

Meeting report and next steps

Ghanaian Urban Food Environments

Netherlands Food Partnership – online exchange on potential coalition

October 1, 2020

On October 1 the first online meeting with potential Netherlands Food Partnership¹ (NFP) coalition partners and other interested actors in Ghanaian Urban Food Environments took place. Vanessa Nigten, Knowledge Broker at the Food & Business Knowledge Platform (F&BKP)² welcomed +30 participants, from Ghana and The Netherlands, from food and nutrition experts, to urban planners, government officials, as well as actors from the field of marketing, labelling and education, and representatives of consumers, producers and retailers, also from the informal sector. Those were invited based on talks held with former F&BKP and related partners in Ghana and The Netherlands active in or related to the field of Ghanaian food security, in particular food environments. The meeting was set up to explore the added value of a Dutch-Ghanaian NFP coalition on food environments, a theme that is increasingly appearing on international agenda's for achieving SDG2.

The key purpose of the meeting was twofold: 1) Inventory of potential leverage points; and 2) Inventory of potential coalition members.

Central starting question was:

How to combine local needs, policies and scientific insights into joint practical solutions that put the urban consumer central with the aim to make their diets more nutritious?

This question comes forth from the [background document](#) composed by the organisers as a very first starting point for a potential coalition. It contains information on the role of healthy diets in Africa and related system challenges in reaching SDG2 on zero hunger, the choice for Ghana as an NFP case in the field of food environments and first ideas of potential added value of a coalition.

The meeting program consisted of a first hour of plenary presentations by the organisers and various experts / potential coalition partners. Thereafter some plenary discussion was held based on the presentations and an inventory made of what participants foresaw to gain from and to bring to a potential coalition.

¹ The NFP is a partnership organisation in formation; it builds further on two Netherlands based organisations: the [Food & Business Knowledge Platform](#) and [AgriProFocus](#). 2020 is a transition year in which the organisation is built and anticipated with activities such as this initiative. Coalitions can focus on sectors or various thematic areas, such as 'food in conflict areas' or 'digital agri'.

² Actually with [AgriProFocus](#) transferring into the [Netherlands Food Partnership](#)



Presentations

Introductions by organisers

Frans Verberne – Director Food & Business Knowledge Platform, Introduction NFP and Food Environments

At the moment the Food & Business Knowledge Platform is transferring into the Netherlands Food Partnership. The NFP, supported by the Dutch government, will be the leading Dutch instrument that facilitates the necessary acceleration in achieving SDG2.³ To provide healthy diets for an increasing number of undernourished people, there is an urgent need for a radical transformation of the global food system, which calls for collaborative action, innovation and collective leadership. Please find Frans his slides [here](#).

1) *What can the Netherlands contribute?*

The Netherlands is acknowledged in the field of agro-food and nutrition and has shown its innovative power. It has a long history of working in cross-sectoral partnerships and an international tradition in engaging local partners, while also focusing on sustainability. Capitalizing on its knowledge and expertise will enable the Netherlands to contribute considerably to acceleration on SDG2.

2) *How does the NFP aim to boost transformative approaches for sustainable food systems and healthy diets?*

By identifying or initiating and accelerating coalitions in low- and middle income countries which have impact, achieve scale and are sustainable. This means to:

- Connect people: Bringing the right (the 'willing' and the 'needed') people together around their transformative ideas.
- Connect knowledge: Collecting, connecting and combining knowledge of all involved stakeholders - from the Netherlands, locally and internationally.
- Foster innovation: Creating experimental space to prototype new approaches and solutions, and stimulate cutting edge interventions.

And by learning, sharing and promoting Dutch expertise:

- Learn from each other: organise reflection and learning about what works and doesn't work.
- Communicate Netherlands food expertise.

The NFP has a track record, qualified staff, partner network in The Netherlands and multiple countries in Africa, the Middle East and Asia, and seed money to support coalitions and knowledge exchange.

3) *Why a focus on (Urban) Food Environments?*

The Food Environment, including topics such as consumer behaviour, is an important theme that we encountered in our F&BKP nutrition and food system work. It is underexplored but has huge potential to change food systems and improve food & nutrition security. While much work has been done on

NFP Criteria for selecting coalitions:

- Potential for impact and change of the Food System on 3 levels:
 - 1) Transformation of Food Systems
 - 2) From lab to field and scaling
 - 3) Getting the basics right
- Show a pathway to (financial) sustainability
- NFP support should be critical (e.g. the coalition will not be formed without support)
- Coalitions should be additional to existing initiatives
- Coalitions of the 'willing' and the 'needed'
- NL-connection (use NL knowledge and expertise). That is the 'N' in NFP
- Participants should contribute (cash or in-kind) resources so they have 'skin in the game'

³ More information on the NFP can be found at [the NFP website](#).



analysing and measuring food environments, the NFP would like to contribute to practical effective interventions.

4) *Why Ghana?*

Besides the fact that Ghana has nutrition at a serious place on the policy agenda, it is one of the few African countries that takes part in food environment research. It is a good starting case to build further on earlier measuring food environments F&BKP work by applying a practical approach, also to build further on existing Netherlands-Ghana linkages and to extend existing partnerships. The choice for a specific city to focus the coalition work on will be made along the coalition building trajectory, if there are good reasons to foresee more impact outside Accra. As the NFP is just getting started this coalition will be the first and as such a pilot case. Extension to urban areas in other countries is an option.

Vanessa Nigten – Knowledge Broker Netherlands Food Partnership, Introduction Urban Food Environments

In a food environment approach it is assumed that reasoning from the needs of consumers has the potential to accelerate demand for healthier food and achieve better SDG2 outcomes.

The NFP understands food environments 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.

These includes dimensions such as:

- Food availability (e.g. the presence of food products)
- Prices (healthy food is often more expensive)
- Vendor & product properties (such as opening hours of markets/ food quality)
- Accessibility (distance to markets, consumer time)
- Affordability (purchasing power of consumers)
- Desirability (taste, cultural habits)
- Convenience (time and effort for preparing)
- Marketing and regulation (advertising, labelling etc.)
- Urban infrastructure (think about unsafe markets and trading spaces, water and energy) that also influence retailers and transporters choices e.g. for dried high calorie foods.

Ileen Wilke – Project & Business Manager Ghana Netherlands Business and Culture Council (GNBCC) on their role in this initiative

GNBCC is a membership organisation that stimulates trade between Ghana and The Netherlands through business development and support, trade missions, as well as networking activities. It has expertise in private sector development, youth empowerment, food and waste management, as well as related industries. GNBCC has a track record of bringing people together and organising knowledge sharing events. GNBCC will bring this experience to the coalition: it will be active in the facilitation of the process, both practically by bringing actors together in Accra, as well as strategically by looking at next steps in the process or coalition. Wilke underscores that setting up a Ghanaian coalition is particularly exciting for GNBCC, because the food environment approach really allows a lot of stakeholders to join, bringing a lot of experience and expertise together. Moreover, the action oriented approach makes the NFP and the possible coalition stand out, which GNBCC is excited to contribute to.



Introductions of Ghanaian Urban Food Environments and potential leverage points from policy, research and practice

Abdul Abdulai – Policy Officer Agribusiness at the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) Ghana on the NFP coalition fit within the Embassy programming

Mr Abdulai underscores that the EKN fully supports this initiative and that coalition building and leveraging on each other's strengths are the way to move forward, particularly at a time in which finances and budgetary allocations are dwindling. This initiative is very much linked to the Embassy's broader strategic plan of promoting in-country value chain development and integrating these in global value chains, by working with like-minded organisations, companies and experts to tackle food system issues, including urban food provision.

Since almost a decade, the EKN within its food security programming has been active in value chain development of cacao, oil palm, and fruit and vegetables, through private sector participation, access to finance, women and youth inclusion, stakeholder platform building, as well as supporting institutional strengthening. These programmes are part of the Netherlands' broader development cooperation support to Ghana, which will come to an end in the coming year with the EKN transitioning from the usual development cooperation work, to a trade and investment trajectory. In that light, the EKN is interested in collaborating closely with the NFP. Abdulai believes that in the coming months and years, a strategic and forward looking partnership between The Netherlands and Ghana will develop in their transition to trade and investment. Aiming to ensure that gains from Embassy interventions and food security programmes will be far reaching, also after exiting the development cooperation support to Ghana. Therefore, the Embassy is excited and appreciative of the support by the NFP, in particular for the foreseen coalition.

Cindy van de Boom – Senior Policy Officer Food Security and Nutrition at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the NFP coalition fit within the Dutch food & nutrition security policy

In the Ministry work on nutrition, mainly with [The Netherlands Working Group on international Nutrition \(NWGN\)](#), that combines Dutch knowledge around this subject, food systems thinking has increasingly popped up over the last two years. As nutrition and nutritious food are the outcome of food systems and food environments, she underscores the importance for partners from the private sector, the government, research and civil society to work together on those themes, and thinks it is very important that that happens here today. She hopes that all together focussing on a specific context, more attention can be paid to nutritious food. Especially in urban food environments still quite a lot can be done. She looks forward to the coalition work and to stay updated to see what the Ministry's role for the coalition can be.

Amos Laar – Professor at University of Ghana, Principal investigator MEALS4NCDs and Co-Principal Investigator Dietary Transitions in Ghanaian Cities Project, President of African Nutrition Society (ANS) on Ghanaian urban Food Environments

Prof. Laar expressed to be very pleased to be given the opportunity to introduce the important subject of the Ghanaian Food Environment at what he sees as a very important meeting. His slides can be found [here](#). He presented actual bottlenecks and challenges and confirmed potential for a Ghana Netherlands multi-stakeholder cooperation to take up opportunities to improve the Ghanaian Food Environment.

(slide 2-3) Ghana, like other countries in the region and globally, is experiencing an increase in the prevalence of obesity and nutrition related noncommunicable diseases (NR-NCDs) - in Ghana an increase of 500% within 35 years. Studies have shown that there are different determinants of which the core ones relate to government and market failures and therefore full system failures.



(slide 4) One of the approaches for addressing this problem is to look at Food Environments. A concept that has been introduced since 2010 and then defined as the collective of physical, economic, policy, social and cultural conditions as well as opportunities that make people choose what they eat. A more recent perspective on the concept of Food Environment is: an interface within a wider food system (from farm to fork or to flush) between food production and consumption. It entails external domains e.g. food availability and prices and also personal domains such as accessibility, convenience and desirability.

(slide 5) A number of bottlenecks and challenges in the Ghanaian food environment, also related to the food system, can be generated from research Laar has worked on with colleagues: I. Not enough nor good data; until recently researchers, and also policy makers haven't paid attention to food environments and obviously related matters. II-IV. As a result there is too little impact on actual and (the formulation of) new policies and implementation, leading to policy inertia and absent policy direction. Even the few policies that are in place are not focussing on or sensitive to NCDs or obesity specific and are still focussing on feeding instead of on nourishing. V. In the contribution of the private sector this is also a problem, despite its potential impact to meaningfully contribute to creating smart food systems.

(slide 6) Prof. Laar and his colleagues have responded to some of these challenges by setting up projects with Ghanaian coalitions, such as [dietary transitions in Ghanaian cities](#). They have engaged individuals and communities and will engage local counselors and national stakeholders to find solutions. (slide 7) One of the activities aimed to [benchmark Ghanaian food environment](#) to other international efforts. They engaged government and non governmental stakeholders to identify actions that the government could take up and implement in partnership with others. They produced project reports, policy briefs, etc. Prof. Laar is happy to share them. These output of the benchmarking exercises was, amongst others, a scoreboard that shows how Ghanaian government is generating policies and implementing them to improve the Ghanaian food environment. (slide 8) Prof. Laar and his colleagues mapped nutrition specific policy actions that have been implemented, not only in Ghana. The only indicator Ghana is doing well on internationally is the restriction of marketing for breast milk substitutes. All the other indicators are either low, or very low and some are not even existing at all. (slide 9) They also looked at what they refer to as infrastructure support domains such as leadership, governance, monitoring any intelligence and platform for interaction. Prof. Laar underscored that Ghanaian performance with regard to the platform indicator is medium low or very low. That is a challenge, and in relation to the NFP initiative, a space is urgently needed where relevant actors can convene, interact and deliberate to come to decisions that can be implemented collaboratively, including a strategy on how decision makers can engage civil society.

(slide 10) Beyond this work, Laar and his colleagues have done several other small studies, e.g. on the healthiness of foods marketed on popular Ghanaian television channels, especially targeting children, and also on food being promoted on flyers of fast food restaurants. (slide 11) They have also assessed what is being sold or commercially advertised at universities. All these studies point to 100%: The Ghanaian food environment is reflected mostly with food that is not healthy. The studies also show lots of sugar sweetened beverages (SSB) being advertised, marketed, sold and therefore consumed.

(slide 12). All these findings motivated what they are implementing currently in their MEALS4NCDs project, Laar explained. It provides Measurement Evaluation, Accountability and Leadership Support (MEALS) for NCDs prevention. The current focus of the project is to generate evidence for advocacy, for practice and for policy matters. This relates to restricting unhealthy food marketing to children and also improving school



nutrition environments. Within the established coalition they are working with Ghanaian government ministries, departments and agencies, with UN agencies who are providing support and advice while working with civil society organizations; international expectations are very very important. Also Ghanaian lawmakers and members of parliament are on the Advisory Board.

(slide 13) Opportunities that exist for this NFP coalition are presented on slide 5 with bottlenecks. Data poverty could be addressed by interested coalition members that can generate insights, whereafter policy can be influenced to be focused and impactful. It is important to be able to engage those who are developing policies to ensure that policies are sensitive, specific to the coalition needs. Most important here is that the Ghanaian Government over the past couple of years has shown commitment to addressing the problem that NFP wishes to address. This is communicated in a number of policies that they have come out with, with several intentions to improve the Ghanaian food environment. While further there are currently no specific actions the government has taken since the university generation of the data, prof. Laar is very hopeful that in the very near future this very important data will influence policy and practice in Ghana. He suggests that: "As NFP coalition members we could come together and see how to jointly support the Ghanaian Government to implement those policies given. I have learned reading the NFP concept document and presentations that we seem to be looking at adopting a food systems approach to addressing this. And to have a coalition that adopts such a full system approach would mean we are going to have several stakeholders. We may even come to have a coalition of coalitions; not just one coalition as other coalitions already exist." Prof. Laar sees this as an opportunity to interact with other coalitions like the MEALS4NCDs coalition and to create common space to work collaboratively to address these important problems of obesity and NCDs. (slide 14) Lastly, Prof. Laar invited all participants to the [virtual network meeting on November 3rd to 5th](#) of the African Food Environment Research Network convened by MEALS4NCDs.

Herbert Smorenburg - Director Country Programs at [Choices International Foundation](#), founder of [Partnering with Purpose](#) and Chair of the [Netherlands Working Group on International Nutrition](#)

Choices International is an independent global NGO, based in the Netherlands, that seeks to address the Double Burden of Malnutrition (DBM). While they understand the language of the business sector, their [independent nutrition criteria](#) are set by an International Scientific Committee. Smorenburg argues for internationally coherent science based standards, adapted to national contexts and to use these consistently in all the food system actions at multiple levels to promote the good and discourage the tail of the full spectrum of specific food product groups. His presentation slides can be viewed [here](#).

(slide 3) The two sides of the DBM are: 1) non communicable diseases (NCDs) as a result of eating too much fat, sugar, salt and 2) undernutrition due to insufficient quantities of positive nutrients in people's diets. This can exist within the same country or even in the same family or person. Although this topic is high on the UN agenda and there are a lot of international recommendations, there are difficulties in getting those implemented at national level - referred to as policy inertia, also mentioned by prof. Laar. The process is slow, e.g. because governments in low and middle income countries are still used to get to grips with undernutrition situations (such as stunting and early childhood nutrition), while at the same time there is another big nutrition problem arising: obesity, leading to diseases such as diabetes, heart failure and high blood pressure. Although COVID-19 is a challenge worldwide, it has also increased awareness about good nutrition and is an opportunity for bringing attention to it at government and consumer level.

(slide 4) Choices believes in a positive approach towards food and that policy inertia can be overcome if it no longer has to be discussed what is healthy and what is not. Choices tries to help countries to develop national standards for healthier food products through a methodology called nutrient profiling. For every



product group Choices provide criteria for upper limits of fat, sugar and salt, but also minimum levels of fiber, positive nutrients (e.g. protein) or micronutrients. These are helpful in identifying the 20% best- and worst-in-class products. They promote this system as the basis for implementing various measures in the food system (environment) and to develop a coherent set of Double Duty Food System Actions - with double duty meaning they address both NCD and undernutrition problems. Once standards are established, many types of food system actions are possible: consumer guidance, education, positive promotion and marketing, school meals standards, procurement standards by government, labelling guidance, responsible marketing to companies, etc. And last but not least, also financial measures, e.g. tax reductions or increases on good or less healthy products.

(slide 5) Choices works with an International Scientific Committee to develop the standards to implement in programmes and to assess their impact. While they have been working with industries to implement standards, the industry is not involved in setting them. However, Choices follows a market-based approach and looks at all products available in the market. The criteria Choices develops are achievable because there are products in the markets that do comply and serve as a realistic target for the food industry to reformulate their product and innovate against. In their experience, standards are acceptable to the food industry when these are internationally coherent and science based. Particularly when the standardisation is done transparently and with a clear set of product specific categories, the industry is more motivated to cooperate. Choices has built in reviews to update the criteria every four years and has seen that the industry standards follow the criteria setting, meaning a continuous improvement of food products.

(slide 6-7) Smorenburg zooms in on the proposed work of the NFP in Ghana, starting from a global and regional level. In countries such as Ghana and in cities such as Accra, the consumption of processed foods is significant as part of the 'share of stomach'. He sees processed foods both as part of the problem and the solution; these will not be absent in the future and these can play a role in terms of preservation and trading. Particularly for processed foods, it is important to work with standards to which these need to comply. While Choices has so far only incorporated standards for NCD, they are working with [Sight and Life](#) in Ghana, amongst other organisations, to incorporate micronutrient standards into Choices' global standards. This actually should be done on a global level, as it is relevant everywhere where the DBM is present.

Once such standards which incorporate micronutrient levels are established, engagement with ministries, academia and industry is needed on a national level in order to create an appetite for using these in different measures/actions. However, the first crucial step is to adapt the international standards to the Ghanaian context; to the specific product groups that exist, the specific nutrient deficiencies and overconsumption of nutrients, relevance and specific cut-off levels, etc. That is work for a National Scientific Committee, that can be guided by their International Scientific Committee. The outcome are criteria that should not lead to further discussions, but should be the starting point for further actions and a platform for a coalition.

Smorenburg sees many possible linkages in African and global exchanges and regional collaboration. E.g Choices also works with the Nigerian Heart Foundation, AfriCAN nutrition Network, Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN), and others. In Ghana the recent Sight & Life programme called Obaasima, specifically targeting mothers and young children, is based on nutrient profiling. This could be a leverage point to build on further; the criteria can be reviewed to see whether that could be the basis for many more food system actions to be implemented by all the stakeholders, but first and foremost by the Ghana government.



Insights from exchanges with participants

After the presentations participants had the opportunity to share their ideas about the potential coalition plenary and by individually filling in a form. These ideas are highlighted in the sections below.

Input for shaping the coalition underscored by participants

Participants brought up various ideas for the development of a coalition (or coalitions), they are listed below.

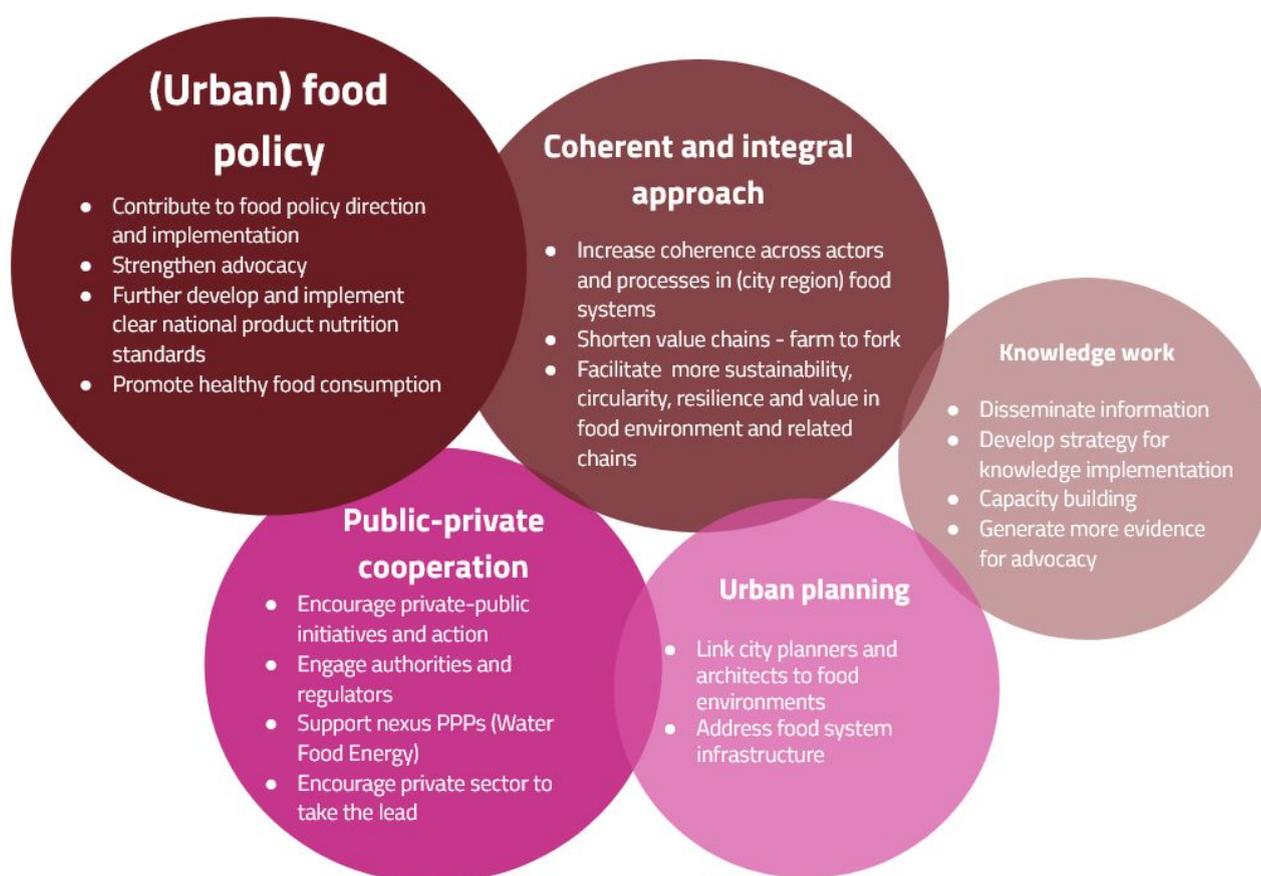
- **Timely and needed** - The coalition is acknowledged as a timely (in light of the current transition from Dutch aid support to trade and investment) and needed (double burden of malnutrition) initiative in the context of Ghana.
- **Early engagement** - Both government and private sector actors need to be engaged in discussions from the onset. An early mapping of institutions and individuals who can actually make a difference on the ground is key. Also in case new research will be considered needed, this should be done with end users from the very beginning.
- **Multi-sectoral and multi-level collaboration** - This was underscored as the way to go and emphasised by the diverse range of stakeholders recommended by participants to take on board: from key private sector actors operating the nutrition landscape, from big multinational companies to small local food processors, to urban planners at local level, health workers in field of NCDs, policymakers from different relevant Ministries, including Agriculture, Health and Education, the National Development Planning Commission, the Food and Beverage Association of Ghana, the Chef's Association of Ghana and the Ghana Food Movement, and the City of Almere (Twin City of Kumasi), amongst others.
- **Linkage to ongoing projects and programmes** - Relevant linkages could be made with ongoing work on several themes, such as on the Food Water Energy Nexus. And also the MEALS4NCD Platform that already works with several relevant stakeholders might be joined by a sub-coalition e.g. focussing on nutrition. In doing so, implementation of actions would prevent overburdening stakeholders.
- **Managing conflict of interests through joint vision development** - While taking a food systems approach that brings numerous stakeholders together has the potential for conflict of interests, this can be managed from the onset when establishing the focus and nature of the coalition. Despite there being no ideal situation in which everybody has the same goal, a joint vision of what the partners want to achieve is key, also for seeing how they can each contribute to it.
- **Coalition of coalitions** (or: sub-coalitions) - To address a multi-layered and complex issue as the food environment, a coalition of coalitions may be needed. Several smaller coalitions with a limited number of stakeholders could make it easier to establish and implement a joint vision for the diverse aspects of the food environment, but would also allow for voices of 'smaller' stakeholders not to be overshadowed in one large coalition with several 'giants'. A coalition of coalitions can make implementation easier, allow focus on sub-themes and help prevent conflict of interest of the diverse range of stakeholders.
- **From dissemination to co-creation and implementation** - The coalition (of coalitions) can leverage the impact of research and information by disseminating it across a large and diverse audience, but it should not end there. How to translate insights into policies and action is a question that should receive centre focus. While research evidence and knowledge for the improvement of the food environment are available and to some extent (for nutrition) already translated into policies, the current challenge is translating insights into practice: activities that can make a difference in Ghana on a daily basis.



- **Understand conditions for effectiveness** of similar Ghanaian programmes - not just in terms of policy recommendations, but in particular in adoption and implementation. An important step would therefore be to study what has recently been done in Ghana to draw lessons on what works and what does not.

Potential leverage points seen by participants

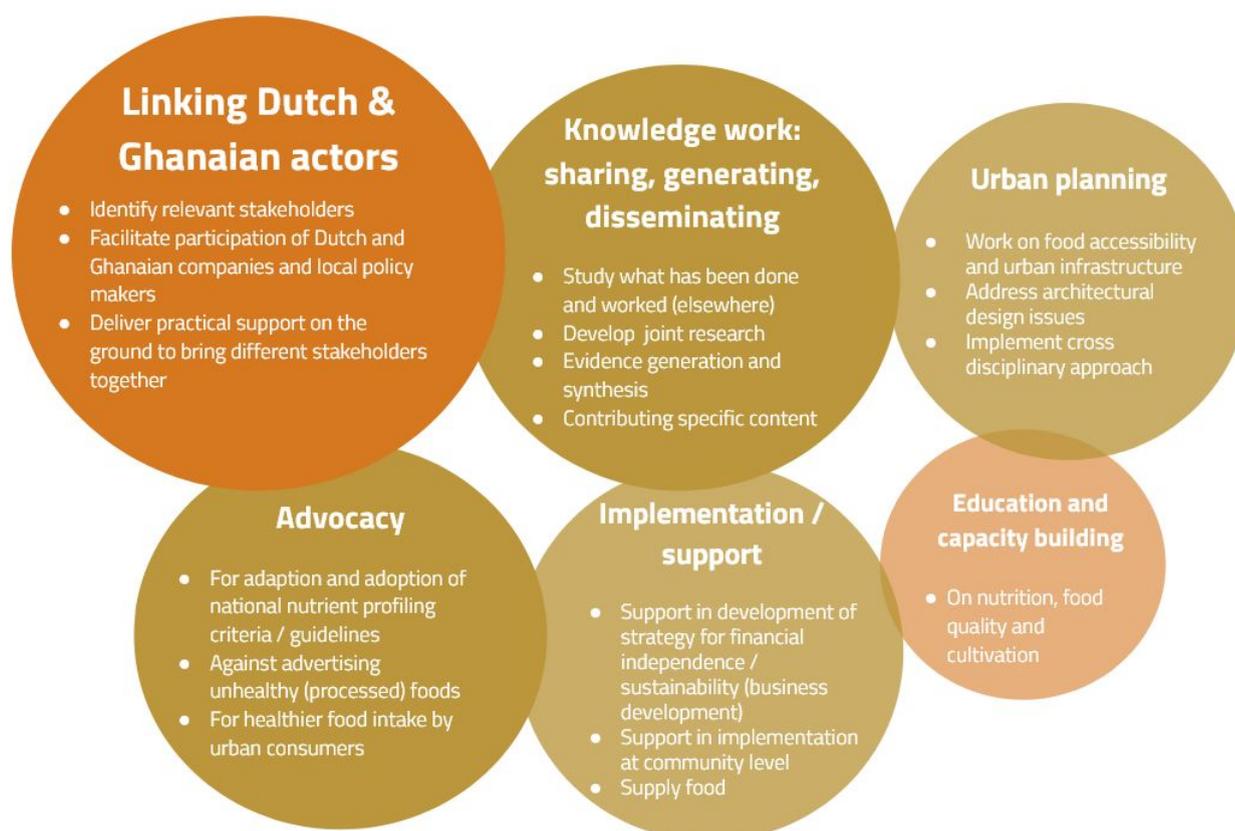
Participants all saw various potential leverage points to improve Ghanaian urban food environments for better nutrition outcomes whereby a NFP coalition could be of added value in addressing them. These are visually summarised below.





Potential coalition contributions by participants

Additionally a summary of participants inputs regarding their contribution to this initiative, content wise and practically, is shown in the figure below.



Next steps

Both these potential leverage points and the coalition contributions brought in by participants are starting points for the next steps the NFP organisation will take in building up the coalition(s). The steps the NFP will take until the end of 2020 are listed below:

- Continue some introductory/exploratory talks – mainly through ‘snowballing’.
- Possible coalition partners will be contacted individually to jointly further shape a proposal for possible leverage points and start-up activities by the different relevant coalition actors. The form of the coalition (a core coalition with larger sub-circle around it, or various thematic sub-coalitions) is to be decided throughout the process in the coming months.
- Based on all input and knowledge (literature review, meeting input, online question forms, exploratory talks) and further consultations with potential stakeholders the NFP organisation will send out a first proposal to all interested stakeholders before the end of the year. This proposal concerns possible leverage points, (shape of) start-up activities and a preliminary action plan for 2021 to be addressed by the coalition. This might contain:
 - o Further development of an overview paper with relevant knowledge and leverage points - based on the NFP Ghanaian Urban Food Environments background document;
 - o Further mapping of institutions and individuals who can make a difference on the ground;
 - o An inventory of similar programmes recently undertaken in Ghana to draw lessons on what works and what does not;



- o Develop a plan to involve and link stakeholders in the generation/mapping of more data and evidence for concrete actions and policy implementation.
- Depending on desired next steps, the next joint coalition meeting wherein coalition subgroups can present their ideas so far, is expected to be organized in the beginning of 2021.
- Everybody is invited to email any additional ideas about the shape and content of the coalition, as well as feedback to sharpen the background document ('scene-setter') to Vanessa Nigten (vnigten@nlfoodpartnership.com) or Jacqueline Vrancken (jacqueline@thebrokeronline.eu).

Participants list

Speakers

Dutch Embassy Accra	Abdul Rahaman Abdulai
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Inclusive Green Growth Department	Cindy van den Boom
University of Ghana, College of Health Sciences	Amos Laar
Choices International	Herbert Smorenburg

Participants present online during the October 1meeting

African Architecture Matters	Franka van Marrewijk
Amsterdam UMC - Academic Medical Center	Charles Agyemang
Blue Skies	Alistair Djimatey
Dawadawa Impact Initiative	Veronica Dinoba
DiGhana Foods	Joyce Asamoah
DiGhana Foods	Kwaku Kyei
Farmhub Limited	Theodore Makafui Adovor
Food for All Africa	Elijah Amoo Addo
Ghana Health Service, Navrongo Health Research Centre	Engelbert Nonterah
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)	Annie Trevenen Jones
Hivos / RUAF - Global Partnership on Sustainable Urban Agriculture and Food Systems	Rene van Veenhuizen
HortiFresh / SNV	Jemima Djah
Independent Environmental Communicator/journalist	Mary-Ama Kudom-Agyemang
MDF Training & Consultancy, Ghana	Richard Yeboah
Netherlands-African Business Council (NABC)	Dennis Acquaye
SafiSana Ghana	Sonia Folikumah
Sight and Life Foundation	Daniel Amanquah



Sirron-Kakpor Architects / African Architecture Matters	Immanuel Sirron-Kakpor
Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)	Robinah Kwofie
University of Cape Coast, Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension School of Agriculture	Alexander T.K. Nuer
University of Ghana, Institute for Environment and Sanitation Studies	Benjamin Ofori
University of Ghana, School of Public Health	Sawudatu Zakariah Akoto
University of Groningen, Department of Demography	Stephen Adaawen
University of Groningen, Faculty of Medical Sciences	Regien Biesma
VNG International	Irene Oostveen
World Food Programme	Patience Asiedu
World Food Programme	Emma Anaman
World Food Programme	Vera Boohene
Woman in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO)	Dorcas Ansah

Interested stakeholders that filled in the meeting form but were not present online

Wageningen University, Division of Human Nutrition and Health	Elise Talsma
African Architecture Matters	Berend van der Lans

Organisers

Food & Business Knowledge Platform (F&BKP) / Netherlands Food Partnership (NFP)	Frans Verberne
Food & Business Knowledge Platform (F&BKP) / Netherlands Food Partnership (NFP)	Vanessa Nigten
Ghana herlands Business and Culture Council (GNBCC)	Ileen Wilke
The Broker	Jacqueline Vrancken