, trade)
 - Players (need for complementary skills in teams/partnerships (& beyond) to perform),
 - Pieces (what our planet is able to provide)
 - Moves (our creative actions, human-driven and Al supported, but not overdone)
 - Time (pressure to act now, and think about future generations),
 - Win or lose (only 'wins' are awarded, but from 'lose' one can learn and be inspired)

Fecusing & Cooking & Consuming & Digesting Rules: regulations and incentives

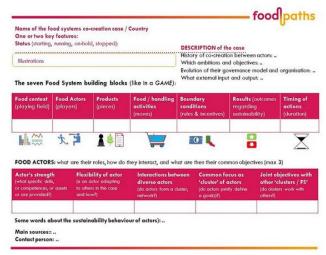
GHG, waste...

Modified from: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tifs.2022.03.027

Moves

(in Food)

- All people can thus describe their food systems similarly, hence we can learn, interact, exchange, join forces,...
- But.... 'Football is easy, but the most difficult is to play easy football'; 'Football is a game of errors; who make the most loses, who make the least wins; it is as simple as this.' (1977, Johan Cruyff). The same holds for food system approaches.
- Hence, we need to continuously work on our performance in food systems for sustainability.





2. The Guide: the objective of the Manual and how does it look like?



- The Manual is intended for all who like to start / work-in a diverse-multistakeholder partnership and want to know what to consider and how
- The Manual provides basic 'instructions' about all partnerships components:
 - 'Introduction'
 - ii. Followed process and main insights per step'.
 - iii. 'Concluding remarks'
 - iv. 'Critical success factors'
- Two components of the bird are only partly presented, which need attention:
 - A. Modus operandi
 - B. Governance Model





Modus Operandi: "The Backbone of The Partnership" Damien Guimond and Emmanuelle Lagendijk, IT





What is Modus Operandi? The framework guiding how the Partnership executes tasks and manages interactions to achieve project outcomes efficiently.

Why it matters: ensures all activities are aligned with our strategic goals, facilitating seamless integration of actions across different areas of the partnership.





"How we practically achieve our set objectives."



M.O.: Practical Features like:





Communication Processes:

Dialogues* within the partnership through communication channels (crucial due to diverse actors)



Financial and Contractual Management:

How do resources and agreements align with project goals (transparency due to different funders and beneficiaries)?



Intellectual Property Management:

From theory to practice AND how it can boost our actions (who is owner of what in a multi-actor FS team?)



Administrative
Management:
Streamlining
administrative tasks in
multi-actor networks
using different practices



Monitoring and Evaluation:
Improving project management through Food System approaches, KPIs and feedback loops to head in a sustainability direction

*but, but ... not losing creativity



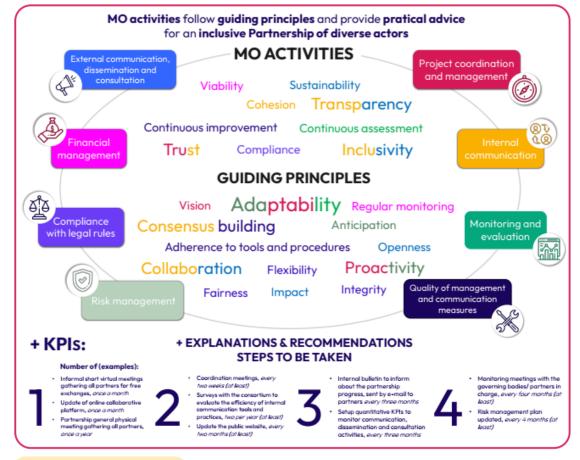
Others? (HRM-collective intelligence approaches; shared infrastructure; top-down-bottom-up management, ...

Deliverable D2.5: A wealth of information, with needs and preferences of FS actors

M.O.: Practical recommendations:



 All features have been discussed with divers actors and translated into guiding principles, practical advice and recommendations (figure)



Design: Emmanuelle Lagendijk and Damien Guimond, INRAE Transfert What do MO recommendations enable?

- The protocol fosters trust, inclusivity, and adaptive learning, turning strategic ambitions into coordinated action.
- By applying and tailoring the MO, partners can enhance coherence, accountability, and impact across all levels of the sustainable food system.
- They offer a scalable and transferable operational backbone to support emerging partnerships like FutureFoodS in navigating complexity.

Governance & 'inclusivity'?



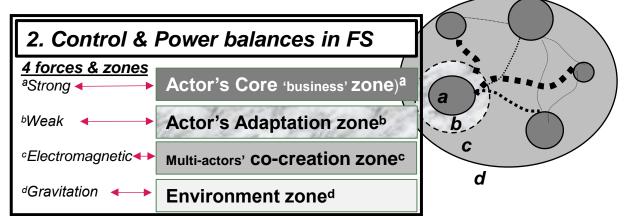
Definition of food systems governance for sustainability: 'the continuous process of orchestration of policies and (multiple) food systems consisting of diverse interacting actors, respecting (in) formal rules and striving to provide food for all, in equitable and environmentally-friendly ways, at any time and in any context'*; and based on the following 4 elements:

1. The interactions between a diversity of actors that defined a partnership.

1. Interactions between actors in a single Food System, e.g. strong (• • • •) or weak (..........)

2. The control and power balances in food system partnerships.

management & sustainability sciences meet physics & food sciences

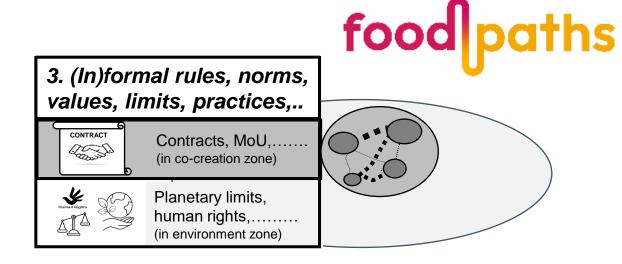


Donner et al. (2024). Towards sustainable food systems: a review of governance models & innovative conceptual framework. Discov Sustain 5 https://doi.org/10.1007/s43621-024-00648-x

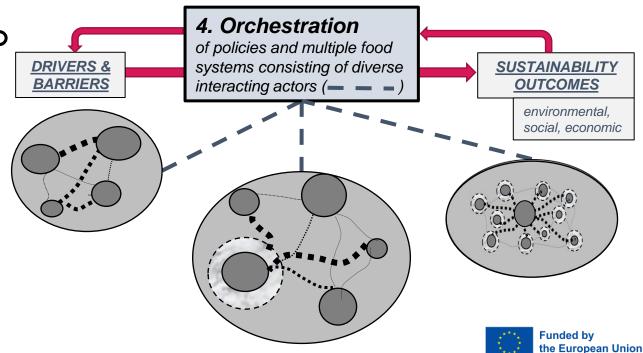


Governance (II)

3. The (in)formal rules, norms, values, limits, and practices that set the scene for partnerships to operate.



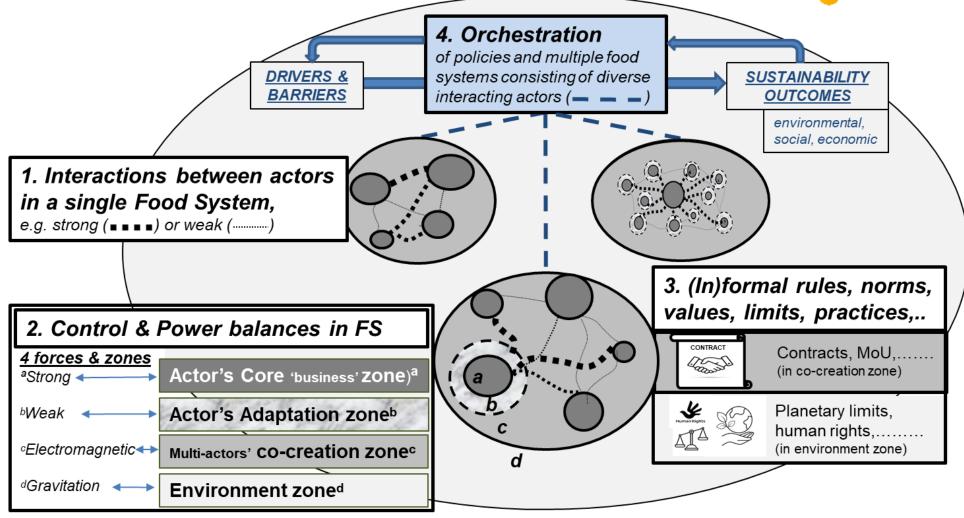
4. The orchestration of all activities to face challenges, jointly orchestrate actions, and reach sustainable outcomes.



*Ref. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s43621-024-00648-x</u>

Overall: a new governance model for SFS:





Ref. Donner, M., Mamès, M. de Vries, H. (2024). Towards sustainable food systems: a review of governance models and an innovative conceptual framework.

From governance model to architectures foodpaths with practical issues included

• The need for different governance organs:

executive body, governance council, advisory boards, EC, (Int.) Networks, taskforces, consortium partners, ...

Connections between organs:

flow of information, flow of material assets

Scales of operations for Knowledge Hubs of FS Labs:

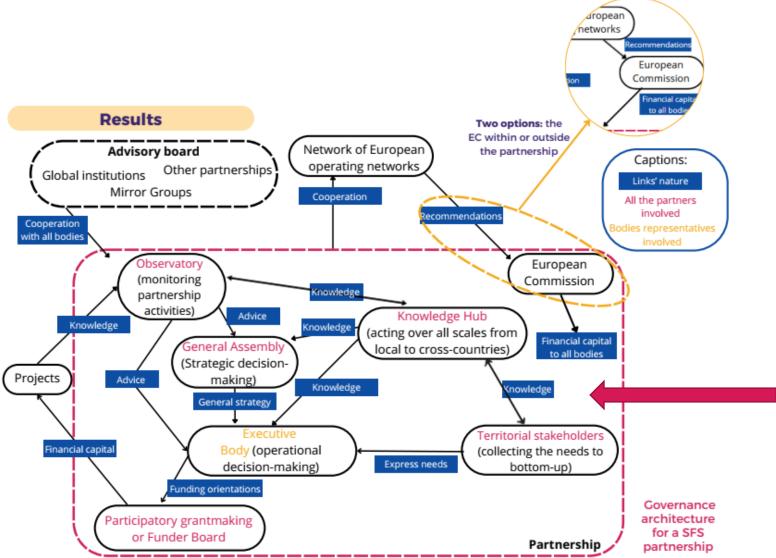
embedded locally and connected EU-wide & globally

Involvement of territorial stakeholders / the societies / citizens:

their voice count!

The translation in a governance architecture:





Especially here, new investments and actions (e.g. supported by Partnerships with help of the EIB, etc.) could stimulate territorialized, public-private-academic-philanthropic ecosystems for R&I in food and the bioeconomy!

SRIA > RIPE > How to Proceed?

food paths

How to make all these lessons visible, criticized, improved, having local and global impact in RIPE pillars, motivating & respecting others to join and beautiful creative as well, and generating a snowball effects?

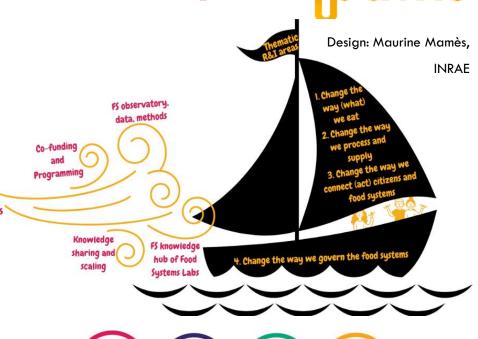
instead of following:

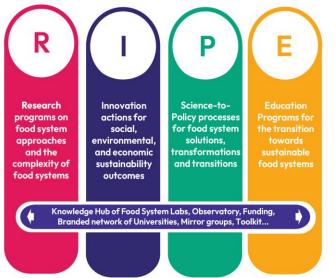
- 'post-truth stories & misinformation'
- exclusion principles...

OR:

- only complex scientific theories (note that the SRIA has 'simple themes')
-

The Manual is then hopefully of support!





Design:



That is up to you; your feedback is needed!

Thank you very much for your attention & enjoy the sessions

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20 May 2025 14:00 - 15:30

Your questions on the FOODPathS Prototype





20 May 2025 14:00 - 15:30

Time for a coffee but...







Relax with the FOODPathS quiz!



WE'LL BE BACK SOON

That's your chance for having a coffee





20 May 2025 16:00 - 17:30

The framework around: the SFS Partnership Prototype into a context





Send your questions!





Slido.com #Festival2025

The framework around: the SFS Partnership Prototype into a context



Presenting: A context for the food systems partnership in Europe's possible new narratives



Erika Staël von Holstein

Re-Imagine Europe

Erika Staël von Holstein is the Co-Founder and CEO of Re-Imagine Europa (RIE), specializing in depolarization and the societal impact of narratives. She is a member of the Spanish government's International AI Advisory Council and Co-Founder of Europe's first Narrative Observatory (NODES.eu) to combat disinformation and polarization. With two decades of experience bridging science, policy, and society, she works on fostering dialogue and trust among diverse stakeholders. Her initiatives aim to strengthen European resilience, democracy, and social cohesion through inclusive collaboration.



The framework around: the SFS Partnership Prototype into a context



Presenting: The potential role of Partnerships in Europe: a fragile relationship



Caroline de Gruyter

Journalist

Caroline de Gruyter is a Europe correspondent and columnist for NRC, based in Brussels. With over 20 years of experience covering European politics, she also writes for Foreign Policy, EUobserver, and De Standaard and is a member of the European Council on Foreign Relations. She has reported from Gaza strip, Jerusalem, Geneva, Vienna, and Oslo and is the author of several books, including a bestseller on the comparison of Habsburg Empire and the EU.



The framework around: the SFS Partnership Prototype into a context



Presenting: Beyond public funding: the role of philanthropy in shaping the future of food systems



Marco Cucé Philea

Marco Cucé is a Programme Officer – Climate Collaboration at Philea, supporting the European Foundations for Sustainable Food and Agriculture network and the European Philanthropy Coalition for Climate. He previously worked with the UNFCCC, the Green Climate Fund, the European Commission and PFAN. He holds Master's degrees in Paleoclimatology (Utrecht University) and Climate Science and Policies (King's College London).



Beyond public funding: the role of philanthropy in shaping the future of food systems





What is philanthropy?

Advance public interest across fields

Bridges local & global efforts

Enables collaboration & experimentation



European philanthropy at a







175,000

Registered public-benefit foundations

€516 bn

Assets and endowments

€76 bn

Annual expenditure



Why philanthropy matters in (food) systems transformation?

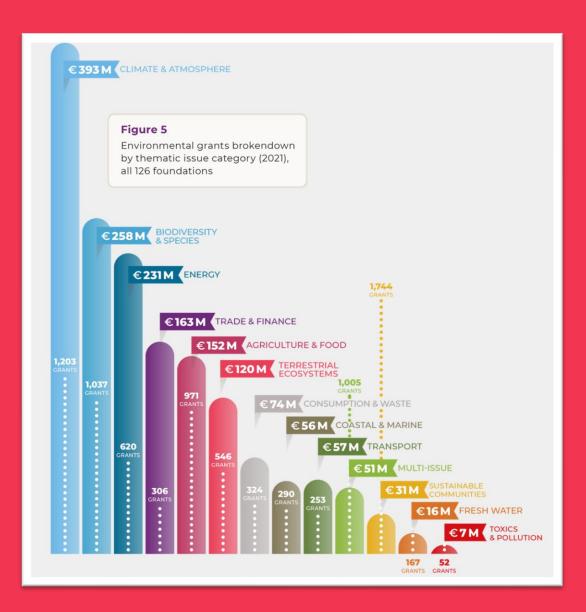


Long-term perspective & risk "appetite"

Trust-based & participatory approaches

Core & flexible funding Innovation & early-stage financing





Research area	Expenditure in Euros
Natural science (N=118)	148 331 726
Engineering and technology (N=86)	309 343 675
Medical science (N=258)	1 417 570 899
Agricultural science (N=39)	84 224 026
Social and behavioural science (N=149)	217 171 337
The humanities (N=103)	38 333 832
Other (N=51)	39 823 010
Unknown	2 246 967 617
Total expenditure on research	4 501 766 122



Multi-layered & multi-sectoral approach

- > From local to global
- Movement building
- > From production to consumption







Philanthropy alone cannot fix global food systems, but it has the power to ignite transformation



FOODPathS Festival

The framework around: the SFS Partnership Prototype into a context



Presenting: Accessibility and affordability as pillars of a resilient food system



Esteban Arriaga Miranda

European Food Banks Federation (FEBA)

Esteban Arriaga Miranda is CEO of the European Food Banks Federation (FEBA). Based in Brussels, he has led humanitarian efforts with the EU, War Child, and others across the Middle East, Africa, and the Caribbean, and has advised the European Commission.





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Esteban Arriaga

CEO, European Food Banks Federation - FEBA























Agenda

- 1. Poverty and social exclusion in the European context
- 2. Environmental Stewardship
- 3. Founders of Food Banks: Pioneers of Circularity
- 4. Accessibility & Affordability in Practice
- 5. Social Value & SROI Highlights
- 6. Pillars of FEBA
- 7. Reflection Points
- 8. Next Steps & Call to Action



Food Access and Distribution

"Starvation is the characteristic of some people not having enough food to eat. It is not the characteristic of there being not enough food to eat."

Amartya Sen, Poverty and Famine: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation



Poverty and social exclusion in the European context

733 million

people malnourished globally

9.5 % of EU citizens

(≈ 44 million people) could not afford a meal with meat, fish or a vegetarian equivalent every second day

94.6 million people in the EU

(21 % of the population) were at risk of poverty or social exclusion, exacerbating food-access barriers

Ensuring universal access and affordability is essential for resilient food systems

Food insecurity in Europe undermines health outcomes, educational attainment and social cohesion



Environmental Stewardship

Fighting Food Waste at Scale

FEBA members redirect surplus food from landfills to people in need—tens of thousands of tonnes saved annually.

Lowering Carbon Emissions

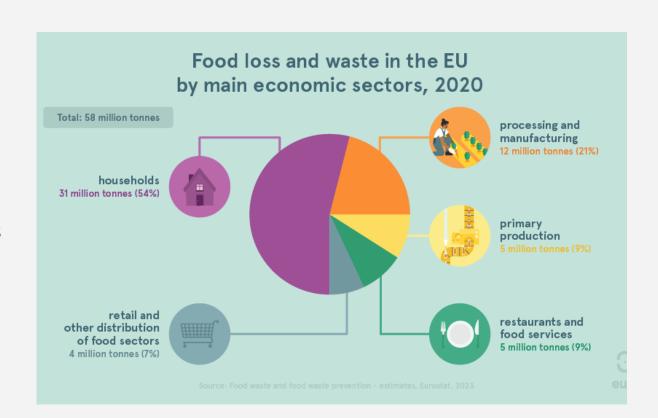
Redistributing food avoids the emissions linked to production, transport, and decomposition of wasted food (e.g., 10,698 tCO₂e avoided in the UK alone).

Enabling Circular Food Systems

Food banks are at the heart of a circular and sustainable food model, transforming waste into value and reinforcing EU climate and food strategies.

Quantifying Environmental Impact

Environmental benefits are increasingly embedded in FEBA's Social Return on Investment (SROI) metrics—linking human well-being with planetary health.





Pioneers of Circularity and Sustainable Food Systems

A historical mission

Food Banks began in the 1960s as grassroots responses to hunger and food waste; the first Food Banks in Europe were founded in France and Belgium from 1984 respectively by Bernard Dandrel and André Hubert . FEBA was founded in France in 1986 to coordinate efforts across European countries and was moved to Brussels in 2018.

Circular by design

Food Banks intercept surplus food from all stages of the supply chain—agriculture, manufacturing, and retail. Instead of becoming waste, this food is redirected for consumption, embodying a circular economy model.

Social impact

Millions of people across Europe benefit from Food Banks. They work with thousands of partner organisations, such as shelters and community kitchens, to ensure access to nutritious food for those in need.



Environmental impact

By diverting food from landfills, food banks reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to climate change mitigation.

Collaborative efforts

FEBA works with European institutions to develop policies that facilitate food donation and reduce food waste, while promoting social inclusion measures for people at the risk of- or experiencing poverty.



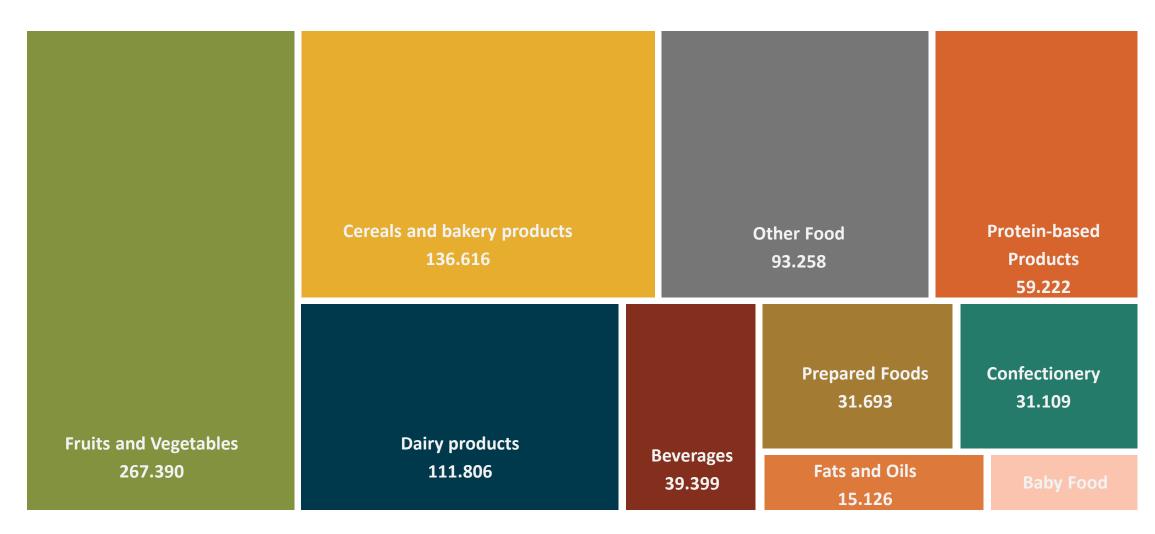
How FEBA is reducing Food Insecurity Across Europe





Accessibility and Affordability in Practice

Food Matrix - Food In by category in 2023 (tonnes)





People, Planet, and the Power of Redistribution

Social Value and SROI as Measured by FEBA Members

Category	UK	Belgium	Netherlands
SROI Ratio	£5.72 : £1	€7.92 : €1	€12 : €1 (implicit, x12 of all inputs)
Net Social Value	£225,230,009 total social value	€338,207,509 total social value	Not explicitly quantified
Food Redirected	53,894 t redistributed	23,036 t redistributed	Not specified
Meals/Beneficiaries served	128.3M meals; 1,076,669 people	≈ 45M meals/year; ~193,000 people/mont	h 180,579 clients (2023)
Cost Savings Split	£117.6M (52%) to state; £107.7M (48%) to beneficiaries	Not split, but includes ~€2,179/household (expense) and ~€9,971/person (health) savings	Savings on food, healthcare, mental health, waste management
Carbon Avoided	10,698 t CO₂ avoided	Embedded in SDG 'Climate Action' (avoided waste)	Included in €12 return (via surplus redistribution)
Volunteer & Community Impact	£5.72 : £1£209 impact per beneficiary; major wellbeing uplift; 38% of value from community services	Network of 10,000+ volunteers; social jobs; strengthened local support structures	Strong volunteer base; value from social reintegration of unemployed; surplus valorisation







Volunteers Membership Partnerships



Pillars of FEBA

Volunteers: Powering Daily Solidarity

- Over 90,000 volunteers mobilized across Europe
- Volunteers handle food delivery, sorting, and distribution
- Reinforce social bonds and dignity through shared meals and events
- The value of volunteer contributions: €3–5 billion in savings (compared to the cost of paid labor)

Membership: a united network

- FEBA unites 300+ Food Banks across 30 European countries
- Members exchange best practices, innovations, and insights
- Local expertise combined with regional solidarity for scalable impact



Partnerships: Leveraging Shared Responsibility

- Collaborations with governments, NGOs, and private sector partners
- Enable redistribution of food, funding, and technical resources
- Partnerships amplify impact, enabling long-term sustainability



Reflection Points – Emerging issues and changing needs

Bridging the gap in nutritious access

Fresh produce and proteins are often unaffordable for low-income families. Food Banks help make these essential items accessible through targeted redistribution.

Meeting demand for healthy foods

Food Banks identified high demand for eggs, meat, fish, and plant-based proteins—nutritious but often priced out of reach for vulnerable households.

Low interest in non-essentials reflects real needs

Products like sweets and soft drinks are less requested, showing that affordability isn't just about price—it's about access to meaningful, nutritious food.

Affordability shapes availability

Country-specific price differences impact what people can afford. When retail prices are high, demand for donated dairy, fruits, and vegetables rises sharply.

A fair green transition

Climate-related reforms must be designed to avoid exacerbating inequality or excluding vulnerable communities.

Rising demand, declining support

Food banks face growing demand for aid while experiencing a drop in food and financial donations.

Food Banks as systemic actors

Food banks are evolving beyond food aid, playing a crucial role in social cohesion, community resilience, and environmental stewardship.

Sustainability through nutrition focus

Food Banks actively invest in items that maximize health benefits and meet actual demand, creating a more inclusive and sustainable food support system.



Next steps and call to action

Recognise Food Banks as **core actors** in sustainable food systems—not just for social aid, but for environmental and economic resilience.

Scale up **public-private-community partnerships** to strengthen
redistribution networks, reduce
food waste, and enhance impact.

Integrate Food Banks into **policy frameworks** on health,
environment, and social inclusion to
reflect their multi-dimensional
value.

Support a **just ecological transition** by aligning climate goals with the protection of vulnerable groups and food equity.

Empower communities through volunteer engagement, local ownership, and shared responsibility across sectors.

Promote access to nutritious, affordable food by investing in fresh food logistics and addressing structural barriers like energy and digital poverty.

Measure and communicate the true social and environmental return of food recovery and redistribution to influence investment and policy decisions.



Thank you!





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European Food Banks Federation



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FOOD BANK

















FOODPathS Festival

20 May 2025 17:30 - 19:00

Networking cocktail & Posters





Posters



















Your feedback is important!

food paths

food paths

Listen to the presentations and write about the 3 following

Points	Symbol
A striking issue that you can use in your work	+
An issue that you don't consider relevant for your work	-
A key question (in one sentence) regarding a presented topic	?

1. SRIA & Observatory for the SFS Partnership — Niels Halberg		
+		
?		
	2. A funding mechanism and strategies for impactful food systems R&I — Nikola Hassan	
+		
-		
?		
	3. The Knowledge Hub: Empowering Food Systems for sustainable innovation – Ariane Voyatzakis	
+		
-		
?		

Remember to leave your feedback form in the box on the registration desk!



Relax with the FOODPathS quiz!



On your way back, put FOODCastS on your headphones!







FOODPathS Festival

(THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING)



