

Meeting report - 2nd joint coalition development meeting

Collective Impact Coalition - Ghanaian Urban Food Environments

Virtual meeting- 25 February 2021

First plenary

Introduction Netherlands Food Partnership and participants

Vanessa Nigten, Knowledge Broker at the Netherlands Food Partnership - Welcome

Vanessa, NFP lead of the Collective Impact Coalition in the making, welcomed some 45 participants at this second general meeting. She explained that present was a diverse group of stakeholders from Ghana and the Netherlands that contributes to healthier food environments in one way or another, as well as several representatives from the NFP (see annex 1). While several participants were also present during the [1st joint coalition development meeting](#) in October last year, others met each other for the first time as a result of a continuing snowballing exercise to involve relevant stakeholders. By building a coalition, jointly the actors with their expertise and experience should benefit from and contribute to the shared aim: **To enable urban consumers to make healthy dietary choices.**



Central in this initiative are Food Environments, which are understood as: **The range of dimensions that can enable or restrict healthy dietary choices, by providing opportunities or constraints that influence peoples' decisions about what to eat** (FAO, 2016). (More information about food environments can be found via the links in the box on page 13). Based on all coalition input so far, NFP has developed a [draft framework](#) that gives a first impression of the many multi-faceted and interconnected issues within the food environment. Herewith the Dutch-Ghanaian coalition from a broad food systems approach can define leverage points it foresees having most potential to add value to and also internally link their respective activities throughout the coalition work. Members can jointly decide on the best sustainable solutions for lasting changes within Ghana's food system and consumers' food environment. This coalition thus does not attempt to take on *all* aspects of the framework, but just those aspects specific Dutch-Ghanaian multi-actor partnerships can have the best contribution to building on their running activities. (See [presentation slides](#) 1-5)

Meeting each other and sharing ambitions

To provide an impression of who was in the room and what kind of (shared) ambitions members have that can be taken on, all participants briefly introduced themselves to each other by sharing their name and function and answering the question: Which leverage point can you not take on alone and do you hope to address within this coalition? (1 sentence max, via Mentimeter). Answers included:

- Creating systemic change to enable businesses in the sector to flourish in a sustainable way;
- Developing and implementing clear national standards;
- Supporting the enabling environment to ensure relevant policies and practices are implemented;
- Reaching the bottom of the pyramid to support healthy and sustainable diets;
- Improving the trading and purchasing environment to enhance food distribution and access to all;
- Addressing risk factors for food towards healthy and sustainable lifestyles;
- Enhancing the enabling environment for increasing healthy food availability;
- Linking nutrition ambitions to value chain partners;
- Creating a common understanding and willingness to implement nutrition policies.

As during the first meeting in October 2020, it was underscored that looking at food systems always requires a multi-stakeholder approach and that multi-stakeholder learning is key to improve urban food environments.

Myrtille Danse, Director NFP - Latest NFP developments, and foreseen collaboration

Netherlands Food Partnership (NFP) started formally on the first of January of this year, based on the [Food & Business Knowledge Platform](#) and [AgriProFocus](#), Danse explained. **NFP aims to contribute to the Dutch ambitions regarding SDG2 by strengthening the capacity and facilitating scaling of so called "Dutch Diamond" initiatives** of different sectors: knowledge institutes, public and private sector and civil society



organisations that collaborate with international partners in Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia to respond to urgent needs to develop sustainable food systems and improve nutrition security, she added. **NFP's ambition is to provide good consolidation support for initiatives to connect for longer term bigger impact.**

The **initiative central today is** one of them and **super important** in the context of movements from rural to urban areas and the question how to manage food systems in a sustainable way. On the one hand in responding to negative trends such as climate change and resource depletion e.g. by creating different types of food production mechanisms near and in cities. And on the other to hunger, under or overnutrition in different parts of the world. Strategies should be (further) developed that allow customers to have access to more healthy and attractive food in urban areas.

Contributing to sustainable food issues is complex. There are many contributors to parts of the long term puzzle of issues in urban areas, from public and private sector to knowledge institutes. **NFP wants to help these initiatives to create collective synergistic impact and additional effects.** Searching for benefits can only be gained by real working together. In practice you often see that joint agenda setting and the start of collaboration go well. Often groups find resources by putting some money together and addressing funds. Yet, when the funds are finished, initiatives often stop and parties involved, most often farmers or poor consumers, are left alone.

To prevent this, NFP wants to support different critical factors in the collaboration. After developing the common agenda, it is important to define indicators that *measure* the effect of the collaboration by collecting data. This to celebrate direct successes and follow up effects of the collaboration. Furthermore, such collaborations often deal with long term processes. *Communicating* about successes or failures is important to keep partners interested in the importance of and engaged with the process and to reflect on how to improve it ourselves. Moreover, *resources* needed for the different phases of collaboration towards bigger long term change should be *identified and come in timely*. As unforeseen challenges will be encountered and need to be solved along the way, researchers or other types of knowledge experts analyzing parts of the process and collecting data are sometimes needed to be able to make a step towards the next level. **NFP will make sure that these topics will be on the agenda timely.** *Funding* is very important; NFP will remind you to be constantly alert regarding suitable calls for proposals, seed funding, alignment with similar initiatives, engagement of parties that have resources etc. and we will also provide support to get clarity on where to find these opportunities.

So you can expect from NFP that **we empower the people that are the leaders of change to become the real owners of leading that change.** **NFP aims to be the little Intel insight in these types of initiatives, an empowerment tool that helps the coalition to become stronger and more successful every time.** We can provide *support from our own core team*. We work very closely with our two partner organisations [The Broker](#) and [Wageningen University Center for Development Innovation](#) who have international expertise on various technical and process related issues that we can bring in. We also have some *small funds* to



support some activities in the startup phase. We can address our networks to *gather different types of information, resources and data to build on*. And we can help to bring out the coalition information to different parties to *make the initiative more visible*.

With you we want to deliver specific results that contribute to improved sustainability of the food system in Ghana. We want to collaborate and to learn together and share this with other parties in other parts of Africa, Asia or Europe, so they can use these experiences to build on further. And we want to communicate parts of our experiences and challenges to connect to policymakers, or sometimes even a general audience, to make people aware of the needs and the opportunities that exist to create bigger attention and involvement from different parties. May you have any questions about this, please let me know (contact via Vanessa Nigten). (See [presentation slides](#) 8-12)

Questions and Comments

Via reactions in the (Zoom) chat various participants underlined that they found Danse her presentation very clear and helpful. One participant congratulated the group with the initiative and underscored that it comes at the right time; food habits in the African context are shifting for the worse (e.g. more processed, low nutrient foods and fast foods) and bringing new health problems. His recent study has shown that non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes and hypertension are on the rise particularly in urban sites in Ghana. People may not be aware that they have health issues mainly caused by their food. Increasing people's consciousness about their consumption is necessary. This coalition will allow them to build awareness around this.

Alignment with partners' work and their role in this coalition

Bram Wits, Agricultural Counselor, The Netherlands Embassy in Ghana

Wits expressed to be glad to be part of the conversation. The work of the Netherlands Food Partnership shows the changing relationship between the Netherlands and Ghana; Coming from a way of working mainly through big food security programmes, now it is (internationally) recognized that only looking at e.g. food production or soil analysis doesn't work. You have to look at the whole food system. Although that makes everything much more complicated, this is the only pathway to really have lasting impact on Ghana's food system.

Additionally, the Netherlands Embassy (EKN) will change its role in the coming years, from being a donor to much more of a network broker. EKN tries to connect different initiatives and interesting people in the field. The NFP is a partner in this. Wits sees this coalition as a very good start: it helps to grow your network; it enhances your understanding and appreciation of the current system; and it also shows where we need to improve - not just in Ghana, but globally. In order to face the major challenges ahead, we are



going to need such exchange of knowledge between partners.

The role the Embassy foresees for itself in terms of funds is linking to its relevant contacts and partners as soon as the coalition comes up with initial initiatives. If this includes very concrete activities in which a Dutch company could play a role, there are some particular Dutch funds at Netherlands Enterprise Agency [RVO](#) to potentially start that. Although the EKN has no funds readily at hand, Wits sees it as his role to help good ideas find some funding. EKN supports this initiative and are glad to work together with NFP.

In this new way of working, we all need to learn. Although working in coalitions is sometimes difficult, if you really want to have results, you also have to work with people that you don't always come across naturally and that necessarily agree with. Such tensions make the solutions that we might come up with as a group much better. Therefore Wits is very happy to be part of this initiative and also really interested to see what kind of concrete proposals will come out of this group. The Embassy is then very willing to see how they can bring that further.

Ileen Wilke, Project and Business Manager, Ghana Netherlands Business and Culture Council (GNBCC)

The [GNBCC](#) is a membership organisation that facilitates trade between Ghana in the Netherlands through three pillars: organising networking activities for their 100+ members from companies and organisations; providing business support; and projects between Ghana and the Netherlands - which is where this NFP initiative fits in very well. GNBCCs role in the coalition development will be hands-on. Based in Accra, it is assisting NFP in helping the coalition to get feet on the ground - e.g. by calling, texting or visiting stakeholders' offices.

Good practice examples - Healthy Food Environments

Daniel Amanquah, Food Fortification Specialist for OBAASIMA at Sight and Life

Amanquah gave a brief overview of [OBAASIMA](#). A Seal and Campaign initiated by humanitarian nutrition think tank [Sight and Life](#) that was conceptualized and launched as a trademark symbol for quality fortified foods in Ghana in 2017 (with partners incl. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and GIZ). Looking into the prevalence of the double burden of malnutrition in Ghana, OBAASIMA realized that what is missing are fortified foods or foods that target women. Besides wanting to develop such products, the project also wanted to be different from others by creating demand for those products through marketing.

The project has two marketing approaches: 1) 'above the line', incl. outdoor billboards, radio, television and social media; 2) 'below the line', incl. a lot of trade engagement on the ground, market activations and merchandising in shops of some of the retailers who sell these products.

The initiative currently has three products on the market and two additional ones will come out in May this year. These products are marketed through commercial means. They go through production, through to



the market and are sold by retailers. Project members initially tested it in the northern region in 2018 and are now piloting it in Accra, Kumasi and in the western region. (See [presentation slides](#) 15-18 for more details).

Annemieke van de Riet, Junior Associate Urban Governance for Nutrition, Global Alliance for Improving Nutrition (GAIN)

Van de Riet shortly introduced two case studies of the international foundation GAIN [Menu of Actions: Shaping urban food environments for improved nutrition](#). This publication was produced together with Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP) and RUAF Foundation, to inform and inspire cities to transform food systems. This collection of +70 urban case studies shows different entry points to take action, e.g. to improve food access, food affordability, and examples of good intercity cooperation. The publication is currently transformed into an interactive web platform, in order to update the current case studies and include new ones, but also to link e.g. to upcoming summits. This platform is expected to be launched in July this year, and will provide room for submitting new case studies, for instance from this coalition.

Two highlighted case studies from the Menu of Actions publication (see [presentation slides](#) 20-24 for more details): 1) Improving food access by supporting urban agriculture and supply chains in **Quelimane Municipality in Mozambique** through two actions: 1) Collaboration with the municipal waste company to separate organic waste at city markets to use in urban agricultural plots, resulted in higher crop quality in over 140 family plots. 2) Strengthening agricultural markets and supply chains through e.g. training in innovative and sustainable agricultural techniques, creating a mobile phone based platform, developing a brand and communication campaigns. 2) Urban agriculture laws, ordinances, planning instruments in **Kampala, Uganda**. As a result of multi-sector stakeholder involvement, the city introduced 5 city laws to establish urban agriculture as a legal practice. Yet often policies in urban food actions, and also these ones, are not adequately being monitored and evaluated. To see the impacts several city actions have on the food environment, GAIN tries to include this on their new platform.

Explanation of coalition framework and co-lead proposal by Vanessa

The [draft coalition framework](#) entails content on various aspects of the food environment within each Action Group.

- It is based on all earlier coalition input: literature, the held meeting, and exchanges with members;
- It allows for a broad food systems approach, in order to define specific concrete leverage points a NL-GH coalition can have best added value to;
- There will be two leads per group (1 Ghanaian and 1 Dutch organisation). Many indicated their interest in the pre meeting inventory form. Preliminary decisions have been based on various aspects; willingness, time available, work content, network, NL/GH, kind of actor (government/ngo/private sector/ science), gender etc.;



- Group member division is made by NFP based on preference indicated in pre meeting form and info on members' background. Membership is open: participants can switch groups and new ones can be added;
- Leads will be assigned today if groups agree with the nominations. Roles will be assigned for the first period; it will be evaluated and others will also get the opportunity to become co-lead;
- The lead role entails being process facilitator and analysing, synthesising and bringing further group input. Nothing will be decided without joint agreements within the group;
- One lead of each Action Group will take place in the Overarching Committee. Amos Laar will tell more about this in the plenary after the break out sessions;
- Action groups can develop their own ways of working on their part of the framework;
- The coalition framework is a living structure, everyone is invited to email suggestions to NFP for sharpening and/or updating it.

Draft coalition framework:





Group work in break-out sessions

The aims of the four separate Action Group break-out sessions were three-fold: 1) For group members and co-leads to meet each other; 2) To discuss common leverage points; and 3) To have a first discussion on an action plan and planning for the coalition work in 2021.

At the start of the sessions, the co-leads briefly pitched themselves to their Action Group for approval. Thereafter under their guidance for the group discussed common leverage points. Central question was: Which leverage point you cannot take one alone, but you can start tacking on together in this group and coalition? Some considerations to take into account included: where possible, find leverage points that can have co-benefits (sectoral / rural-urban / geographic / social groups etc.); make sure to also include development of a plan for financial sustainability. The [draft coalition framework](#), previously defined leverage points and possible member contributions (included in the [meeting report of the 1st joint coalition development meeting](#)) provided the basis for the exchanges.

While these break-out sessions provided for a start of the Action Group plans development, groups were encouraged to plan follow-up online sessions together to continue discussions and finalise concrete action plans before mid April, when the Overarching Committee meeting will take place and merge them into one proposal. If demanded by the Action Groups, NFP can be present for facilitation and brokering. In the section "Final plenary" below, recaps of the main points discussed in the break-out session of each of the four Action Groups are provided. More detailed notes on each break-out session have been shared with the members.

Final plenary

Summary of Action Group discussions

The representation below of possible Action Group actions that could address specific leverage points is based on the recaps provided after the break-out sessions and a first summary of key points by Prof. Amos Laar, co-lead of Action Group 4 and represent in the Overarching Committee. Laar stated that he heard a lot of very important suggestions on where this coalition could focus on to achieve its aim, several of which cut across the different groups. Searching for alignment of these different action points in order to develop one coherent joint action plan, will be taken up by the Overarching Committee.



Action Group 1: Urban Consumer

- **Mapping the food environment:** across various social structures for targeted communication and advocacy. Important to do from the onset and across various sectors. Prof. Laar adds that he has previously attempted to do that, which can be used to build on further.
- **Investigation of which social groups need help:** in obtaining a more healthy diet, particularly in the urban environment.
- **Consideration of how food is prepared:** although food may be healthy, the way it is prepared can change that. Preparation, packaging, and distribution influence food healthiness but also consumer choices.
- **Promotion of nutritionally adequate traditional foods:** look at the true nutritional value of traditional foods. The idea is that there are all kinds of healthy traditional diets out there (an assumption the group also would like to check in itself), but these are often not being promoted, as a result of which these foods may be stigmatized. If healthy, the promotion of traditional diets includes looking at the role of culture and the influence of (social) media communication around food choices with regard to ethnic identity and healthy dietary choices.
- **Looking deeper into food choices:** healthy food availability is not enough if people do not choose those foods. It's important to engage anthropologists and social scientists to understand why people choose to eat what they do. Through such engagement we may be able to convince consumers to choose what is healthy.

Action Group 2: Trading and Purchasing Environment

- **Using appropriate technology to make healthy food more accessible:** e.g through city market composting that would enable city dwellers or nearby farmers to produce organic food. Circular organic waste systems for markets with a market driven approach can be a leverage point to make organic food more accessible and make circular production systems for organic products more visible and tangible in order to increase consumer involvement, awareness and social acceptance.
- Several related issues were discussed: e.g. **how to** organize organic waste segregation in marketplaces (and households) so that it can be collected and processed to make compost for farmers who are able to buy it and to produce organic food; and **potential cooperation** with municipal institutions and stakeholders; and potential win-win mechanisms.
- The group realised that the framework for the Trading and Purchasing Environment contains more areas with potential leverage points, such as **transportation, various outlets, logistics and urban infrastructural aspects**. In the follow-up session(s) the group will look at what their other strengths and interests related to these issues are; what they can bring on board to have the best contribution to improving trading and purchasing environments and which possible gaps in the group need to be filled. Also, consider together with Action Group 3 if the issue of waste management for organic food production might fit better in those action plans.



Action Group 3: Healthy Food Availability

- **Monitoring and testing for food safety:** to ensure that food is of good quality and healthy and because people need to have confidence in what is being sold. In light of the many issues Ghana deals with with regards to the quality of fish, vegetables and rice in particular.
- **Processing innovations:** post-harvest handling of foods needs improvement to ensure that foods are processed in a way that the end products are still healthy. For this they need to engage with other stakeholders, incl. the private sector.
- **Exploring possibilities for food fortification:** because most of the crops in Ghana, even produced with fertilizer, are still low in nutrients.
- **Considering the environment in all interventions, e.g. via waste management:** not just nourishing human beings, but also nourishing the environment. Waste separation has a lot of potential at urban scale. A lot of the organic waste at markets is now mixed up with plastics and ends up in landfills, but could be used to create compost for healthier food.
- **Conducting research overviews and monitoring:** methods to share research on best cases and innovations, which cut across all the other action points of this Action Group.

Action Group 4: Enabling Environment

- **Adding to existing coalitions:** possibility to work with the existing networks that are already working on improving Food Environments and to adopt a 'coalition of coalitions approach' (as talked about in the first joint coalition meeting). In this regard, prof. Laar spoke about his work with [INFORMAS](#), a framework of benchmarking countries on their nutrition policies and infrastructure support to support these policies. With a team of experts he has conducted a [benchmark study for Ghana](#) and identified a number of enabling policies that could be prioritized. The [MEALS4NCDs](#) project is working on this, with a clear link to the enabling environment. Laar proposed to take that work as a starting point for discussion to see what value this Dutch-Ghanaian group could add to it - adding that there are "many ways to kill a cat" and this approach is not the only one. (See [presentation slides](#) for more information on the proposed strategy).
- **Using a science based approach to develop a Ghana specific nutrient profiling system:** to support specific policies suggested in the MEALS4NCD project, a nutrient profiling model is needed that distinguishes between healthy and unhealthy products and anything that is in between with a very clear indication framework. This could be derived from international nutrition profiling systems and then adapted to the Ghanaian context with a local committee.
- A couple of questions were asked to prof. Laar: whether these mentioned policies would lead to behaviour change; how it could link to school feeding programmes; and what about affordability and market penetration? Laar responded that so far **such policies have been researched internationally** quite well, showing that if you implement them well these aspects could all be well taken into account.



- **Engaging different actors:** both public and private sector representation is needed to successfully realise the group suggestions. Therefore important questions the group will pick up on include: How to engage other stakeholders on the proposed measures? How to create an appetite for this nutrient profiling system that will support other types of nutrition policies? Laar added that there needs to be a 'platform for interaction', which means there's an enabling environment for different stakeholders to engage, to share ideas and opportunities. E.g. INFORMAS currently promotes this aspect through 'health-in-all policies' and 'platforms for interaction'.

Introduction of the Overarching Committee

Practical:

- One co-lead of each Action Group is asked to take part in the Overarching Committee (OC), which will thus consist of four members.
- Just like co-leadership of the Action Groups, this does not have to be fixed for the entire duration of the initiative. It can be a temporary/rotating role according to partners' time available, in order not to overburden any members.

Purpose:

- Working on alignment of leverage points, goals and various activities of the four Action Groups, with the aim to: stimulate cross-fertilisation, allow for mutual benefits, prevent 'harming actions', avoid overlaps and contacting the same stakeholders from different initiatives.
- Exploring / mapping coalition financing opportunities, with the aim to make this Collective Impact Coalition financially sustainable in the longer term. Establishing clear suggestions for action, long-term commitment from different parties and (perspective on) sustainable financing is also a prerequisite for (start-up) funding from the Netherlands Food Partnership.

Planning:

- Proposed date for a follow-up OC meeting: 15 April 2021. This gives Action Groups about 2 months after the meeting to coordinate and come up with concrete leverage points and ideas and next steps for action to be embedded in one Collective Impact Coalition proposal to be ready early May.
- NFP representatives will join that meeting to provide any updates from the NFP side, to answer any questions and guide the process where needed and desired.
- It is up to the Committee members themselves to establish working ways which work best for them and to plan any additional meetings before and after that date.



Final comments and Q&A

- ❖ *Considering that a lot of people in this group have a background in research and science, probably a lot of relevant research has already been done regarding several questions that were raised. One of the most important questions that was raised in some of the groups today: what is a healthy diet? It would be useful to know what kind of knowledge is already out there, what can NFP do therein?*
 - NFP: Good question, this was also brought forward during the joint coalition meeting in October. To start with, a [‘living list’ of resources](#) is made available on the NFP website. Everybody who has done or knows about relevant research on this or related topics, is invited to share this with the whole group. **Relevant publications or links can be mailed to Vanessa Nigten** (email address below) - no deadline. Additionally, NFP could play a role in mapping knowledge around specific issues. If desired by the Action Groups, this can be included in their action plans.
- ❖ *What short-, mid- and long term planning of activities NFP foresees in order to strategize and think about resource mobilization?*
 - NFP: The NFP will at least be active for the coming 2 years, so initiatives can now focus on the mid term, with a first look onto the longer term, if already desired. The aim is not necessarily to come up with very short term issues, as the content of today’s discussions at least demands mid-term plans. An email to all group members provided more information about what is expected with regards to planning (see box below).

The to be developed Action Group plans should contain:

- One or more **leverage points** the Action Group would want to address **in 2021/2022** (“What should happen”); 1) most potential to contribute to the coalition aim (Enabling urban consumers to make healthy dietary choices); 2) contribution to / building on (your) existing initiatives; 3) most potential of added value of a specific Dutch-Ghanaian initiative; 4) most potential of multi-stakeholder cooperation; 5) co-benefits where possible (sectoral / rural-urban / geographic / social groups etc.).
- Your **strategy** including: target groups and possible (intermediate) outcomes (behavioural change(s)) foreseen needed to address the leverage points. - Out of the box thinking is encouraged (“How it should happen”);
- **Concrete first actions and planning for 2021** (“Making it happen”);
- **Commitment for 2021** per participant;
- First **ideas for financial sustainability** of Action Group plan;
- **Additional** desired / needed **Action Group members**;
- **Needs of the Action Group**: What does the group need from NFP and/or other funders?



Next steps and closing remarks

- Co-leads of each Action Group will plan follow-up meetings and online exchanges with their members to continue the discussions that were started today and further formulate common leverage points and action plans.
- Some of the Action Groups may not be complete yet in terms of multi-stakeholder representation, as was also mentioned today by some groups. Suggestions for additional stakeholders can still be brought forward and members are encouraged to see which stakeholders should be involved.
- 15 April: Overarching Committee meeting where Action Group plans will be discussed.
- Next plenary meeting is projected to take place Autumn 2021.

On behalf of the Netherlands Food Partnership, Vanessa and Jacqueline want to thank all coalition members and other stakeholders for their time, energy and continued commitment. Without your support and engagement, this Collective Impact Coalition would not exist. We're looking forward to further engagement with you all!

For any questions, comments or ideas, please reach out to:

Vanessa Nigten (vnigten@nlfoodpartnership.com), Knowledge Broker at Netherlands Food Partnership
Jacqueline Vrancken (jacqueline@thebrokeronline.eu), Knowledge Broker at The Broker

More information and relevant documents:

- [Netherlands Food Partnership website: Urban Food Environments](#)
- [Scene setter - background document](#)
- [Draft coalition framework](#)
- [PowerPoint presentation of this meeting \(February 2020\)](#)
- [PowerPoint presentation of Action Group 4](#)
- [Meeting report of 1st coalition meeting \(October 2020\)](#)
- ["Living list" of relevant resources](#)



Annex 1: Action Groups member list

Action Group 1: Urban Consumer	
Sawudatu Zakariah-Akoto, co-lead	University of Ghana, Legon
Valerie Gueye, interim co-lead	S2S Africa
Charles Agyemang	UMC, University of Amsterdam
Elijah Amoo Addo	Food for All Africa
Mary Ama Kudom	Food journalist
Giulia Maci	Cities Alliance (UNOPS)
Kobby Mensah	University of Ghana Business School
Engelbert Nonterah	Navrongo Health Research Centre, Ghana Health Service
Gertrude Nsorma Nyaaba	S2S Africa
Abraham Oduro	Research and Development Division, Ghana Health Service
Kingsley Pereko	University of Cape Coast / Ghana Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics
Lotte Wouters	Ghana Food Movement
Action Group 2: Trading and Purchasing Environment	
Dorcas Ansah, co-lead	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO)
Franka van Marrewijk, co-lead	African Architecture Matters (AAM)
Stephen Adaawen	University of Groningen (RUG), Department of Demography
Isaac Olesu Adjei	The Hunger Project
Shehu Ibrahim Babangida	Food for All Africa
Immanuel Sirron-Kakpor	Sirron-Kakpor Architects
Ato Kwamina	Agriculture and Climate Empowerment Centre (ACEC) Ghana
Vincent Linderhof	Wageningen Economic Research (WEcR)
Benjamin Ofori	Institute for Environment and Sanitation Studies, University of Ghana
Saskia Ruijsink	Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS), Erasmus



	University Rotterdam
Rene van Veenhuizen	HIVOS
Richard Yeboah	MDF
Action Group 3: Healthy Food Availability	
Daniel Amanquah, co-lead	Sight and Life
Julia Appiah, co-lead	MDF
Abdul Rahaman Abdulai	Embassy of the Kingdom of The Netherlands in Ghana
Lawrence Acheampong	University of Cape Coast - Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension
Bezalel Adainoo	Stay Well Now
Theodore Makafui Adovor	Farmhub Ltd
Freda E. Asem	University of Ghana
Babs Ates	Access to Nutrition Initiative
Stella Obanyi-Brobbe	International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC)
Jemima Djah	SNV
Yusuf Dramani	International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC)
Philip Emefe	DSM Nutritional Products
Debbie Ajei-Godson	Farminista Africa Limited
Alexander Nuer	University of Cape Coast
Paa Kofi Osei-Owusu	CERATH Development Organization
Willem-Albert Toose	Agro Eco-Louis Bolk Institute
Sheila Yeboah	SNV
Action Group 4: Enabling Environment	
Amos Laar, co-lead	University of Ghana
Herbert Smorenburg, co-lead	Choices International Foundation
Frank Akasreku	University of Ghana, Legon
Richard Ampadu-Ameyaw	Council for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)
Abdul-Aziz Amankwa	Exp Social Marketing



Richard Burns	Exp Social Marketing
Oumou Camara	International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC)
Confidence Duku	Wageningen Environmental Research
Gabriel Eshun	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Kumasi
Ore Fika	Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS), Erasmus University Rotterdam
Mary Mpereh	National Development Planning Commission
Seth Kankam Nuamah	Solidaridad West Africa
Elisabeth Obeng	Wageningen Economic Research (WEcR)
Speakers	
Annemieke van de Riet	Global Alliance for Improving Nutrition (GAIN)
Bram Wits	Netherlands Embassy, Accra
Organisation	
Myrtille Danse	Netherlands Food Partnership
Nicole Metz	Netherlands Food Partnership
Vanessa Nigten	Netherlands Food Partnership
Frans Verberne	Netherlands Food Partnership
Jacqueline Vrancken	The Broker
Kim van Wijk	The Broker
Ileen Wilke	Ghana Netherlands Business and Culture Council (GNBCC)