



# Exploring Priorities of a Food Policy Council for Luxembourg: Empirical Results of Two Surveys Conducted with Citizens and Food System Professionals



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## Sustainable Food Practices

The research project Sustainable Food Practices aims to strengthen sustainable perceptions and practices within the foodscape, with a particular sensitivity for social inequalities and everyday subjectivations. We undertake a deep analysis Luxembourg's food system and its current transitions to discover the challenges and opportunities within governance, production, retail and consumption. We adopt a praxeological approach to understanding the practices and motives of all actors within the system. Our scientific recommendations drive towards a more socially and environmentally just food system in Luxembourg.

<https://food.uni.lu>

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# Introduction

## A Food Policy Council for Luxembourg

In 2019 various members of civil society and research began a collaborative process of establishing a nationwide Food Policy Council (FPC) for Luxembourg (for more details, see: <https://food.uni.lu/projects/research-projects/food-policy-council/>). Part of this collaborative process included carrying out a survey with food system professionals in autumn 2019, and a follow-up survey in 2021 which also included citizen participation. The goal of these surveys was to gain an understanding of what Luxembourgish professionals and citizens hope to see from an FPC and to be able to consider these results during the establishment of the FPC in the specific context of Luxembourg.

Regional FPCs have already been implemented in other countries and are recognised as innovative and efficient tools for multi-scale food policy and governance. They are dialogic structures that can complement democratic ones by connecting three main pathways for reform: governmental action, business initiatives and grassroots innovations (Andrée et al., 2019). With common problem solving, consensus, trust and the recognition of power and resource asymmetries, they go beyond mere multi-stakeholderism, where participants only have a consultative role. Therefore, a national FPC can provide a platform for independent cooperation among equal partners from the three sectors of Luxembourg's food system:

1. Policy and administration
2. Research and civil society
3. Production, transformation, gastronomy, and trade

Such a collaborative body aims at shaping Luxembourg's food system in a more sustainable way, in order to be socially just, ecologically regenerative, economically localised, and engaging a wide range of actors. It provides high-quality, ethical, and sustainable food *security* for its entire population, by shortening supply chains in a (trans)regionalised and cooperative way. Its relative *food sovereignty*<sup>1</sup> is based increasingly on local diversification, innovation, and collective learning processes, all connected by a set of shared values for sustainability. Additionally, a participant-observer yet critical academic monitoring should assess the processes and impacts. Individual representatives of the three groups are to be selected not according to the proportional weight of their host institution or company within the national foodscape, but to their innovative ideas when it comes to constructive debates and teamwork, with the goal of co-creating a more socially and environmentally just, while economically sound, high-quality, and national food system.

The idea of a nationwide participative FPC for Luxembourg has been inspired by connecting with and visiting, food policy councils in neighbouring countries, and through engaging with food system stakeholders in Luxembourg. The political and logistical aspects of creating what could be the first

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<sup>1</sup> Food sovereignty is the right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems. It puts those who produce, distribute and consume food at the heart of food systems and policies rather than the demands of markets and corporations." (Declaration of Nyéléni, 2007). In a nutshell, Food sovereignty is about maximising the diversity of locally produced food and the autonomy from international imports, in a democratic context ensuring equity and participation of producers and citizens. Food sovereign systems foster 1. environmental integrity, 2. social well-being and a 3. viable economy.

national-scale FPC in the world may be facilitated by Luxembourg's comparably smaller size and population (R. Reckinger, 2020a, 2020b, 2021; R. Reckinger & Adami, 2021; R. Reckinger & Schneider, 2020).

In early September 2021, the Ministry of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development (MAVDR) and the Ministry of Consumer Protection (MPC) issued a law text on Luxembourg's future food policy, comprising a "commission interdépartementale" uniting 11 Ministries involved in various ways in the food system, as well as a nationwide FPC. This law text is currently undergoing legislative procedure. A critical and in-depth analysis of this law text has been published by the *Conseil Supérieur pour un Développement Durable (CSDD)* on 30 September 2021<sup>2</sup>.

## Executive Summary and Key Findings

In this report, we present the data from two similar, but not identical, surveys with the Luxembourgish population on the establishment of a Food Policy Council in Luxembourg. By analysing this data, we found the key trends in the responses. This allows us to gain empirically documented insight on:

- What Luxembourgish citizens and professionals would like to see a national-scale Food Policy Council accomplish and avoid
- The goals and topics it should address
- Who should be invited to participate
- The knowledge that respondents have about FPCs
- The likelihood of respondents participating
- The pre-existing knowledge about projects and tools in the Luxembourgish foodscape.

These key results are synthesised as follows:

We determined that very few people have significant knowledge about FPCs, with between **40-50% of respondents saying they have low or no pre-existing knowledge at all.**

When asked what 3 wishes respondents would like the FPC to accomplish the most important ones included: **ensuring interdisciplinary and inclusive networking and cooperation; supporting and promoting sustainable, local and regional production; and creating a sustainable coherent and resilient Luxembourgish food system.**

All respondents overwhelmingly emphasised that the most important thing for an FPC to avoid would be **being easily influenced or biased, excluding important actors, and displaying inefficiency or lack of practical action.**

According to respondents, the FPC should have the following goals: **developing one coherent Food Policy for Luxembourg; optimising environmental integrity, social wellbeing, and a viable economy; networking and cooperation; fostering education and awareness about sustainability; and fostering the diversification of production systems.**

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<sup>2</sup> <https://csdd.public.lu/fr/avis/2021/csdd-avis-alimentaire.html>

The leading topics that respondents hope an FPC will prioritise are **biodiversity preservation as well as water and soil protection; food literacy and sustainability education (*Ernährungs- und Nachhaltigkeitsbildung*); local and regional marketing; variety and seasonality in regional gastronomy; and access to diverse, sustainable, and affordable diets.**

When asked who should be involved in an FPC, a **large variety of types of actors were mentioned**, with **producers** often taking the lead. Additionally, over **40% of respondents felt that all actors should be invited to participate in the FPC** allowing for interdisciplinary collaboration.

Respondents named numerous pre-existing tools and projects in Luxembourg, showing that while they may not have high knowledge about FPCs, they have **strong, practical knowledge of Luxembourg's food systems and the actors and projects that exist around them**, thus potentially facilitating future networks, essential for the efficiency of a nationwide FPC.

In Survey 1, professional respondents described the kind of role or position they could take in the FPC and **50% of answers offered consultancy and expertise, as well as organisational and structural skills.**

Lastly, a significant **45% of respondents in Survey 2 said that they would like to be part of an FPC**, with professionals only slightly more likely to participate than citizens. This encouraging result shows that specific, concrete, and ambitious sustainability projects around food systems rate very high on professionals' and citizens' priorities for a just transition of the food system.

This opportunity should be seized, to build multi-stakeholder-led effective food policies; cooperatively shorten sustainable supply circuits; and encourage innovation, diversification, and collective learning. Luxembourg can use its political and economic international weight to push best practices for food sovereignty forward.

Food and incidentally climate, sovereignty can only be achieved by uniting governmental action, business innovations and civil society initiatives into collective action, underpinned by systemic ethics; for this, Food Policy Councils, from local levels to national ones and even an EU one, are key tools for democratic and efficient food system transformation.

## Methodology

### Survey 1 (2019)<sup>3</sup>

As part of the collaborative creation process of the FPC, Dr Rachel Reckinger (University of Luxembourg) and Norry Schneider (Centre for Ecological Learning Luxembourg. The Transition Hub) conducted a prospective study of food system stakeholders' views for a nationwide FPC. In autumn 2019, they organised a field trip to the Food Policy Councils of Bonn and Cologne, in the wake of which they conducted a survey with approximately 50 professionals from the Luxembourgish food system, to get a preliminary idea of the potential orientations of the future FPC. The survey was conducted using Google Forms. The results of Survey 1 were presented in early 2021, at the conference: 'Towards a resilient and sustainable food system' for Luxembourg, co-organised by the Conseil Supérieur pour un Développement Durable (CSDD) and the association Infino (*Initiativ fir Nohaltegkeet*) in partnership with the University of Luxembourg.<sup>4</sup>

### Survey 2 (2021)

Following the analysis of the data from Survey 1, a second more in-depth survey was developed<sup>5</sup>. There were three key differences between Survey 1 and Survey 2:

- The pool of respondents: Survey 2 was open to food system professionals and citizens, whereas Survey 1 was carried out exclusively with food system professionals.
- Time: The two surveys were conducted 2 years apart
- Question structure: In both surveys, there was often the choice of 'other' with a text box. The goal of this was to allow respondents to mention anything that our pre-determined answers had missed. By going through the 'other' responses from Survey 1 we added a higher number of choices in Survey 2. Additionally, the responses to predetermined questions were reformulated into full sentences to make these clearer to respondents. Lastly, in Survey 1 we asked the professionals what they could contribute to an FPC, whereas in Survey 2 we asked if respondents would like to be involved. The reason for this was that respondents to Survey 1 were already interested in contributing and participating in such a council, hence their participation in the field trip.

Survey 2 was carried out online by 305 respondents and was shared across various social media pages by the University of Luxembourg to recruit as many respondents as possible. This survey was conducted using LimeSurvey. It was shared as a public call across numerous websites including Sustainable Food Practices website, the CSDD website, and various channels used by the University of Luxembourg.

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<sup>3</sup> Throughout the report 'Survey 1 with professionals' will be used to refer to the initial survey from autumn 2019, carried out with professionals prior to their participation in the study trip. 'Survey 2 with citizens and professionals' will be used to refer to the survey conducted online in autumn 2021, with both citizens and professionals.

<sup>4</sup> <http://infino.lu/en/campaign/towards-a-resilient-and-sustainable-food-system/>

<sup>5</sup> Please see the annex for a copy of Survey 1 with professionals and Survey 2 with citizens and professionals

## Analysis and data representation

This report collates and analyses the results of the two surveys. The survey analysis allows us to consider the knowledge and opinions of both citizens and professionals and the roles that these people could eventually play in an FPC. The two surveys combined yielded near 350 responses (both partial and complete).

### Thematic Clustering and Languages

The surveys were both conducted in three languages: English, French and German. The first step of the analysis was to translate all responses into one language, English. The data analysis required two distinct approaches. For predetermined questions, descriptive statistics allowed us to identify the number of respondents who chose a certain option. Each number was converted into a percentage to make it more comparable. For open-ended questions, the analysis required thematic clustering; similar responses were re-grouped multiple times until the groups were suitably refined to be explained with a single label or phrase. In the forthcoming graphs, it is stated whether the answers were 'predetermined' or open-ended ('open').

### Figure numbers

The surveys were designed to be comparative and show an evolution in time, therefore the graphs for corresponding questions are placed following each other and under the heading of the question and are numbered accordingly. Each figure name has one number and one letter. The number consistently refers to the survey (1 or 2). The letter (*a – i*) refers to the questions within each survey. For example, *Figure 1c* and *Figure 2c* would be the graphs for the same question, one for each survey. If a question was asked only in one of the two surveys this is stated in the title (e.g., Survey 2 only).

### Figure colour scheme

The purpose of this report is to analyse and present survey results and to highlight the key trends in responses. In order to portray this information, we have applied a colour scheme for all bar graphs in the report. The declination of colours in descending order is:

1. green
2. pink
3. yellow
4. purple
5. blue

Grey is always used to refer to 'other' responses.

This colour scheme is applied using a tiered system to show which points received the highest number of responses. Therefore, in each bar graph in the report, *green bars highlight the most popular responses*, pink highlight the second most popular responses, etc. This is done using percentage ranges (for example: 80%+, 60-80%, 40-60%, 0-40%). The percentage ranges vary for each graph as some questions receive responses with over 80% selection, whereas others may only receive up to 40%. To review the data ranges for each graph see Annexe 3. This colour scheme and logic is applied for all the bar graphs, but not for other charts (i.e. pie charts).

### Analytical commentary (separated or synthesised)

Throughout this report, figures from the same questions in Survey 1 and Survey 2 are shown under each heading of the question. This facilitates comparison and analysis. The analytical commentary for each question is under the graph or set of graphs. The commentary is either separated or synthesised. Separated commentary is used where the answers in Survey 1 and Survey 2 were *inconsistent* (i.e., if there is a difference in the response patterns that are noticeable over the two years, and with the wider group of respondents) or if the question was only asked in one of the two surveys. Synthesised commentary is used where the results from Survey 1 and Survey 2 showed *consistent* responses despite the time difference (2019/2021) and despite a differing composition of respondents (professionals only / professionals and citizens).

### Funding and research team

This survey and its analysis were funded partially by the Oeuvre Nationale de Secours Grand-Duchesse Charlotte, and partially by the Conseil Supérieur pour un Développement Durable (CSDD).



**ŒUVRE**  
Nationale de Secours  
Grande-Duchesse Charlotte



NOHALTEGKEETSROT

The first survey was conceived and conducted by Norry Schneider (Centre for Ecological Learning Luxembourg, The Transition Hub) and Dr. Rachel Reckinger (University of Luxembourg).



**CENTRE for  
ECOLOGICAL  
LEARNING  
LUXEMBOURG**  
the transition hub



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food practices



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The second survey was conducted by Dr. Rachel Reckinger and her team (Dr. Diane Kapgen, Dr. Helena Korjonen, and Anna Pax), in the context of research carried out at the University of Luxembourg on Sustainable Food Practices (<https://food.uni.lu>), and specifically on setting up a nationwide Food Policy Council in Luxembourg.

Statistical and empirical analysis of both surveys was carried out by Anna Pax and Dr. Rachel Reckinger.



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# Survey Results

A: Are you answering this survey as a citizen or a professional? (Survey 2 only<sup>6</sup>)

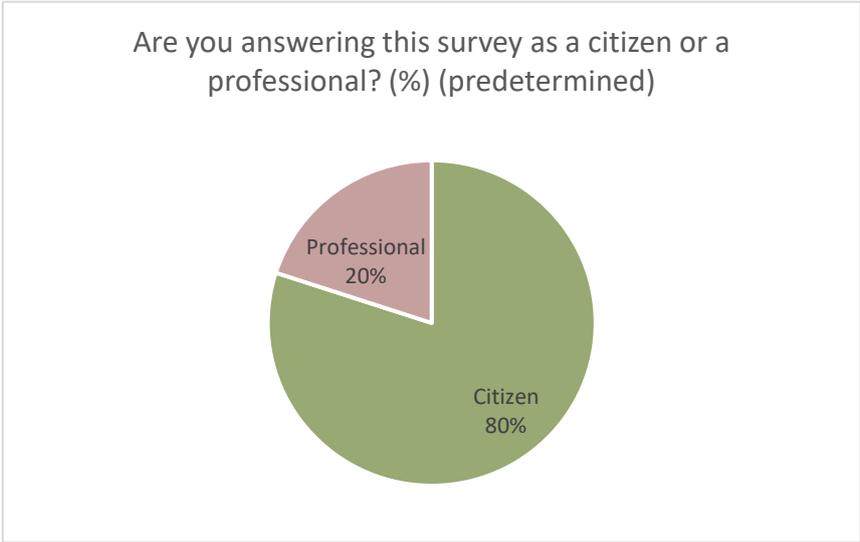


Figure 2a: Are you answering this survey as a citizen or a professional?

### Separated analytical commentary of Survey 2 with citizens and professionals

80% of the survey respondents answered as citizens, while only 20% answered as food system professionals. We asked professionals which organisation(s) they worked for. Respondents work in the following companies: Bio-Lanwirtschaft, LTA Ettelbruck, Luxinnovation, Lycée Technique Agricole, Naturpark, ProActif, PRO-SUD, SEED Luxembourg, SICONA, University of Luxembourg, VegInfo Luxembourg, and Vereenegung fir Biolandwirtschaft Lëtzebuerg a.s.b.l. This range of companies and organisations show people working directly and indirectly with food. The majority of professionals responding to the survey thus had strong knowledge of Luxembourg’s food system, food issues and food system structure.

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<sup>6</sup> The first figure in this report is ‘Figure 2a: Are you answering this survey as a citizen or a professional?’. This question was not asked in survey 1 and as such there is no Figure 1a.

B: What level of knowledge do you have regarding FPCs? (Surveys 1 and 2 – Consistent responses)

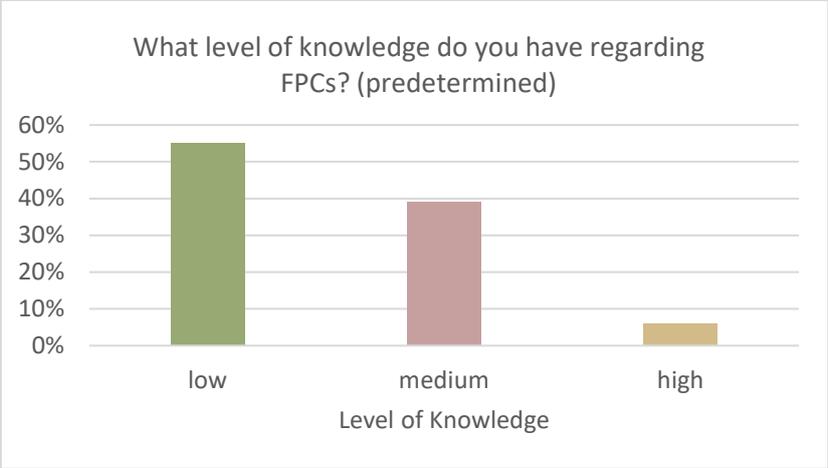


Figure 1b: What level of knowledge of you have regarding FPCs?

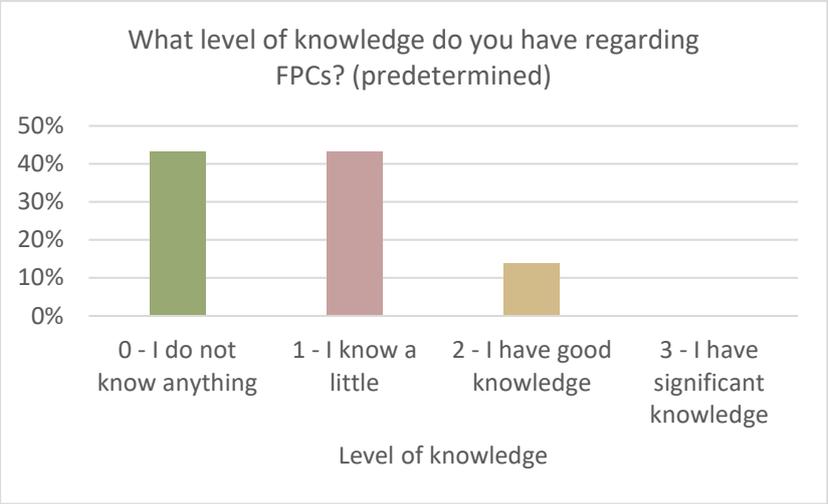


Figure 2b: What level of knowledge do you have regarding FPCs?

Synthesised analytical commentary of both surveys

In both surveys, we asked the question: ‘What level of knowledge do you have regarding FPCs?’. In Survey 1 with professionals, there were three possible choices (‘low’, ‘medium’ and ‘high’) whereas in Survey 2 with citizens and professionals we restructured the question to include the option ‘I do not know anything’. We pre-empted the fact that citizens would be less likely to have pre-existing knowledge of FPCs than professionals on a field trip dedicated to the topic. Therefore, the survey began with a clear and accurate definition of FPCs. While this information was helpful for responding to the survey, it would not necessarily give someone enough knowledge to consider their level of knowledge on the topic to have changed.

It is clear from *Figures 1b* and *2b* that **very few people qualify themselves as having high or significant knowledge regarding FPCs**. As is shown later in this report, **this low level of knowledge does not seem to curb people’s interest in participating in a FPC, but it does show that the concept remains relatively new**, and as such few people have had the time or practice to gain a high level of knowledge about FPCs.

C: If you had 3 wishes, what would you like the FPC to accomplish? (Surveys 1 and 2 – Inconsistent responses)

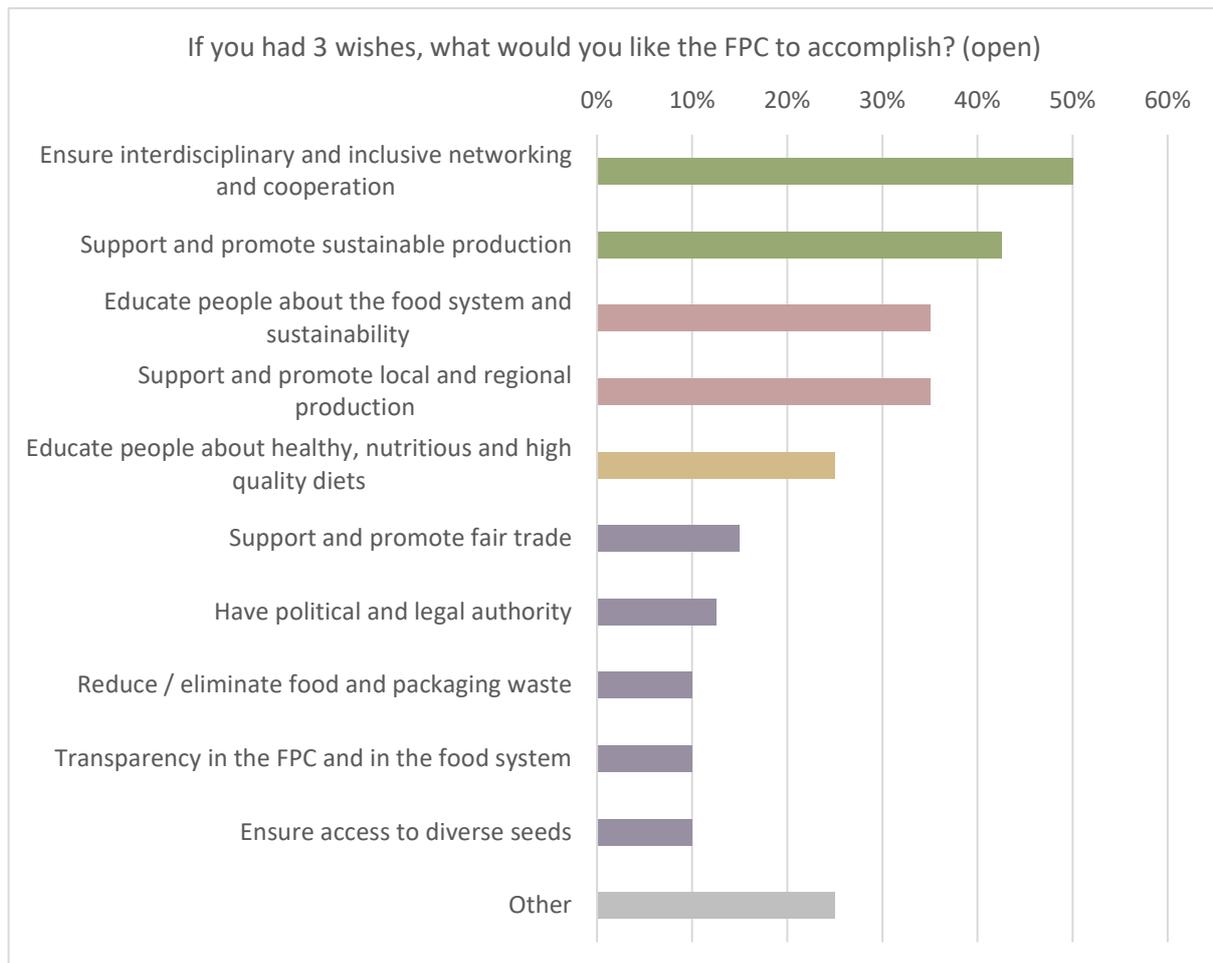


Figure 1c: If you had 3 wishes, what would you like the FPC to accomplish?

Separated analytical commentary for Survey 1 with professionals

Figure 1c shows what respondents would like the FPC to accomplish with 3 wishes. The most popular response highlighted the main strength of an FPC: **interdisciplinary and inclusive networking and cooperation**.

The second cluster of responses includes:

- **Supporting and promoting sustainable production**
- **Educating people about the food system and sustainability**
- **Supporting and promoting local and regional production.**

The third cluster of wishes includes:

- **Educating people about healthy diets**
- **Supporting fair trade**
- **Having political and legal authority**
- **Reducing food and packaging waste**
- **Food system transparency**
- **Access to seeds.**

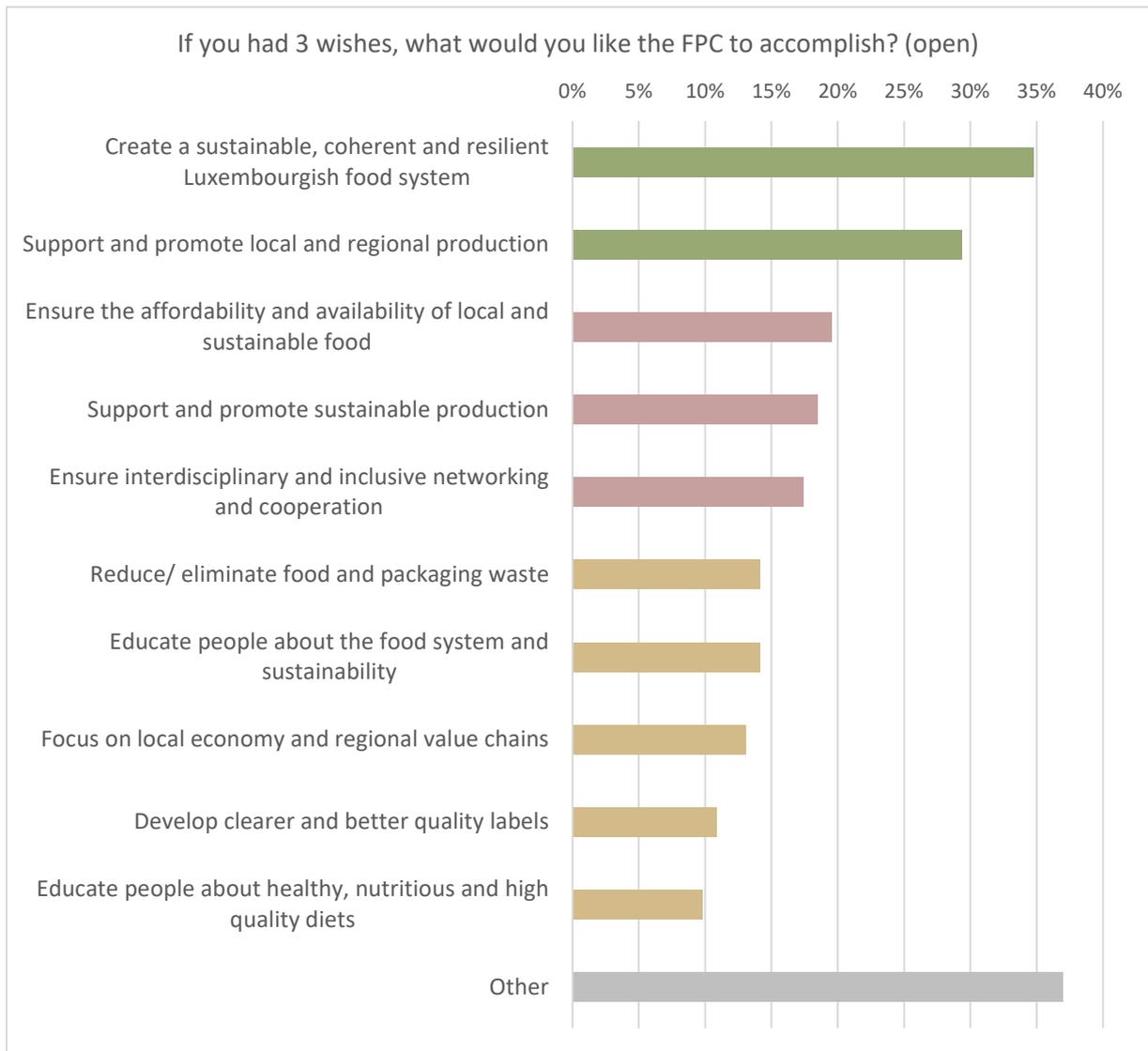


Figure 2c: If you had 3 wishes, what would you like the FPC to accomplish?

Separated analytical commentary for Survey 2 with citizens and professionals

The responses to Survey 2 (Figure 2c) show the same themes but with slightly different priorities. The most popular responses were **creating a sustainable, coherent and resilient Luxembourgish food system** and **supporting and promoting regional production**.

A second includes:

- **Ensuring the affordability and availability of local and sustainable food**
- **Supporting and promoting sustainable production**
- **Ensuring interdisciplinary and inclusive networking and cooperation.**

The addition of the affordability and availability of food shows a concern that affects those responding as citizens rather than professionals and highlights a key concern that the everyday person has when it comes to accessing local and especially sustainable food, as certain types of sustainable food (e.g. organic) can be noticeably more expensive.

D: What should the FPC avoid? (Surveys 1 and 2 – Consistent responses)

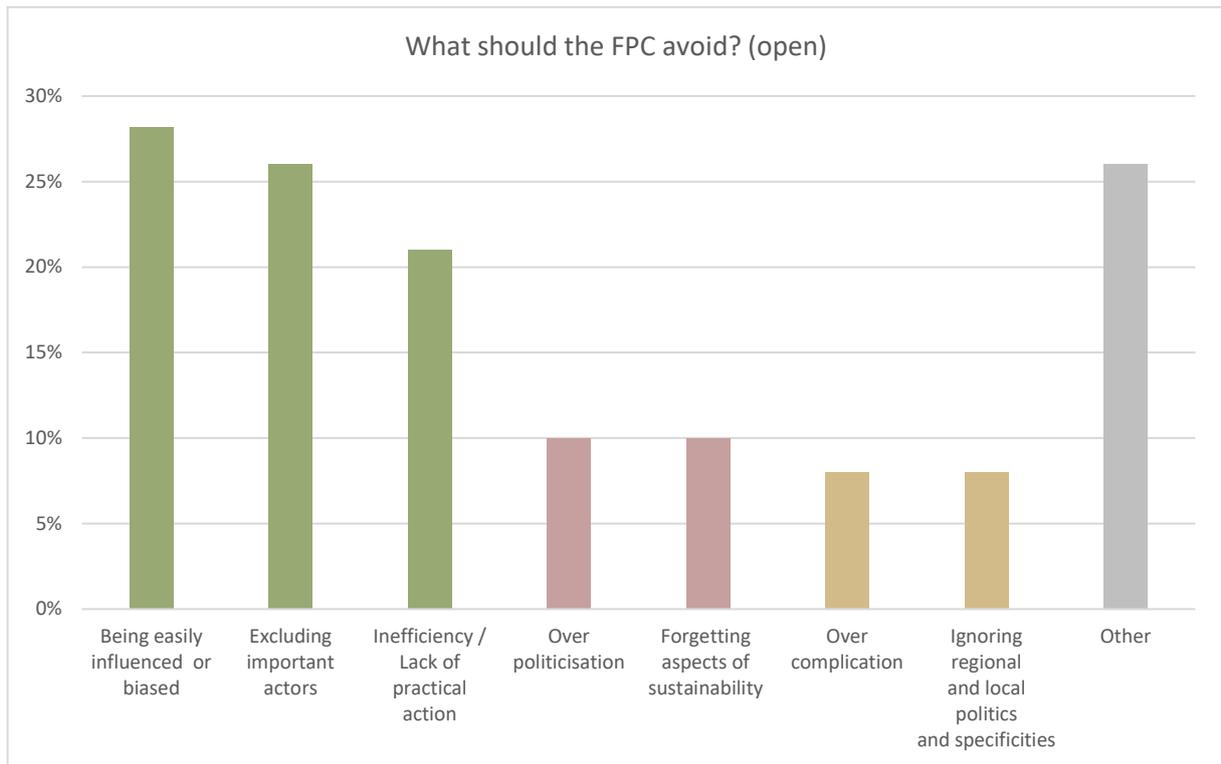


Figure 1d: What should the FPC avoid?

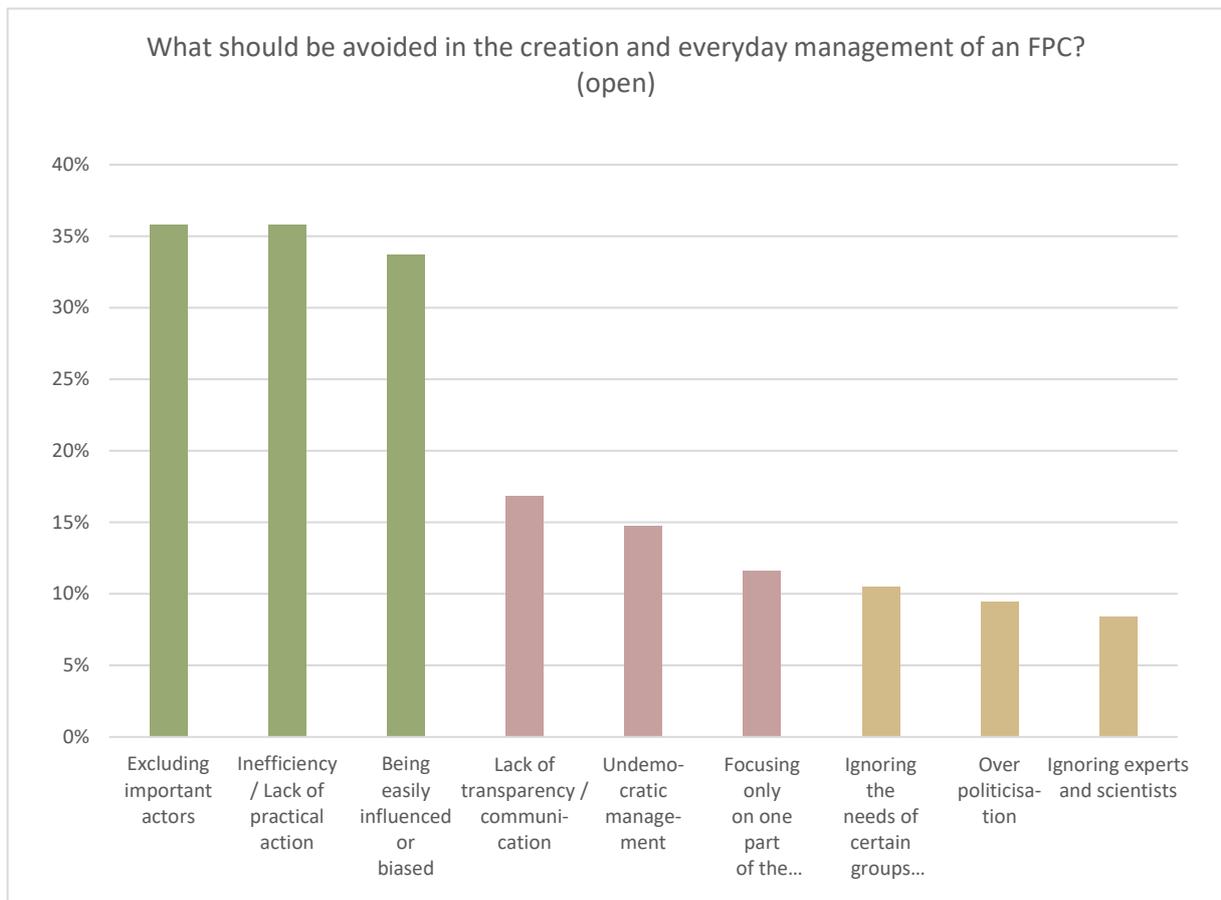


Figure 2d: What should be avoided in the creation and everyday mangement of an FPC?

### Synthesised analytical commentary of both surveys

In both surveys (*Figure 1d* and *Figure 2d*), respondents consistently emphasised the same three points that should be avoided in the creation and everyday management of an FPC:

- **Being easily influenced or biased**
- **Excluding important actors**
- **Being inefficient / lacking in practical action.**

The recurrence of these aspects shows that both citizens and professionals have a similar understanding of possible weak points, and they highlight that the key purpose of an FPC, and its main strength is that it should be independent, interdisciplinary and affect meaningful change.

The second cluster of points to avoid include:

- **Over-politicisation**
- **Focussing on only one aspect of sustainability or one aspect of the food system**
- **A lack of transparency and communication on the part of the FPC**
- **Un-democratic management.**

E: What goals should the FPC pursue? (Surveys 1 and 2 – Inconsistent responses)

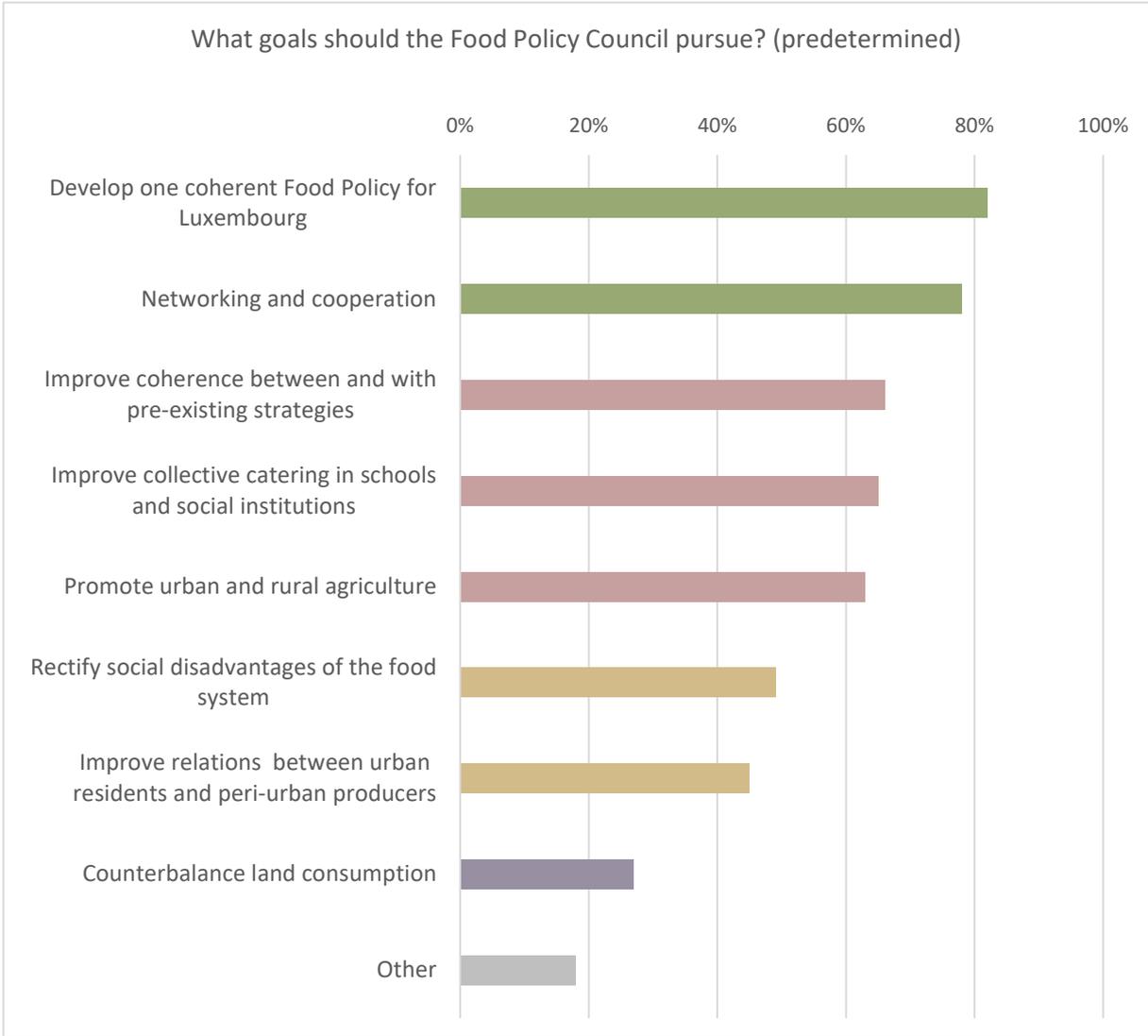


Figure 1e: What goals should the FPC pursue?

Separated analytical commentary for Survey 1 with professionals

Figure 1e shows that the most important goals for an FPC to pursue in Survey 1 was **developing one coherent food policy for Luxembourg** and **networking and cooperation**.

The second cluster of goals include:

- **Improving coherence between and with pre-existing strategies**
- **Improving collective catering in schools and social institutions**
- **Promoting urban and rural agriculture.**

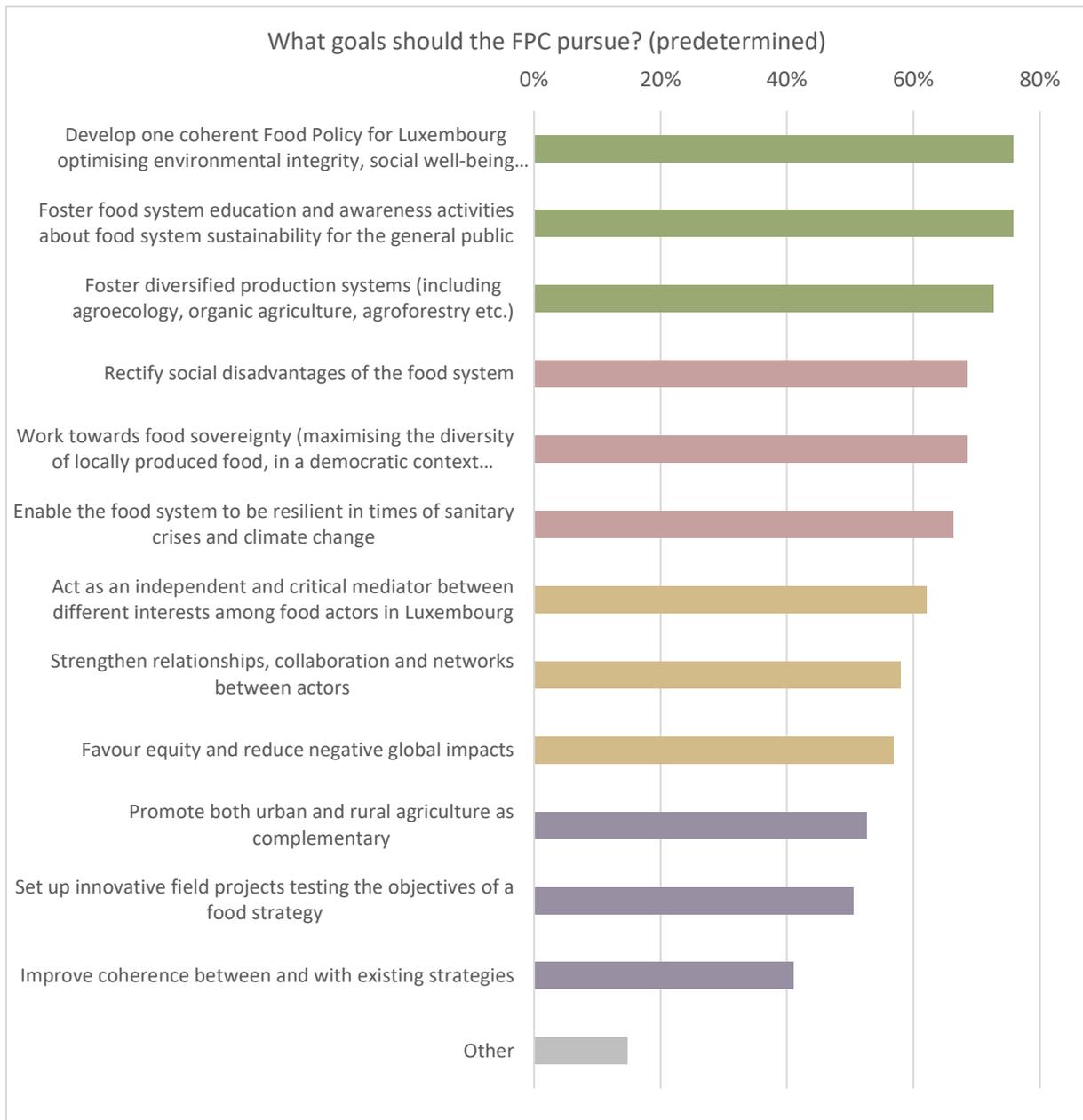


Figure 2e: What goals should the FPC pursue?

Separated analytical commentary for Survey 2 with citizens and professionals

In Survey 2 (Figure 2e), **developing one coherent food policy for Luxembourg**, was still the highest point of concern.

However, as the survey answers also reflect citizens' concerns, further top responses show other concerns:

- **Fostering food system education and awareness-raising for the general public**
- **Fostering diversified production systems.**

The goal of **rectifying social disadvantages** received only 49% support from professionals, whereas in Survey 2 it received 68% support from both citizens and professionals. This highlights the awareness that many citizens may have about disadvantages in the food system.

## F: What topics should the FPC prioritise? (Surveys 1 and 2 – Consistent responses)

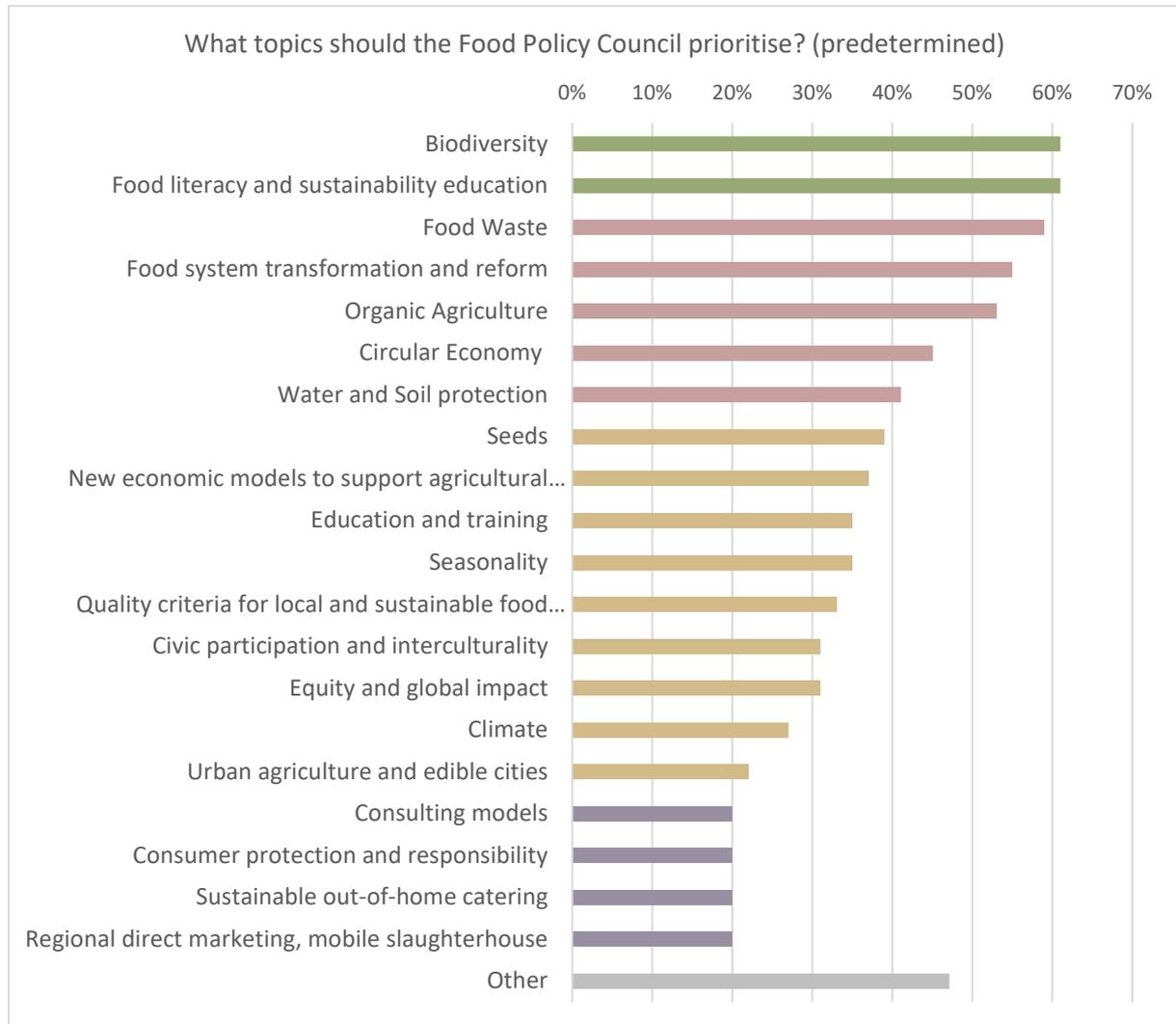


Figure 1f: What topics should the FPC prioritise?

### Synthesised analytical commentary of both surveys

The graphs for Survey 1 and Survey 2 look slightly different due to the rephrasing of points which was undertaken to add clarity to Survey 2. But they show a key aspect that both groups of respondents highlight: **the topics that an FPC prioritises should be diverse and numerous**. In Survey 1 with professionals, at least 20% of respondents considered any given topic important. In Survey 2 at least 40% of respondents considered any given topic important.

In *both* surveys, the topic that the FPC should prioritise is **biodiversity preservation and water and soil protection**. In survey 2 especially, this priority received almost 20% more respondents than the next answer. In Survey 1, **Food literacy and sustainability education** (“Erährungs- und Nachhaltigkeitsbildung”) received an equally high number of responses. Further priorities include but are not limited to:

- **Food waste**
- **Food system transformation and reform**
- **Local and regional marketing**
- **Variety and seasonality in regional gastronomy**
- **Access and affordability of varied, high-quality and ethical diets for all.**
- **Organic agriculture**

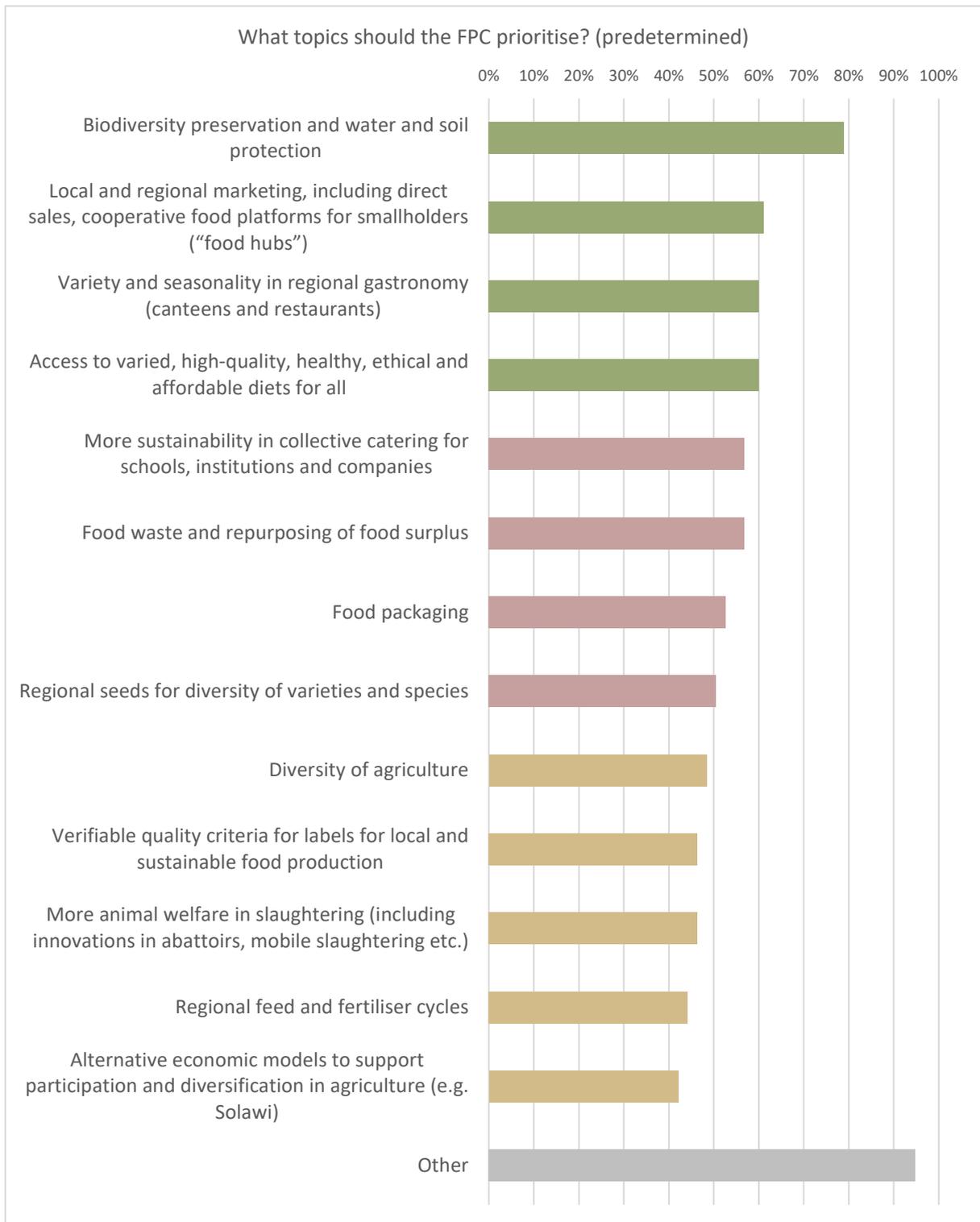


Figure 2f: What topics should the FPC prioritise?

G: What kind of actors should be part of the FPC? (Consistent responses)

The following figures 1g and 2g show the answers to the question ‘Who should be invited to participate in the FPC?’. In Survey 1 this was an open question, which allowed respondents to add as many options as they could think of.

We used this information when creating Survey 2, to turn this into a pre-determined question. As the questions allowed people to choose as many options as possible, we chose to portray the information as a pie chart, whereby the totality of the actors involved in the FPC are represented as 100% and based on the answers from Survey 1 and Survey 2 the charts show what ratio each of these actor groups should take up in the FPC. Lastly, *Figure 2h* shows the number of respondents who thought that all actor groups should be involved in the FPC.

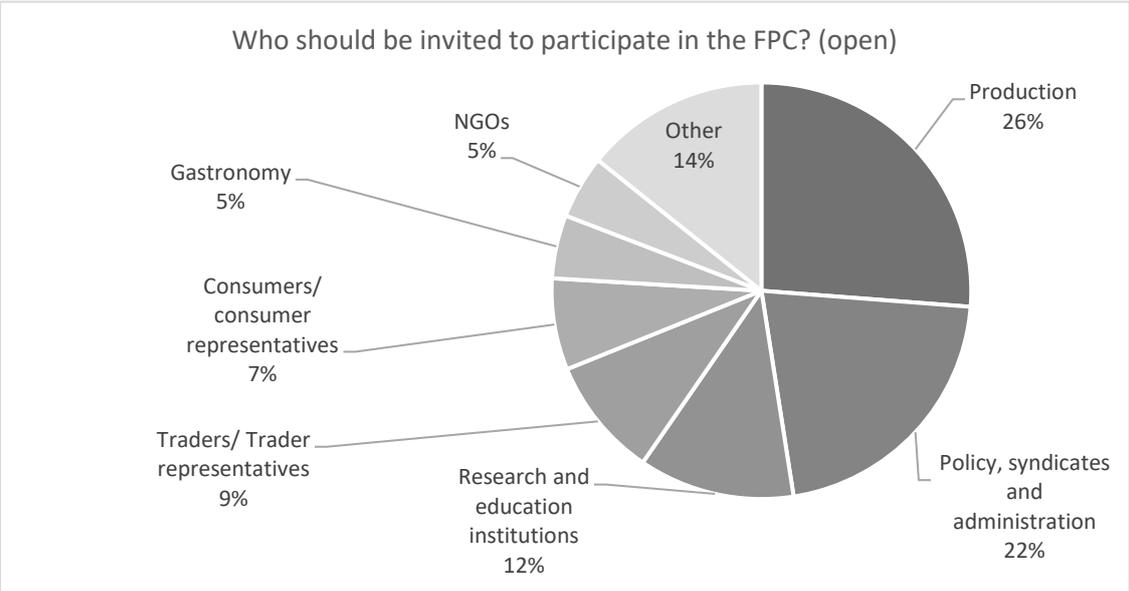


Figure 1g: Who should be invited to participate in the FPC?

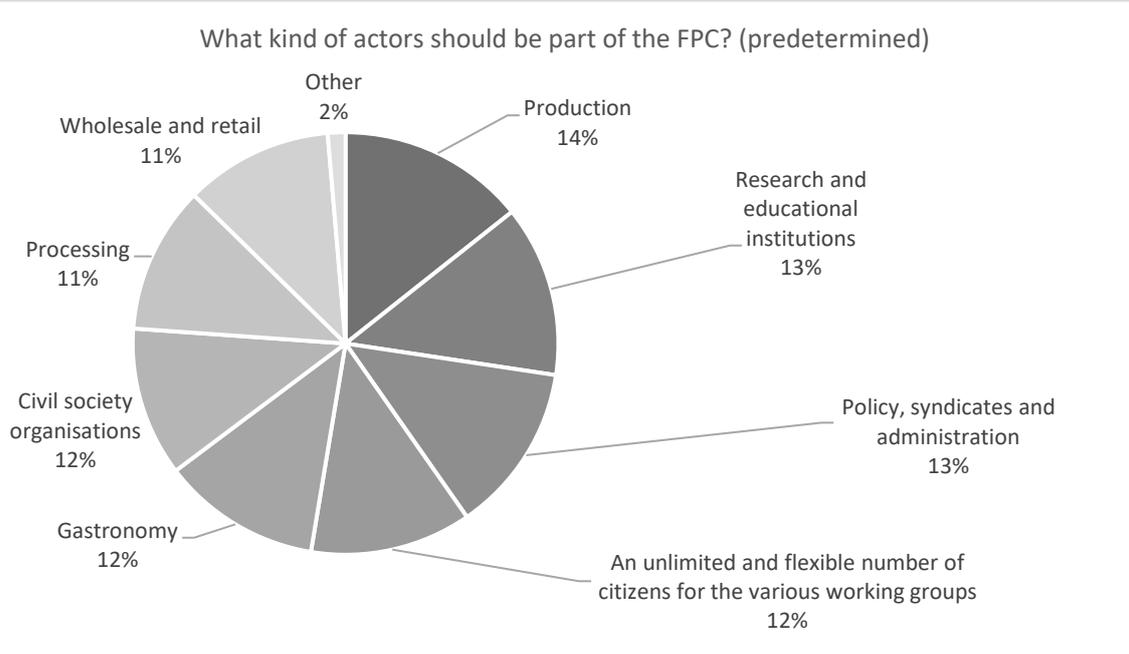


Figure 2g: What kind of actors should be part of the FPC?

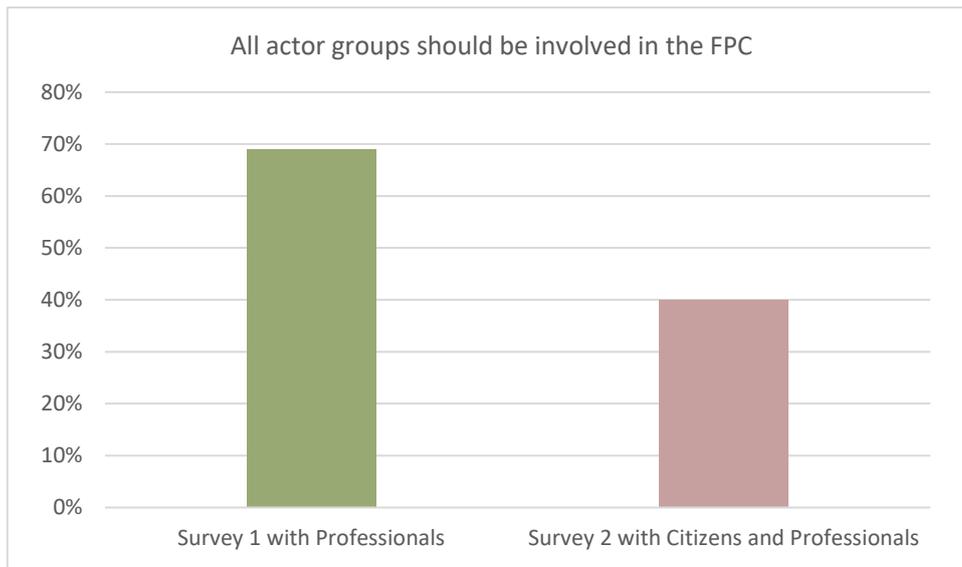


Figure 2h: All actor groups should be involved in the FPC

### Synthesised analytical commentary of both surveys

Respondents were asked who should be invited to participate in the FPC.

In both surveys, all actor groups received at least 5% of responses and as high as 26%.

In Survey 1 (Figure 1g) with professionals, there was a stronger focus on the actors from **production** (26%), as well as **policy, syndicates and administration** (22%), with these two groups making up almost 50% of the actors.

In Survey 2 (Figure 2g) with citizens and professionals, actors from **production** remained mentioned most often for involvement, but this time along with all other groups. Indeed, all other groups received almost the same amount of support. This shows that the respondents of Survey 2 associated an FPC much more with the interdisciplinary cooperation of all actors.

In Figure 2h you can see the number of respondents in both surveys who felt that all actor groups should be part of the FPC. In addition to mentioning specific actors, many respondents to Survey 1 clearly stated comments such as: “all actors” or “all those who want to be involved”. In Survey 1, 69% of respondents felt that **all actor groups should be involved** in the FPC. In Survey 2 the question was pre-determined, and 40% of respondents said that all actor groups should be involved in the FPC.

## I: Existing tools (Survey 2 only)

### Separated analytical commentary for Survey 2 with citizens and professionals

In both surveys, respondents were asked about what tools for organising and designing the food system in Luxembourg they already knew about, and which existing projects they knew of that could be connected to the FPC. As Survey 1 had a smaller group of participants it was not representative to aggregate the responses, because many tools or projects were mentioned only once. This is the reason why the data for these two questions from survey 1 is not presented here, but you can consult the list of individual mentions in Annexe 4 and Annexe 5.

Figure 2i shows the different tools that respondents know about including **ministries and ministry initiatives, labelling and certification schemes, civil society and citizen participation and SICONA and their initiatives**, as well as many more.



Figure 2i: What tools for organizing and designing the food system in Luxembourg do you already know about?



K: What role could you play in the creation of the FPC? (Survey 1 only)

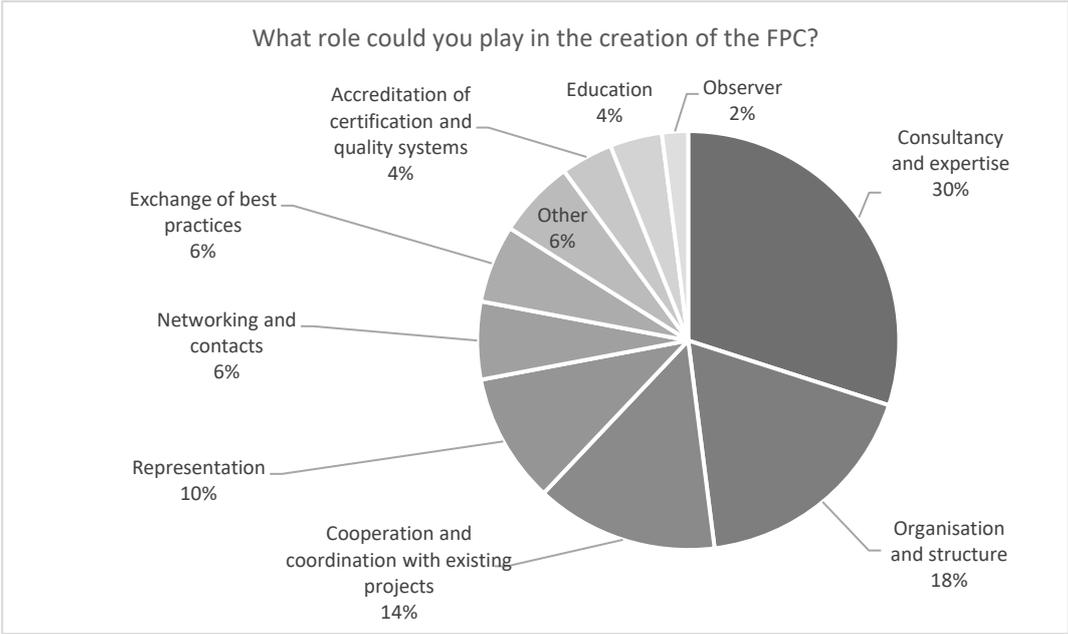


Figure 1k: What role could you play in the creation of the FPC?

Separated analytical commentary of Survey 1 with professionals

In Survey 1 with professionals, the final question we asked people was what role they thought they could play in the creation of the PFC. The three main roles included helping with:

- **Consultancy and expertise**
- **Organisation and structure**
- **Cooperation and coordination with pre-existing projects.**

Other roles included **representing actor groups, networking and offering contacts, and exchanging best practices**, etc.

L - N: Would you like to be part of an FPC? (Survey 2 only)

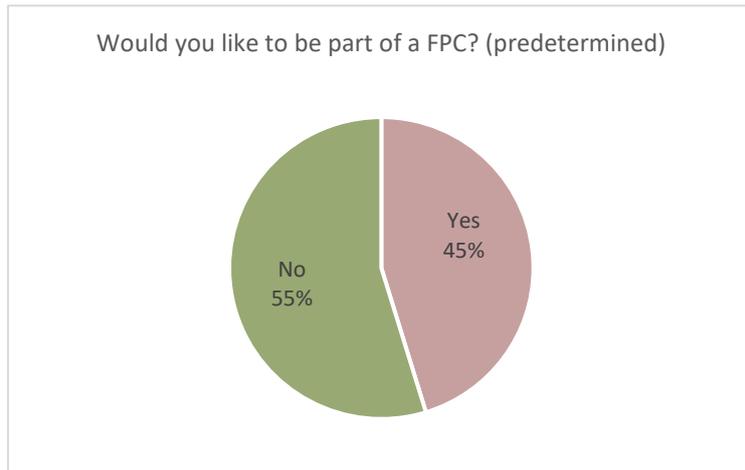


Figure 2l: Would you like to be part of an FPC?

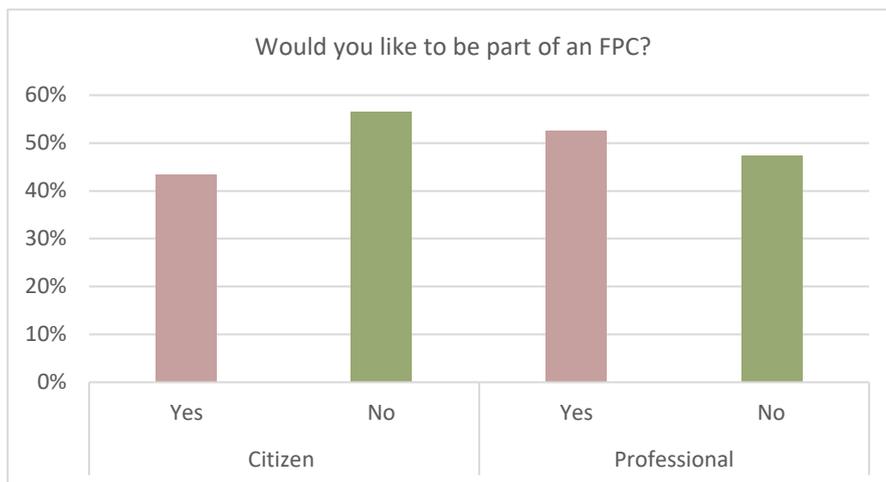


Figure 2m: Would you like to be part of an FPC vs. Citizen / Professional

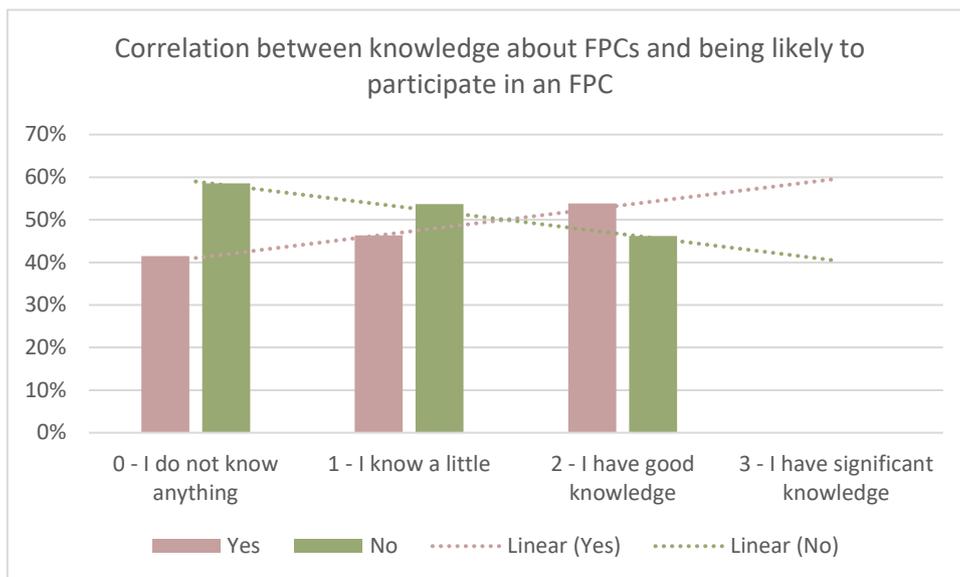


Figure 2n: Correlation between knowledge about FPCs and being likely to participate in an FPC

### Separated analytical commentary of Survey 2 with citizens and professionals

In survey 2 we asked the citizens and professionals whether they would like to be part of an FPC and 45% of respondents said Yes. Additionally, this response showed two trends. **Firstly, professionals are more likely to participate than citizens:** 43% of citizens said they would like to be part of an FPC, and 53% of professionals (*Figure 2m*).

**Secondly,** as shown in *Figure 2n*, **the more people know about FPCs, the more likely they are to participate.**

However, even people who had said they had no prior knowledge of FPCs before taking this survey were still 40% likely to participate, which is a remarkably high figure. This shows that **the complete layperson seems to be highly concerned by food system matters, to the point that they claim to be ready to commit to some collective and established action.**

## Concluding Statement

In this report, we presented the results of data analysis from two surveys with the Luxembourgish population on the topic of the establishment of a Food Policy Council in Luxembourg. We found key trends about the interests and concerns that Luxembourgish citizens and food system professionals have concerning the creation of an FPC.

The results of the analysis were encouraging and showed more than anything that the respondents are interested in, and opinionated about, the Luxembourgish food system. They see the creation of an FPC, if set up on specific democratic grounds, as an opportunity for positive developments towards a sustainable and equitable food system transition.

As such, the opportunity should be seized, to build multi-stakeholder-led effective food policies; cooperatively shorten sustainable supply circuits; and encourage innovation, diversification, and collective learning. Luxembourg can use its political and economic international weight to push best practices for food sovereignty forward.

Food and incidentally climate, sovereignty can only be achieved by uniting governmental action, business innovations and civil society initiatives into collective action, underpinned by systemic ethics. For this, Food Policy Councils, from local levels to national ones and even an EU one, are key tools for democratic and efficient food system transformation.

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## Annexe

### Annexe 1: Copy of Survey 1

15/12/2021, 13:08

Sudienreise Ernährungsrat Bonn-Köln 5.11.2019 / Voyage d'étude Conseil de politique alimentaire Bonn-Cologne

# Sudienreise Ernährungsrat Bonn-Köln 5.11.2019 / Voyage d'étude Conseil de politique alimentaire Bonn-Cologne



\* Required

Email \*

Your email

## 1. Identification

Vorname, Name / Prénom, Nom \*

Your answer

Institution, Organisation \*

Your answer

Titel, Rolle in der Organisation / Votre titre, rôle dans l'organisation \*

Your answer



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[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1pEDWCXCKtp2ICPITDhPIV-4G-Y6oA2xh-pLNQnTB6vM/viewform?edit\\_requested=true#responses](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1pEDWCXCKtp2ICPITDhPIV-4G-Y6oA2xh-pLNQnTB6vM/viewform?edit_requested=true#responses)

1/7

## 2. Logistik Reise 5.11 / Logistique voyage 5.11

Nehmen Sie an der Reise vom 5.11 teil? / Allez-vous participer au voyage du 5.11 ?

\*

- Ja / oui
- Nein / non

Wo werden Sie einsteigen? / À quel point allez-vous nous rejoindre ? \*

- Hollerich P&R Bouillon (départ 7h00, retour vers 23h15)
- Wasserbillig P+R Wasserbillig/ Mesenich (départ ca. 7h45 / retour vers 22h30)
- Bonn (Katholische Familienbildungsstätte, Lennéstraße 5, 53113 Bonn), Beginn / début 10h30

Mittagessen / déjeuner (bei Allergien bitte schreiben Sie uns / en cas d'allergies merci de nous écrire) \*

- Omnivor (mit Fleisch) / Omnivore (avec viande) - 25,90€
- vegan / végétarienne - 25,90€

Wir haben eine Übersetzung Deutsch-Französisch vorgesehen. Möchten Sie davon Gebrauch machen? / Nous avons prévu une traduction allemand-français. Est-ce que vous comptez l'utiliser? \*

- Ja / oui
- Nein / non



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Am Ende des Aufenthaltes in Köln (18-20h), können Sie an einer offiziellen Sitzung des Kölner Ernährungsrates teilnehmen welche 2 mal jährlich stattfindet, aber die Plätze sind beschränkt (15-20 Personen). Möchten Sie teilnehmen oder vor der Abfahrt einen informellen Augenblick in Köln geniessen? / En fin de séjour à Cologne (18-20h), vous avez la possibilité d'assiter à une session du Conseil de politique alimentaire qui a lieu 2 fois par an en plénière, mais l'espace est restreint (environ 15-20 places). Désirez vous y assistez ou profiter d'un moment informel pour faire du networking, d'avoir un moment de temps "libre" avant le départ? \*

- JA ich möchte an der Sitzung des Kölner Ernährungsrates teilnehmen / OUI je voudrais participer à la réunion du Conseil de politique alimentaire de Cologne
- ich möchte NICHT daran teilnehmen und lieber einen informellen Moment in Köln geniessen / je ne voudrais PAS y participer et plutôt profiter d'un temps informel à Cologne

### 3. Der Ernährungsrat - Ihre Meinung / Le Conseil de politique alimentaire - votre avis

Welche ernährungsrelevanten Themen beschäftigen Sie beruflich? / Quels sujets l'alimentaires traitez-vous dans le cadre de votre travail?

Your answer

Informationsstand bezgl. Ernährungsräten / Niveau de connaissance concernant les Conseils de politique alimentaire? \*

- gering / faible
- mittel / moyen
- hoch / élevé



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Wenn Sie 3 Wünsche frei hätten, was sollte der ER leisten können? / Si vous aviez 3 vœux, que souhaiteriez-vous que le CPA puisse accomplir? \*

Your answer

Was wäre zu vermeiden, gibt es no-go's? / Qu'est-ce qu'il faut éviter, est-ce qu'il existe de no-go's? \*

Your answer

Welche Ziele sollte der ER verfolgen? / Quels objectifs le CPA devrait-il avoir? \*

- dem Flächenverbrauch entgegenwirken / contrer la consommation des sols
- der sozialen Benachteiligung im Ernährungssystem entgegenwirken / agir contre les injustices en lien avec le système alimentaire
- Kohärenz verbessern zwischen verschiedenen bereits bestehenden Strategien und Plänen / améliorer la cohérence entre les stratégies et plans existants
- die Gemeinschaftsverpflegung in Schulen und/oder sozialen Einrichtungen verbessern / améliorer la restauration collective dans les écoles et/ou les institutions sociales
- Akteure zusammenbringen resp. Vernetzung / rassembler les acteurs resp. mise en réseau
- Urbane UND ländliche Landwirtschaft fördern / promouvoir l'agriculture rurale ET urbaine
- EINE Ernährungspolitik entwickeln für Luxemburg / développer UNE politique alimentaire pour le Luxembourg
- die Beziehungen zwischen StadtbewohnerInnen und ErzeugerInnen im Umland verbessern / améliorer les relations entre habitants des villes et les producteurs des zones périurbaines
- Other:



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Welche Themen sollten vorrangig behandelt werden? / Quels sujets devraient être prioritaires? \*

- Umbau des Ernährungssystems und Agrarreform / Transformation du système alimentaire et réforme agraire
- Biologische Landwirtschaft / agriculture biologique
- Wasser- und Bodenschutz / Protection de l'eau et des sols
- Biodiversität / biodiversité
- Saatgut / semences
- Klima / climat
- Urbane Landwirtschaft und essbare Stadt / agriculture urbaine et villes comestibles
- Flächenzugang / accès au foncier
- Futtermittel / matières fourragères
- Kreislaufwirtschaft / économie circulaire
- Saisonalität / saisonnalité
- Fairness und globale Auswirkungen / équité et impact global
- Lebensmittelverschwendung / gaspillage alimentaire
- Sensibilisierung, Ernährungsbildung, Esskultur / Sensibilisation, éducation nutritionnelle, culture alimentaire
- Nachhaltige Außer-Haus-Verpflegung / Restauration durable hors domicile
- Qualitätskriterien einer lokalen und nachhaltigen Lebensmittelproduktion / Critères de qualité de la production alimentaire locale et durable
- Neue Wirtschaftsmodelle zur Unterstützung der Diversifizierung in der Landwirtschaft (z.B. Solawi) / Nouveaux modèles économiques pour soutenir la diversification dans l'agriculture (par exemple, AMAP-Solawi)
- Regionale Direktvermarktung, mobiles Schlachthaus / Marketing direct régional, abattoir mobile
- Aus- und Fortbildung der Landwirte, der Gastronomen usw. / formation des agriculteurs, des restaurateurs, etc.
- Gastronomie und Lebensmittelhandwerk / Gastronomie et artisanat en alimentation
- Beratungsmodelle / modèles de conseil
- Konsumentenschutz und -verantwortung / Protection et responsabilité consommateur

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Bürgerbeteiligung und Interkulturalität / participation citoyenne et interculturelité

Other:

Wer sollte eingeladen werden teilzunehmen? / Qui devrait être invité à participer?

Your answer

Welche Struktur sollte den ER tragen? / Quelle structure le CPA devrait-il avoir?

staatlich / étatique

Verein / associatif

Other:

Welche geographische Reichweite sollte ein ER haben? / Quelle étendue géographique le CPA devrait-il avoir?

Lokal: Gemeinden und Städte / local: communes et villes

Regional: Naturparks, Syndikate / régional: parcs naturels, syndicats

National: Ministerien, Plattformen / national: ministères, plateformes

Grenzüberschreitend: die Groß-Region / transfrontalier: Grande-Région

Other:

Welche Tools zur Gestaltung der Ernährungssysteme gibt es bereits für Luxemburg? / Quels outils d'organisation et de conception du système alimentaire existent déjà au Luxembourg?

Your answer

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Welche Verknüpfungen sehen Sie zu bereits bestehenden Prozessen resp. Projekten? / Quels liens voyez-vous avec des processus resp. projets existants?

Your answer

Was könnte Ihre Rolle sein beim AUFBAU eines Ernährungsrates? / Quel rôle pourriez-vous jouer dans la CREATION du conseil de politique alimentaire?

Your answer

Was könnte Ihre Rolle bei seiner DURCHFÜHRUNG sein, nach der Gründung des Ernährungsrates? / Quel rôle pourriez-vous jouer dans son FONCTIONNEMENT, une fois le conseil de politique alimentaire créé?

Your answer

Haben Sie Anmerkungen? / Avez-vous des commentaires à partager?

Your answer

Page 1 of 1

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**Welcome**

**Section A: About you:**

**A1. Are you answering this survey as a citizen or a professional?**

Citizen   
Professional

**A2. Which organisation/company do / did you work for?**

**A3. What food-related topics do/did you deal with professionally?**

**Section B: Food Policy Council (FPC)**

**B1. What level of knowledge do you have regarding Food Policy Councils (FPC)?**

I do not know anything (0)   
I know a little (1)   
I have good knowledge (2)   
I have significant knowledge (3)

**B2. If you had 3 wishes, what would you like the FPC to accomplish? (list according to importance)**

1.

2.

3.



**B3. What should be avoided in the creation and everyday management of a FPC? (list according to importance)**

1.

2.

3.

**B4. What goals should the FPC pursue?**

Enable the food system to be resilient in times of sanitary crises and climate change

Work towards food sovereignty (maximising the diversity of locally produced food, in a democratic context ensuring equity and participation of producers and citizens)

Develop one coherent Food Policy for Luxembourg optimising environmental integrity, social well-being and a viable economy

Improve coherence between and with existing strategies

Foster diversified production systems (including agroecology, organic agriculture, agroforestry etc.)

Set up innovative field projects testing the objectives of a food strategy

Strengthen relationships, collaboration and networks between actors

Act as an independent and critical mediator between different interests among food actors in Luxembourg

Rectify social disadvantages of the food system

Foster food system education and awareness activities about food system sustainability for the general public

Promote both urban and rural agriculture as complementary

Favour equity and reduce negative global impacts

Other

Other

**B5. What topics should the FPC prioritise?**

Agricultural production surfaces and access to farmland

Diversity of agriculture

Biodiversity preservation and water and soil protection

Regional seeds for diversity of varieties and species

Regional feed and fertiliser cycles

Artisanal food production

Variety and seasonality in regional gastronomy (canteens and restaurants)



Local and regional marketing, including direct sales, cooperative food platforms for smallholders ("food hubs")	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alternative economic models to support participation and diversification in agriculture (e.g. Solawi)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Verifiable quality criteria for labels for local and sustainable food production	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access to varied, high-quality, healthy, ethical and affordable diets for all	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sustainability-related training and consultancy for professionals in the food sector	<input type="checkbox"/>
Responsible decision-making for private households and buyers in public procurement	<input type="checkbox"/>
More sustainability in collective catering for schools, institutions and companies	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food waste and repurposing of food surplus	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food packaging	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmentally friendly transport options	<input type="checkbox"/>
Circular economy initiatives from planning to implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>
More animal welfare in slaughtering (including innovations in abattoirs, mobile slaughtering etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inclusive and non-discriminatory civic participation and interculturality	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other

**B6. What kind of actors should be part of the FPC?**

Production (producers, cooperatives, professional associations)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Processing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gastronomy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wholesale and retail	<input type="checkbox"/>
Policy, syndicates and administration (ministries, natural parks, municipalities etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research and educational institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>
Civil society organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>
An unlimited and flexible number of citizens for the various working groups	<input type="checkbox"/>



Other

Other

**B7. What tools for organizing and designing the food system in Luxembourg do you already know about?**

**B8. Which existing projects do you know that could be connected to the FPC?**

**B9. Would you like to be part of a FPC?**

Yes

No

**B10. If 'yes', how could you contribute?**

**B11. Do you have any comments?**

**Thank you for you participation!**

### Annexe 3: Colour scheme tables

<u>Figure name</u>	<u>Data ranges by colour</u>
<i>Figure C1</i>	Green: 40% < Pink: 30-40% Yellow: 20-30% Purple: 10-20% Grey: other
<i>Figure C2</i>	Green: 20% < Pink: 15-20% Yellow: 10-15% Grey: other
<i>Figure D1</i>	Green: 20% < Pink: 10-20% Yellow: 0-10% Grey: other
<i>Figure D2</i>	Green: 20% < Pink: 10-20% Yellow: 0-10% Grey: other
<i>Figure E1</i>	Green: 80% < Pink: 60-80% Yellow: 40-60% Purple: 20-40% Grey: other
<i>Figure E2</i>	Green: 70% < Pink: 60-70% Yellow: 50-60% Purple: 40-50% Grey: other
<i>Figure F1</i>	Green: 60% < Pink: 40-60% Yellow: 20-40% Purple: 0-20% Grey: other
<i>Figure F2</i>	Green: 70% < Pink: 60-70% Yellow: 50-60% Purple: 40-50% Grey: other

Annexe 4: Data table for *Figure 9 - What tools for organizing and designing the food system in Luxembourg do you already know about?*

Ministries & ministry initiatives	10
Labelling & certification schemes	9
SICONA & SICONA initiatives	4
Direct marketing & sales	4
Civil society & citizen participation	4
IBLA	3
Farmer's unions & lobbies	3
Policy & law	3
EU strategies	3
Waste reduction & zero waste	3
Urban farming and gardening	3
AROMA & INTEREG	2
CELL	2
CSDD	2
Financial incentives (premiums, loans, subsidies)	2
True Cost Accounting	2
Food council	2
Landjugend & Jongbaueren	2
Solawi	2
Pesticide Action Plan	2
Pedagogical Initiatives	2
Transition movements	2
Marketing & advertising	1
Advertising in supermarkets	1
Aktionsgrupp Gemüsebau	1
Canteens	1
Cent buttek	1
Climate protection strategy	1
Codex Alimentarius	1
Corporate interests	1
Diverse production	1
Fairtrade action in communities and schools	1
Farm tools (SMART - Sustainability Monitoring and Assessment Routine)	1
food belt	1
food cluster	1
International influences (FAO)	1
letzshop	1
Local Permaculture Initiative	1
NGOs	1
Open discussions between the various stakeholders from different levels in the food chain (from the producers to the consumers)	1

Organic Agriculture	1
Organic and regional food in commercial kitchens	1
Organic farmers cooperative BIOG	1
Pasture slaughter	1
PLAN Bio 2025	1
Private co-operatives	1
Private initiatives (Terra, Ouni etc.)	1
Research	1
slow food movement	1
Support system for producers	1
Use science to innovate on sustainable farming methods and tracks ecosystems' health to preserve ecosystems' services	1

Annexe 5: Data table for *Figure 10* - Which existing projects do you know that could be connected to the FPC?

CELL	9
SOLAWI	7
TERRA	6
2000m2 for our food	5
AROMA	4
Cooperatives	4
IBLA	4
OUNI	4
Uni.lu projects	4
COLABOR	3
Eis Epicerie	3
Foodsharing	3
SICONA	3
SustEATable	3
Agricultural Cooperatives	2
Bioaktionsplan	2
BIOG	2
Changeons de Menu	2
Community gardens	2
Escher Gemeisguart	2
FABulous Farmers	2
Food 4 all	2
From Farm to Fork	2
FUSILLI	2
INFINO	2
Natur genéissen	2
Soja made in Luxembourg	2
SOS Faim	2
Transition movements	2

Agricultural projects	1
Altercoop	1
Au Goût du Terroir	1
Bio-Ovo	1
Catering committees	1
Cent Buttek	1
CIGL Esch	1
Civic initiatives	1
Common Food Policy for the EU to support local food initiatives and diversify local food systems	1
CSDD	1
Ecole du Goût	1
Economy for the Common Good	1
EcoTransFaire	1
EIT Food platform	1
Environmental protection organisations	1
Equitable communities	1
Expogast	1
Fair mëllech	1
Fairtrade	1
Fit 4 Circularity	1
Flächenbuffet	1
Food banks	1
Food waste projects	1
Foodwatch	1
Fro de Bauer	1
Fruit for school	1
Gesond iessen - mei bewegen	1
H2020 EU projects	1
How to build a resilient and durable alimentary system	1
Hygiene	1
iPES	1
Kilominett'0 cooperative	1
La Conserverie Locale	1
Label for Cantines	1
Local and regional production	1
Local projects	1
Lycée Technique Agricole	1
Mesa	1
Minett UNESCO Biosphere	1
Ministry of Health	1
Naturpark	1
Naturpark initiatives	1

Naturpark syndicates	1
Nordstad	1
Organic farmer syndicates	1
Organic farmers	1
Private and public initiatives	1
Education	1
Scientific research groups	1
SICONA labelling	1
Small Alternative Farmers	1
Sou schmaacht Lëtzebuerg	1
Sozial affair	1
Sustainability NGOs	1
Sustainability projects	1
Sustainable investment	1
Terra Coop	1
Territoire Naturel Trans-frontalier	1
Uni lu garden	1
Urban farming	1
Vegan Society Luxembourg	1
Vun der Atert	1
Young farmers association	1
SEED Luxembourg	1



January 2022

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