

# Supplementary Materials: Food as commons or commodity? Exploring the links between normative valuations and agency in food transition

José Luis Vivero-Pol

## 1. Agency Variables Explained

### 1.1. Variable 1: Self-placement in the transition landscape: regime or niches

As we have seen, the MLP theory is articulated around three elements or loci of action: the landscape, the regime and the niches. Both regime and niches are places where agents of transition act and interact, whereas the socio-technical landscape is the context where transitions occur, constituted by the “cultural and normative values, broad political coalitions, long-term economic developments and accumulating environmental problems that broadly shape industrial and technological development trajectories” [1] (p. 34). Rules, norms, values, beliefs and narratives dictate the collective shared understanding that sustains a particular landscape where regime and niches are embedded. Changes at the landscape level, for instance, may put pressure on the regime, and create openings for new technologies.

Regimes are constituted by the institutions, conventions, rules, and norms that guide the uses of particular technologies and the everyday practices of the producers, workers, consumers, state agencies, public authorities, civil society organizations, private and business actors and scientists who participate in the regime. These rules and practices exist within the minds of regime actors. Regime rules, relationships, and practices are interrelated with niches and the third level, the landscape. The regime shares organisational and cognitive routines [2] that may be more or less codified, stable and universally agreed upon by stake-holders [1]. The stability of the regime is a dynamic one, meaning that innovation still occurs but is of an incremental nature (gradual reforming as it is referred to in this paper) and locked into a particular socio- technical trajectory [2, 3]. So, we will assume *a priori* the dominant political attitude vis a vis the existing food system in those who position themselves as agents working in the regime is gradual reforming. If, however, intra-regime or external factors create misalignments or tensions among the actor-groups involved, the system can destabilize and open up to new kinds of technological innovations that may be developed within niches [4].

Niches are loci where innovation and learning occur and social networks are built. Agents working in niches aim to advance more sustainable alternatives to those present in the existing socio-technical regime [5]. Niches are also locus of contestation of regime values, practices and transition orientations [6] and therefore the most likely expected political position in niches would be that of a transformational nature. However, actors working in innovative and transforming niches may also unintentionally reinforce or legitimise the regime structures they are trying to change [7], what is termed as the “paradox of embedded agency” [8]. By understanding the alignment and diversity of political stances of actors working in niches we can shed light on niche convergence, competition or embedding in the regime dominant pathway.

### 1.2. Variable 2: Typologies of political attitudes vis a vis the food system

The political stances adopted by an individual or institution with regard to the dominant food system that conforms the regime, using the MLP terminology, could be enrolled into the following two broad stances: reformist or transformative. This dichotomy is somehow contested because it reduces a complex debate to two extreme positions, which both have serious shortcomings. In this research, however, those dichotomies are necessary to incorporate personal attitudes towards transition pathways, as reflected in the transition theoretical framework, and they do not represent clear-cut positions in real life. Along those lines, several authors have proposed different typologies

for political stances, either focused specifically on the food system [9], framed in the MLP transition theory [10], dealing with social movements at large [11] or transformational civic initiatives in particular [12, 13]. In this paper, both the reformist and the transformative stances are subject of a nuanced approach and thus different sub-stances (herewith called “streams”) can be identified.

### The gradual reformers

The reformist stance envisages some incremental changes in the organization of production, institutional arrangements, daily life practices, technology and purchase behaviour, but maintains core features of the status quo. Underlying values of the reformist approach are, among others, a belief in progress through patented knowledge and markets being the primary allocation mechanism between producers and consumers. This stance represents the political and academic orthodoxy inspired by neoclassical economics and includes sustainable intensification [14], campaigns to educate consumers and change eating behaviour or labelling GMO products.

Following Erik Holt-Giménez and Annie Shattuck [9], we can distinguish two streams in this stance: the neoliberal (also called corporative) and the gradual reformist. The former seeks to reproduce the corporate regime (the basic definition of a food regime is a “rule-governed structure of production and consumption of food on a world scale” [15]) that emerged in the 1980s with the current neoliberal phase of capitalism [16], and it is characterized by the monopolistic agri-food corporations, globalized food chains, rising demand of animal protein, links between food and fuel, ultra-processed food, liberalized global food trade, foreign land grabbing schemes and depletion of food-producing natural resources (water, phosphates, arable land, soil biodiversity, genetic resources) [17, 18]. The latter, recognizing the faultlines that triggered two recent food price crises, aims to mitigate the social and environmental externalities of the industrial food regime. It calls for mild and gradual reforms to the regime (i.e. safety-nets, corporate social responsibility, reducing food waste, certification for niche markets), seeks to mainstream less socially and environmentally damaging alternatives and invents different narratives, apparently new and transformative, but actually compatible with neoliberal values and the capitalistic logic of the food system [19-22]. Many international NGOs and so-called alternative movements fall in this category.

In the current global food system, neoliberal and reformist trends reflect the two directions of capitalism’s double-movement (Karl Polanyi argued that alternating periods of unregulated markets followed by state intervention to regulate them, based on welfare concerns, were a cyclical part of capitalism and ensured the existence of the liberal state itself [23]) and they are integral part of the dominant regime with their tensions resulting in a fine-tuning of the neoliberal project rather than a substantive change in direction [12]. The Polanyi’s double-movement is consistent with Gramsci’s power struggle between the ruling class and civil society, whereby the former seeks hegemonic power over the latter by imposing cultural and ideological narratives.

### The transformers

Contrarily to the reformist stance, the transformative discourse and praxis is profoundly emancipatory, and thus necessarily pluralistic [24, 25] and reflexive [26]. And yet, although transformative practices in the agri-food system are more radical than the gradual reformist positions, for some authors they do not necessarily presume the abandonment of capitalism or economic growth as underlying paradigms [10]. The priorities for radical change and the alternative pathways are rather diverse, falling in this stance advocates of “new economics” [27], “de-growth” [28], “sharing economy” [29] or “transition towns” [30]. Some typical actions in these groups are self-provisioning, collaborative consumption, local currencies, time banks, peer-to-peer production or Do-it-Yourself economy [31].

In this article, the author uses two different typologies to analyse the transformative attitudes of food professionals vis a vis the dominant food system: the counter-hegemonic and the alter-hegemonic streams. These typologies are based on Raymond Williams’s work on social movements [11] and Erik Olin Wright’s analysis of civic initiatives according to their relationship to State institutions [13]. What Williams described as “alternative” and “oppositional” were defined by

Wright as “interstitial” and “ruptural” respectively. And in this article will be treated as “alter-hegemonic” and “counter-hegemonic”. We have preferred to use those labels because they fit well with the proxy preferences posed in the questionnaire. The gradual reformers are those who responded their current food-related activity “improves the existing food system”, the alter-hegemonic are those who “build a different food system” and the counter-hegemonic are those who “struggle against the existing food system”.

Alter-hegemonic institutions or individuals work towards an incremental erosion of the political-economic structures and they arise within the interstices and edges of the food system [11], trying to subvert it with a vision of food justice and civic responsibility [12]. Good examples could be initiatives that provide food where markets have failed (i.e. the City Slicker Farms in Oakland, California, a food justice-oriented initiative that provides free and low cost food to local residents in low-income neighbourhoods [32]) or those using vacant lots in urban areas to cultivate edible plants (i.e. the Incredible Edible movement in UK, <http://incredibleediblenetwork.org.uk/>) [33]). Interstitial transformations (or “ignore the State strategy”) build alternative institutions and deliberately foster new forms of social and emancipatory relations [13]. As also theorized in the MLP, interstitial transformations operate in innovative and protected niches at the margins of the hegemonic regime (the industrial food system in our case). They are action-based initiatives with more praxis than normative work and they are often not perceived as a threat to the elites ruling the dominant regime. At least, not initially. And yet, cumulatively and perhaps unintentionally, such initiatives create alternative transition pathways and narratives for non-commodified economic and social relations [34].

Counter-hegemonic institutions or individuals seek to create a new structural configuration (institutions, rules and moral ground) through a complete up-root of the deep structures that preserve the status quo [35]. They are grounded on the idea that confrontation and political struggle will create a radical disjuncture that would trigger a rapid change rather than an incremental change over an extended period of time [11] and they contest the hegemony of neoliberal globalization through a radical transformation of society [36]. Epistemologically, this stream is nurtured by critical theories aimed at debunking the mainstream position and giving voice to neglected actors, arguing for a major overhaul of core societal features (neoliberalism, consumerism, primacy of growth and private property, individualism, competition), and shifting to a new value-system. Wright describes this stream as “ruptural” [13], McClintock as “subversive” [12], Geels et al. as “revolutionary” [10], and Holt-Gimenez and Shattuck as “radical” [9]. Counter-hegemonic approaches are extremely political [25] and thus they can be politically unpalatable for many constituencies and policy makers [10]. This stream has been criticised for being elitist [37], being distanced from concrete experiences of real-world producers and consumers [38] or offering little in terms of practical transition pathways as there are difficulties in diffusing and up-scaling radical local initiatives [39].

## 2. Methodology

A self-administered online questionnaire with 21 questions (cf Questionnaire in point 6) was placed in SurveyMonkey™ and distributed via Twitter™ to the researcher’s network of contacts. Three rounds of direct tweets were sent between July and November 2014 and responses were collected until January 2015. Therefore, all the participants have a Twitter™ profile that it is used to communicate, among other things, on food-related issues. Over 725 questionnaires were launched and 104 responses were collected. After cleaning those with incomplete responses, no food-related experience or not tweeting on food issues, a final sample of 95 was ready for analysis. Correlation and regression analysis were done using STATA software 14.0. The list of independent variables (simple and composite) and the three agency variables are presented below (cf Table S1).

**Table S1.** Simple and composite variables.

Variable	%	Description	# Questionnaire
<b>INDEPENDENT VARIABLES</b>			
<b>Country</b>			
<i>Hunger-stricken country</i>	14.7%	Country where the initiative is largely carried out or headquartered has chronic malnutrition or undernourishment rates above 10% in latest figures	Country where the respondent is based (or the institution is headquartered when not known)
<i>Non-hunger stricken country</i>	85.3%	Country has chronic malnutrition or undernourishment rates below 10%	
<b>Age slot</b>			
<i>Below 30 years</i>	28.4%		4a
<i>Between 31-50 years</i>	52.6%		4b, 4c
<i>Above 50 years</i>	19%		4d, 4e
<b>Gender</b>			
<i>Male</i>	51.6%		4f
<i>Female</i>	48.4%		4g
<b>Food-related experience</b>			
<i>Never</i>	0%		5a
<i>Less 3 years</i>	35.8%		5b+5c
<i>Between 3 and 10 years</i>	39%		5d+5e
<i>More than 10 years</i>	25.2%		5f
<b>Self-described sector for food-related activities</b>			
<i>Private sector</i>	6.3%	For-profit sector accounts for 17.9%	3a
<i>Public-Private Partnerships</i>	11.6%		3c
<i>Public Sector</i>	33.7%		3b
<i>NGO/Civil Society Sector (legal entity)</i>	30.5%		3d
<i>Self-regulated Collective action (informal arrangement)</i>	17.9%	Third sector (not-for-profit) represents 48.4%	3e
<b>Personal involvement in actions for food transition</b>			
<i>Committed Production</i>	57.9%	Producing food themselves	8a
<i>Committed Consumption</i>	89.4%	Choose locally produced food products	8b
<i>Committed Consumption</i>	88.4%	Eat organic/ecological foodstuff (88.4%)	8c
<i>Committed Consumption</i>	73.7%	Recycling food in different ways to minimise food waste at home	8d
<i>Committed Food Activism</i>	59%	Sending e-mails about food-related issues to my friends	8e
<i>Committed Food Activism</i>	81%	Being part of a group whose purpose is to increase public awareness on the food system/hunger	8f
<i>Committed Food Activism</i>	64.2%	Sensitizing close relatives or colleagues in order that they change their food habits	8g
<i>Committed Food Activism</i>	43.2%	Financially supporting an organization that works for a more secure food system/anti-hunger actions	8h
<b>AGENCY VARIABLES</b>			
<b>Self-placement in the transition landscape</b>			
<i>Regime</i>	35.8%	Those who responded “mainstream” (25.3%) or “conventional” (10.5%)	7d, 7e, 7f, 7g, 7h, 7i
<i>Niches</i>	64.2%	Those who responded “small niche” (22.1%), “alternative” (23.1%) or “revolutionary” (19%)	7a, 7b, 7c, 7j, 7k, 7l, 7m, 7n, 7o
<b>Political stance vis a vis the food system</b>			
<i>Gradual Reformers</i>	26.3%	Those who responded activity that “improves the existing food system”	7a, 7d, 7g, 7j, 7m
<i>Transformers</i>	73.7%	Those who responded activity that “struggles against the existing food system” (33.7%) or “builds a different food system” (40%)	7b, 7c, 7e, 7f, 7h, 7i, 7k, 7l, 7n, 7o
<i>Counter-hegemonic</i>	33.7%	Those who “struggles against the existing food system”	7b, 7e, 7h, 7k, 7n
<i>Alter-hegemonic</i>	40%	Those who “builds a different food system”	7c, 7f, 7i, 7l, 7o
<b>Valuation of food dimensions (clustering method explained below)</b>			
<i>Strongly Mono-dimensional</i>	18.9%	At least 2 out of 4 economic dimensions are preferred (see below for further explanations on how this variable was constructed)	14a, 17a, 18a, 19a
<i>Mildly mono-dimensional</i>	18.9%	Only one out of 4 economic dimensions is preferred	14a, 17a, 18a, 19a
<i>Multi-dimensional</i>	62.1%	None out of four economic dimensions is preferred	14b, 17b, 18b, 19b

*Note:* own data collected via online self-administered questionnaire. Data in parenthesis are percentage of affirmative responses for each question.

### 2.1. Position in the transitional landscape and political attitude

The self-placement in the transitional landscape and the political stance vis a vis the food system were measured in the same question 7 by presenting different statements to describe the food-related activity the respondent was involved in, consisting on a combination of five transition loci (“mainstream”, “conventional”, “small-niche”, “alternative” and “revolutionary”) and three political stances (“improves the existing food system”, “struggles against the existing food system” and “builds a different food system”).

Those who responded “mainstream” or “conventional” have been placed at the regime, whereas those who opted for “small-niche”, “alternative” or “revolutionary” have been considered as niches. Respondents describing the food-related activity they are involved in as “improving the existing food system” will be clustered as reformers. The transformers may adopt two attitudinal stances: a) Counter-hegemonic if they selected “struggling against the existing food system” and b) Alter-hegemonic if “building a different food system” was selected. Due to low numbers of responses from enterprises and corporations, the reformist stance will not be split into sub-groups.

### 2.2. Valuation of food

#### Contrasting economic and non-economic food dimensions

This construct is meant to measure the respondent’s valuation of the mono and multi-dimensionality of food. It has been elaborated based on four pairwise questions (see appendix 2, questions 14, 17, 18 and 19). Question 15 will not be considered for this analysis because, although question 15 also confronts economic and non-economic food dimensions, option b (“Food is a natural resource that it is better exploited by the state”) carries two different and probably conflictual elements (natural resource and state) and hence we cannot be sure whether people reject option b for the fact that food is a natural resource or because they refuse governmental control. Actually, this mistrust for state-led food production is shared by two opposing constituencies, the gradual reformers that prefer mono-dimensional food and the alternative counter-hegemonic that value food by its multiple dimensions, and therefore the question will not be considered for the analysis. In the pairwise questions, the interviewee had to choose between two sentences, either normative (14, 19) or descriptive (17, 18), that present a clear contrast between the economic dimension of food (as a commodity) and other non-economic dimensions such as food as a human right, a natural resource or a commons.

In Table S2, the four pairwise questions are presented. The economic dimensions are phrased in a radical way that clearly emphasizes the commodity nature of food to avoid nuances. They contrast food access as exclusively determined by money-mediated means of exchange or by other means. A respondent is assigned to the mono-dimensional cluster if at least in one out of the four questions the economic dimension is preferred over the non-economic (questions 14a, 17a, 18a, 19a). When the economic dimension is preferred in at least two out of four questions, the respondent will be assigned to the sub-cluster Strongly Mono-dimensional, otherwise it remains in the Mildly Mono-dimensional sub-cluster. In case none of the economic dimensions are preferred in the four questions, the interviewee will be considered as part of the multi-dimensional cluster.

For the purpose of this research, the mono-dimensional cluster includes respondents that opted for market-minded or for-profit sentences when forced to choose and therefore we assume economic dimensions of food are dominant over non-economic. In economic terms, the value-in-exchange prevails over value-in-use of food, and food is largely valued as a private good after the economic school of thought (excludable and rival after Samuelson [40]). Conversely, the multi-dimensional cluster is compounded by those who preferred public-minded or not-for-profit sentences and hence we assume that non-economic dimensions of food are also highly valued, perhaps even overweighting the importance of economic dimensions. In any case, we consider in this cluster the

economic dimension, however important it may be, is not dominant over the non-economic and food is valued as a multi-dimensional good where the value in use prevails over value in exchange.

**Table S2.** Composite variable to analyse mono- and multi-dimensionality of food valuation.

	#	Economic Dimension	% (N=95)	Non-economic dimension	% (N=95)
<b>Strongly mono-dimensional</b> <i>At least 2 out of 4 economic dimensions are preferred</i>	14	14a. Food, as a scarce resource, has to be distributed according to market rules	11.6%	14b. The State has the obligation to guarantee the right to food to every citizen	88.4%
	17	17a. Food is a natural resource that it is better exploited by the private sector	12.6%	17b. Food is a natural resource that it is better exploited by citizens	87.4%
<b>Mildly mono-dimensional</b> <i>Only one out of 4 economic dimensions is preferred</i>	18	18a. Food is a commodity whose access is exclusively determined by the purchasing power of any given customer	28.4%	18b. Free food for all is good	71.6%
<b>Multi-dimensional</b> <i>None of the four economic dimensions is preferred</i>	19	19a. The best use of any food commodity is where it can get the best price, either fuel, feeding livestock or exporting market	16.8%	19b. A bread loaf (or a culturally-appropriated equivalent) should be guaranteed to every citizen every day	83.2%

#### Understanding food policy beliefs

Additionally, in order to understand which food policy beliefs are more characteristic of the most relevant agency variables an analysis of relative and absolute preferences of food policy beliefs has been carried out based on questions 9 and 20 in the questionnaire (cf Questionnaire in point 6). The first set (beliefs 1-6 in Table S8) encompasses relative preferences simply describing agreement-disagreement with policy beliefs that are clearly multi-dimensional and commons-oriented. This set of policy beliefs includes some yet aspirational policies discussed in academic circles and current claims by the most transformative food agents such as the food sovereignty movement. As it may be unlikely to oppose to the rather aspirational policies, this set is hence prone to socially desirable responses (Socially desirable responding (SDR) refers to the tendency of respondents to give answers that make them look good and that conform to what they think is expected from them or is the right thing to say. People are especially motivated to engage in SDR where societal norms or the norms of referent groups might deviate from their own opinions [41,42].) and main purpose of this set is hence to determine the food policy beliefs that draw the stronger opposition rather than analysing the preferences. In a Likert scale of 5 items, the two higher levels (strongly agree and agree) were coded as “preferred”. The second set (beliefs 7-12) aims to understand the absolute preference within a group of contrasting and often confronting food policy beliefs, a set that includes extremely neoliberal, moderate conventional, state-driven and transformational food policies. Three beliefs ought to be ranked and those ranked with highest priority (either 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup>) were considered as “preferred”.

### 3. Complete List of Food-Related Professionals by Political Stance Vis a Vis the Current Food System (Tables S3–S5)

**Table S3.** Gradual Reformers (N=25).

N	Institution	Position	Country	Self-placement in the transition landscape	Political stance in the food system	Valuation of food dimensions
2	Citizens' Initiative "Despertemos Guatemala"	Member of the Steering Committee	Guatemala	NI-AL	GR	MO-ST
65	CIHEAM/IAMM	PhD Candidate on metrics of Sustainable Diets and Food Systems	International (France)	NI	GR	MO-ST
68	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	PhD research on multisensory gastronomic experiences	Belgium	NI-RV	GR	MO-ST
30	Gorta Self Help Africa	Nutritional adviser	Ireland	RE	GR	MO-MI
44	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	Researcher on integration between taste and hearing	Belgium	NI-AL	GR	MO-MI
53	Universidad del Valle de Guatemala	Researcher on ethnobotany and agroforestry	Guatemala	NI	GR	MO-MI
4	University of Alberta	Researcher on Indigenous food security	Canada	NI-AL	GR	MD
22	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	PhD researcher on small holding conservation agriculture	Belgium	NI-AL	GR	MD
41	FEWS NET Famine Early Warning Systems	Regional Food Security Analyst.	Guatemala	NI	GR	MD
49	Hunger Solutions Minnesota	Employee	USA	RE	GR	MD
56	European Commission	Officer dealing with food and nutrition security governance	International (Belgium)	RE	GR	MD
62	The cotswold chef	Chef and social entrepreneur on food issues	UK	NI-RV	GR	MD
79	Member of local food groups	Food activist, researcher at university in physics	USA	RE	GR	MD
18	Wageningen University	Researcher on EU governance of food security	Netherlands	RE	GR	MO-ST
33	Rust Belt Riders Composting	Employee and co-owner of the cooperative	USA	NI-AL	GR	MO-ST
93	FAO	Officer on Food Security and Nutrition	International (Italy)	NI-AL	GR	MO-ST
36	Bioversity International	Regional representative in Central America	International (Italy)	NI-AL	GR	MO-MI
42	Oxford University	Senior researcher	UK	RE	GR	MD
50	University of Sussex	Research on market access to diverse and nutrient food	UK	RE	GR	MD
94	UK Agricultural Biodiversity Coalition	Employee	UK	RE	GR	MD
5	Global Harvest Initiative	Executive Director	International (USA)	RE	GR	MO-ST
40	European Commission	Public servant dealing with Food Security	International (Belgium)	RE	GR	MO-ST
59	FANTA Technical Assistance Project	Food Security specialist	USA	RE	GR	MO-MI
66	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction	Program associate for food and nutrition security	International (Philippines)	NI-RV	GR	MO-ST
84	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Responsible for food and nutrition security policies	Netherlands	RE	GR	MO-ST

**Table S4.** Counter-hegemonic Transformers (N=32).

N	Institution	Position	Country	Self-placement in the transition landscape	Political stance in the food system	Valuation of food dimensions
72	Citizens Co-op	Member of the voluntary Board of Directors	USA	NI	TR-CO	MO-ST
74	Universidad Central del Ecuador	Researcher on Short Alternative Food Supply Chains	Ecuador	RE	TR-CO	MO-MI
83	Provincial Government of Galapagos Islands	Consultant on food security issues	Ecuador	NI-AL	TR-CO	MO-MI
3	Oxfam Intermon	Policy and advocacy advisor on food, agriculture, climate change	Spain	RE	TR-CO	MD
6	Shareable	Journalist writing on ways to democratize the food system	USA	NI	TR-CO	MD
13	Souper Saturday	Volunteer activist	UK	NI-AL	TR-CO	MD
17	Radboud university	Researcher on motivations to act for nature and agro-biodiversity	Netherlands	RE	TR-CO	MD
21	Researcher, anti-poverty activist, journalist	Researcher, anti-poverty activist, journalist	Spain	RE	TR-CO	MD
23	Slow Food Youth Network	Member of the network secretariat	International (Italy)	NI-RV	TR-CO	MD
27	Commons Abundance Network	Member working in educational activities	International (USA)	NI	TR-CO	MD
29	Re-Bon Réseau de glanage nantais	Volunteer member	France	NI-AL	TR-CO	MD
48	Ecologistas en Acción	Employee	Spain	NI-AL	TR-CO	MD
64	Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network	Executive director, health researcher	International (Jordan)	RE	TR-CO	MD
75	Taranaki District Health Board	Doctor and food bank volunteer	New Zealand	NI	TR-CO	MD
76	UN Standing Committee on Nutrition	Technical officer	International (Italy)	RE	TR-CO	MD
78	Part-Time Carnivore	Member	UK	RE	TR-CO	MD
80	Providencia Municipality	Public Servant	Chile	NI-AL	TR-CO	MD
81	Greenpeace International	Senior Ecological Farming Campaigner	International (Netherlands)	NI-RV	TR-CO	MD
96	Université Catholique de Louvain	Senior Lecturer and researcher on agro-ecology	Belgium	RE	TR-CO	MD
98	Falling Fruit	Co-founder and board member	USA	NI	TR-CO	MD
24	Disco Soup Paris	Member	France	NI-RV	TR-CO	MO-ST
26	Disco Soupe Lille	Member	France	NI-AL	TR-CO	MO-MI
97	Food activist and journalist	Food writer and journalist	Argentina	RE	TR-CO	MO-MI
14	Incredible Edible Bratislava	Volunteer activist	Slovakia	NI	TR-CO	MD
25	Confitures Re-Belles	Social entrepreneur, co-founder	France	NI	TR-CO	MD
32	University of Manitoba	PhD researcher on indigeneous peoples' access to foods in forests	Canada	NI	TR-CO	MD
55	Fair, Green and Global alliance	Coordinator	Netherlands	NI-AL	TR-CO	MD
67	Proyecto AliMente	Core member and media activist	Mexico	NI	TR-CO	MD
70	FLACSO-Ecuador	Researcher	Ecuador	RE	TR-CO	MD
95	FAO	Staff at Secretariat Regional Hunger-Free Latin America Initiative	International (Italy)	RE	TR-CO	MD
54	International Forestry Students' Association	Director	Indonesia	NI	TR-CO	MD
99	Plant a fruit	Member	Kenya	NI	TR-CO	MO-MI

Table S5. Alter-hegemonic Transformers (N=38).

N	Institution	Position	Country	Self-placement in the transition landscape	Political stance in the food system	Valuation of food dimensions
51	Food Forward Toronto	A consultant, chef and food activist	Canada	NI	TR-AT	MO-ST
39	Organic food Consumer	High School Teacher and part-time organic food producer	USA	NI	TR-AT	MO-ST
85	Save the Children UK	Policy and Advocacy Adviser in Nutrition -Hunger Team	UK	RE	TR-AT	MO-ST
1	Social Entrepreneur and food activist	Social entrepreneur, lecturer, researcher, food and agriculture consultant	Australia	RE	TR-AT	MO-MI
19	Universite Catholique de Louvain	PhD researcher on legal issues affecting biodiversity, seeds and commons	Belgium	RE	TR-AT	MO-MI
46	World Food Programme	Liaison Officer with donors	International (Italy)	RE	TR-AT	MO-MI
47	Transfornation	Founding member and director	USA	NI-RV	TR-AT	MO-MI
92	Food Cardiff	Member of the secretariat	UK	NI-AL	TR-AT	MO-MI
7	CommonSpark	Commons activist and founder	USA	NI-RV	TR-AT	MD
8	Doors of perception	Motivational speaker, writer, social activist on sustainability and innovation	France	NI	TR-AT	MD
12	Kaskadia	Transition Communicator and Commons Activist	USA	NI-AL	TR-AT	MD
20	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Senior researcher	Belgium	RE	TR-AT	MD
28	Australian Food Sovereignty Alliance	Member of the steering committee	Australia	NI-RV	TR-AT	MD
35	Food Guerrilla	Food activist	Netherlands	NI-RV	TR-AT	MD
37	International Development Consultant	International Development Consultant	Spain	RE	TR-AT	MD
52	GoMarketing Digital Communications	Digital Media Consultant	Ireland	NI-RV	TR-AT	MD
57	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	PhD researcher	Belgium	NI	TR-AT	MD
58	CommonsFest	Organiser	Greece	NI-RV	TR-AT	MD
61	University of Sussex	Senior researcher	UK	NI-RV	TR-AT	MD
63	Oslo and Akershus University College	Lecturer on public health and nutrition	Norway	RE	TR-AT	MD
69	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	PhD researcher	Belgium	NI-RV	TR-AT	MD
88	WWF	Staff member working on food security and sustainability	International (Belgium)	RE	TR-AT	MD
87	FLOK Society	Researcher at the core steering group	Ecuador	NI	TR-AT	MD
89	Grup de Consum Ecològic i Local Terraprim	Group member	Spain	NI-AL	TR-AT	MD
90	Building Roots Toronto	Team member	Canada	NI	TR-AT	MD
100	Local Organic Food Co-ops Network	Co-operative member and staff	Canada	NI-RV	TR-AT	MD
43	Wageningen University	Researcher and lecturer on food and agriculture issues	Netherlands	RE	TR-AT	MO-MI
77	UMeFood - University of Maine	Member of a graduate student group	USA	NI-AL	TR-AT	MO-MI
86	Oxford University	Senior Visiting Research Associate on socio-ecological challenges	UK	NI-RV	TR-AT	MO-MI
16	Food Ethics Council	Staff member	UK	RE	TR-AT	MD
34	Commons Strategies Group	Commons activist, thinker, lecturer, co-founder	International (Germany)	NI-AL	TR-AT	MD
60	Humanitarian & food assistance worker	Humanitarian and food assistance professional	Spain	NI-AL	TR-AT	MD
73	Africans in the Diaspora	Staff supervising food and agriculture investment portfolio	USA	NI	TR-AT	MD
91	Scaling Up Nutrition	Staff at SUN secretariat	International (USA)	NI-RV	TR-AT	MD
82	Stockholm Resilience Centre	Senior Researcher	Sweden	NI-AL	TR-AT	MD
9	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Responsible to follow up food and nutrition in the multilateral context	Netherlands	RE	TR-AT	MO-ST
11	Social Entrepreneur, agricultural consultant	Change Manager, lecturer, researcher, focussed on innovation	New Zealand	NI-AL	TR-AT	MO-ST
71	GoMarketNC	Founder	USA	NI-RV	TR-AT	MO-ST

#### 4. Descriptive Results of the Agency Variables

##### 4.1. Position in the transition landscape and political attitude

Data show (cf Table S6) that 35.8% (N=34) of respondents are acting in the dominant socio-technical regime (either termed as “conventional” or “mainstream”) whereas 64.2% (N=61) are in innovative niches (considered as “small” N=21, “alternative” N=22 or “revolutionary” niches N=18). The political attitude the respondents adopt vis and vis the existing food environment where they carry out their activities can be described as “improving the existing food system” (N=25, 26.3%, Gradual Reformers) or transforming the food system (N=70, 73.7%, Transformers). Then transformers can be split up into those who “struggle against the existing food system” (N=32, 33.7%, counter-hegemonic transformers) and those who “build a different food system” (N=38, 40%, alter-hegemonic transformers).

**Table S6.** Features of individual agency in food system transitions.

Self-placement in the transition landscape	Political stance vis a vis the food system (self-placement)		N	Mono-dimensional N=36 (37.9%)		Multi-dimensional N=59 (62.1%)
				Strongly N=18 (18.9%)	Mildly N=18 (18.9%)	
Regime N=34 (35.8%)	Gradual Reformers		12	4	2	6
		Transformers	Counter-hegemonic	11	0	2
			Alter-hegemonic	11	2	4
Niches N=61 (64.2%)	Gradual Reformers		13	6	3	4
		Transformers	Counter-hegemonic	21	2	3
			Alter-hegemonic	27	4	4

(a)

Political stance vis a vis the food system		Self-placement in the transition landscape	N	Mono-dimensional N=36 (37.9%)		Multi-dimensional N=59 (62.1%)
				Strongly N=18 (18.9%)	Mildly N=18 (18.9%)	
Gradual Reformers N=25 (26.3%)		Regime	12	4	2	6
		Niches	13	6	3	4
Transformers N=70 (73.7%)	Counter-hegemonic	Regime	11	0	2	9
		Niches	21	2	3	16
	Alter-hegemonic	Regime	11	2	4	5
		Niches	27	4	4	19

(b)

	Reformers N=25 (26.3%)		Counter-hegemonic N=32 (33.7%)		Alter-hegemonic N=38 (40%)	
	Mono-dimensional	Multi-dimensional	Mono-dimensional	Multi-dimensional	Mono-dimensional	Multi-dimensional
Regime N=34 (35.8%)	12		11		11	
	6	6	2	9	6	5
Niches N=61 (64.2%)	13		21		27	
	9	4	5	16	8	19
<b>Total</b>	15	10	7	25	14	24

(c)

After analysing the self-placement in the transition landscape and the mandates and political attitudes of the institutions where the respondent is working, no clear pattern emerged and nonsensical affiliations, not corresponding to the theoretical position of the institutions according to literature, were rather common (i.e. a FAO staff working in a regional initiative positioned himself as

counter-hegemonic transformer, a Dutch diplomat in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs claimed to be an alter-hegemonic transformer and a co-worker in a local cooperative to collect and recycle household food waste considered his activity as reforming gradually the food system). In Table S7, two counter-intuitive examples are presented for each diverging cluster. Two niche not-for-profit civic actions are presented with gradual reforming attitude and a strongly mono-dimensional valuation of food. On the other side, respondents from two UN institutions working in the regime adopt a counter-hegemonic transformative attitude valuing food as a multi-dimensional good. With such diversity, responses will be solely analysed at individual level and not at institutional level, and institutional affiliations will only be used in the discussion and not for analysis. Only the self-described sector of food activity will be used for the regression analysis, as the correspondence between the self-description and the reality was double-checked by the author.

**Table S7.** Several examples of counter-intuitive agency in food system transition.

N	Name of Institution	Description	Position	Country	Self-placement in the transition landscape	Political stance in the food system	Valuation of food dimensions
<b>A.- Gradual Reformers + Strongly Mono-dimensional</b>							
2	Citizens' Initiative "Despertemos Guatemala"	Advocacy and activist collective initiative to raise awareness about the most pressing problems affecting the country and what citizenship and civil society can do to address them. Chronic malnutrition, affecting nearly 50% of under-five children, is a priority issue. The Initiative "I have something to give" (Tengo Algo que Dar) was launched in 2012 to mobilise young urban people to get acquainted to malnutrition problems in the rural areas. <a href="http://despertemosguatemala.org/web/">http://despertemosguatemala.org/web/</a>	Member of the Steering Committee	Guatemala	NI-AL	GR	MO-ST
33	Rust Belt Riders Composting	Service-fee organic waste removal initiative available to Cleveland residents (US). It is organised as a co-operative run and owned by the workers. We divert compostable organics from entering landfills by working with community gardens to cultivate high quality compost <a href="http://www.rustbeltriderscomposting.com">www.rustbeltriderscomposting.com</a>	Employee and co-owner of the cooperative	USA	NI-AL	GR	MO-ST
<b>B.- Counter-hegemonic Transformers + multi-dimensional</b>							
76	UN Standing Committee on Nutrition	Policy advocacy and knowledge-sharing. The mandate of the UNSCN is to promote cooperation among UN agencies and partner organizations in support of community, national, regional, and international efforts to end malnutrition <a href="http://www.unscn.org/">http://www.unscn.org/</a>	Technical officer	International (Italy)	RE	TR-CO	MD
95	FAO	The Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative is a commitment by the region to eradicate hunger within the term of a generation (2025). It was launched in 2005, the secretariat is provided by FAO and get funds from Spain, Brazil and Mexico. It works in public policies, budget allocations, legal frameworks, strategic thinking, capacity building and communication and awareness. <a href="http://www.ialcsh.org/es">http://www.ialcsh.org/es</a>	Staff at Secretariat Regional Hunger-Free Latin America Initiative	International (Italy)	RE	TR-CO	MD

Note: NI-AL: Niche-Alternative, RE: Regime, GR: gradual Reformer, TR-CO: Transformative Counterhegemonic, MO-ST: Strongly Monodimensional, MD: Multi-dimensional

Contrarily to expectations, within the regime one can find similar numbers of gradual reformers (N=12), counter-hegemonic transformers (N=11) and alter-hegemonic transformers (N=11), being transformative attitudes twice as frequent as reforming ones. So, gradual reformers are not dominant

in the regime. Besides, gradual reformers are equally split between the regime and niches (N=13 and N=12 respectively). Finally, the valuation of food is not so evidently biased towards mono-dimensionality (41.2%), as it could be expected, with multi-dimensionality still prevailing (58.8%). In this case, the absence of respondents for for-profit institutions and agri-food corporations has certainly influenced the lower presence of mono-dimensional views. So, the regime of not-for profit institutions encompasses a great diversity of political attitudes and food valuations. On the other side, the niches are supposed to be loci of contestation what is confirmed in this research, with 78.7% of respondents adopting a transformative stance (34.4% counter-hegemonic and 44.3% as alter-hegemonic) and the valuation of food as a multi-dimensional resource (64%) almost doubling the mono-dimensional valuation (36%) although figures are not significant.

In the regime, whereas gradual reformers and alter-hegemonic transformers are equally split between mono-dimensional and multi-dimensional, the counter-hegemonic are predominantly multi-dimensional (9 out of 11). In niches, however, although counter-hegemonic ones remain largely multi-dimensional (16 out of 21), gradual reformers are mostly mono-dimensional (9 out of 13) and alter-hegemonic are largely multi-dimensional (19 out of 27). So, three different patterns can be drafted by these results: gradual reformers vary between equally split or largely mono-dimensional, alter-hegemonic are split or largely multi-dimensional and counter-hegemonic are always largely multi-dimensional. The gradual reforming and alter-hegemonic political stance may be inclined to be mono or multi-dimensional depending on the transition locus where it stands (regime or niches). However, the counter-hegemonic attitude is consistently more prone towards multi-dimensionality regardless the loci of transition.

#### Valuation of food

The third agency variable will be analysed by contrasting economic and non-economic food dimensions. Two groups are identified: a group compounded by those who largely regard food as mono-dimensional resource (N=36, 37.9%) and another with those who consider it as a multidimensional resource (N=59, 62.1%) (cf Table S6(a), S6(b)). In the former group, the strongly mono-dimensional equals the mildly mono-dimensional (N=18, 18.9%). As mentioned earlier, respondents working in institutions that could epitomize the core narrative of the dominant regime, such big agri-food transnationals or governmental officers are either absent (the former) or not sufficiently represented (the latter), so these results will have to consider that absence.

#### Food Policy Beliefs

In Table S8, total figures for preferred policy beliefs are presented. In the first set (relative preferences), as expected, all food policy beliefs but one (*"The legal minimum wage should be always equal to the price of the food basket in every country"*) are preferred by more than 70% of respondents, with one belief (*"Every citizen should be entitled to get a minimum amount of food (or its money equivalent) to eat every day"*) almost reaching complete unanimity (90%). The second set yields a rather unexpected food policy belief, namely *"Food and Nutrition Security is a global public good"*, with 69.4% of respondents placing it as an absolute preferred belief, being the only one that gets a simple majority. The second most preferred is *"if food is distributed according to the market rules, we will never achieve food security for all"* (47.3%) and the least preferred is also related to the previous one as *"Current market rules with less state intervention will enable us to reach a food secure world"* (5.2%).

The absolute and relative preferences of food policy beliefs and food dimensions in the three groups of gradual reformers, counter-hegemonic and alter-hegemonic transformers are rather homogeneous (cf Table S8). Differences in beliefs are minimal as only one food policy belief (*"Living organisms, such as seeds, animal breeds or genes shall not be patented by individuals or corporations"*) is significantly different between gradual reformers (64%) and counter-hegemonic transformers (96.9%). Additionally, there are differences, although not statistically significant, between gradual reformers and alter-hegemonic transformers: *"the current food system is capable of producing food in a sustainable way"* (28% and 5.3% respectively). But in general terms, there are no significant differences in preferred food policy beliefs among the three groups that have different political stances vis a vis

the food system. That may be attributed to the reduced sample size and lack of significance of differences; the delivery of socially desirable responses (mostly in the subset 1 of relative preferences) and the marked diversity of professional backgrounds, life-stories, institutional affiliation, food-related experience, country of origin, personal involvement in actions for food transition, values and knowledge of the respondents. Further research will be done by the author with more geographically-restricted and homogeneous groups.

**Table S8.** Preferred Food Policy Beliefs and political stance clusters.

Preferred Food Policy Beliefs	Total sample	P value	Gradual Reformers N=25	Counter-hegemonic Transformers N=32	Alter-hegemonic Transformers N=38	#
<i>Relative preference: Simply describing agreement-disagreement, not confronting different beliefs</i>						
1.- Food is a common good that shall be governed by citizens and being beneficial for all members of society	81 (85.3)	1	19 (76)	27 (84.4)	35 (92.1)	9a
2.- Every citizen should be entitled to get a minimum amount of food (or its money equivalent) to eat every day	90 (94.7)	0.953	22 (88)	30 (93.8)	38 (100.0)	9b
3.- The legal minimum wage should be always equal to the price of the Food Basket in every country	55 (57.9)	1	11 (44)	20 (62.5)	24 (63.2)	9c
4.- The financial speculation of food products should be banned by law	73 (76.8)	1	18 (72)	26 (81.3)	29 (76.3)	9d
5.- Free food programmes should be part of Universal Food Coverage to those that cannot afford it	73 (76.8)	1	16 (64)	25 (78.1)	32 (84.2)	9e
6.- Living organisms, such as seeds, animal breeds or genes shall not be patented by individuals or corporations	77 (81)	0.066	16 <sup>a</sup> (64)	31 <sup>b</sup> (96.9)	30 <sup>a</sup> (78.9)	9f
<i>Absolute preference: selecting and ranking different and contrasting beliefs</i>						
7.- Food can be at the same time a private good and an essential resource for our survival and identity	26 (27.3)	1	11 (44)	6 (18.8)	9 (23.7)	20a
8.- Current market rules with less State intervention will enable us to reach a food secure world	5 (5.2)	1	1 (4)	0 (0.0)	4 (10.5)	20b
9.- The current food system is capable of producing food in a sustainable way	14 (14.7)	0.711	7 <sup>a</sup> (28)	5 <sup>ab</sup> (15.6)	2 <sup>b</sup> (5.3)	20d
10.- The state has an important role in producing, distributing and guaranteeing food for all the citizens	34 (35.7)	1	9 (36)	11 (34.4)	14 (36.8)	20e
11.- If food is distributed according to the market rules, we will never achieve food security for all	45 (47.3)	0.981	7 (28)	18 (56.3)	20 (52.6)	20g
12.- Food and nutrition security is a global public good	66 (69.4)	1	15 (60)	24 (75.0)	27 (71.1)	20h

Note: N=95. Differences have been measured using Fisher's exact test and p-values are corrected by Holm's correction. Percentages of preferred policy beliefs are not comparable between sets of questions. Percentages are in parenthesis.

When the clusters formed by the valuation of food dimensions are considered, only two food policy beliefs are significantly different between those who value food as a mono-dimensional good and those who value food as a multi-dimensional one: "Living organisms, such as seeds, animal breeds or genes shall not be patented by individuals or corporations" (55.6% of strongly mono-dimensional and 89.8% of multi-dimensional) and "If food is distributed according to the market rules, we will never achieve food security for all" (22.2% of strongly mono-dimensionals [SMD] and 57.6% of multi-dimensionals (MTD)) (cf Table S9). Both preferences are rather coherent with expected beliefs. Additionally, there is another belief that present differences although not significantly "If food is distributed according to the market rules, we will never achieve food security for all" with a low support by SMD (22.2%) and more

than double in MTD (57.6%). In all the three policy beliefs, the group that values food as a mildly mono-dimensional (MMD) good stands between the SMD and the MTD. This situation is also repeated for most of the 12 beliefs analysed what confirms this group encompasses an intermediate set of mildly mono-dimensional or mildly multi-dimensional that share values and policy beliefs with both extremes. In any case, as seen in the previous Table S8, the differences in preferred food policy beliefs among the groups that value food dimensions differently are not so remarkable, with just two out of 12 beliefs having significant differences. This absence of marked differences can be attributed to the unintended bias in the sample (with no agri-business corporations and just a few private sector representatives), to the type of questions (phrasing, socially desirable responses, pairwise choices) or to real convergence of food policy beliefs in this global sample. More research will have to be done to ascertain this issue.

**Table S9.** Preferred Food Policy Beliefs and valuation of food dimensions.

Preferred Food Policy Beliefs	Total sample	p value	Strongly Mono-dimensional N=18	Mildly mono-dimensional N=18	Multi-dimensional N=59	#
<i>Relative preference: Simply describing agreement-disagreement, not confronting different beliefs</i>						
1.- Food is a common good that shall be governed by citizens and being beneficial for all members of society	81 (85.3)	0,734	12 (66.7)	16 (88.9)	53 (89.8)	9a
2.- Every citizen should be entitled to get a minimum amount of food (or its money equivalent) to eat every day	90 (94.7)	0,554	15 (83.3)	17 (94.4)	58 (98.3)	9b
3.- The legal minimum wage should be always equal to the price of the Food Basket in every country	55 (57.9)	1	9 (50)	10 (55.6)	36 (61)	9c
4.- The financial speculation of food products should be banned by law	73 (76.8)	1	11 (61.1)	13 (72.2)	49 (83.1)	9d
5.- Free food programmes should be part of Universal Food Coverage to those that cannot afford it	73 (76.8)	1	11 (61.1)	14 (77.8)	48 (81.4)	9e
6.- Living organisms, such as seeds, animal breeds or genes shall not be patented by individuals or corporations	77 (81)	0,082	10 <sup>a</sup> (55.6)	14 <sup>ab</sup> (77.8)	53 <sup>b</sup> (89.8)	9f
<i>Absolute preference: selecting and ranking different and contrasting beliefs</i>						
7.- Food can be at the same time a private good and an essential resource for our survival and identity	26 (27.3)	0,011	11 <sup>a</sup> (61.1)	6 <sup>ab</sup> (33.3)	9 <sup>b</sup> (15.3)	20a
8.- Current market rules with less State intervention will enable us to reach a food secure world	5 (5.2)	1	3 (16.7)	0 (0)	2 (3.4)	20b
9.- The current food system is capable of producing food in a sustainable way	14 (14.7)	0,651	1 (5.6)	6 (33.3)	7 (11.9)	20d
10.- The state has an important role in producing, distributing and guaranteeing food for all the citizens	34 (35.7)	1	4 (22.2)	8 (44.4)	22 (37.3)	20e
11.- If food is distributed according to the market rules, we will never achieve food security for all	45 (47.3)	0,325	4 <sup>a</sup> (22.2)	7 <sup>ab</sup> (38.9)	34 <sup>b</sup> (57.6)	20g
12.- Food and nutrition security is a global public good	66 (69.4)	1	13 (72.2)	10 (55.6)	43 (72.9)	20h

Note: N=95. Differences have been measured using Fisher's exact test and p-values are corrected by Holm's correction. Percentages of preferred policy beliefs are not comparable between sets of questions. Percentages are in parenthesis.

The belief of "banning patents on living organisms" is opposed by half of the SMD but preferred by 90% of MTD, whereas the belief that "food can be a private good and an essential resource for our survival" is the second most preferred belief in absolute terms by SMD (60%) but only by 15% of MTD. Although not statistically significant, the impossibility of market-driven food security is just preferred by one fifth of SMD but almost 60% of MTD. Additionally, although the importance of minimum wage to guarantee an adequate amount of household food has been proven successful by

health economists [245-246], this economic measure touches one of the most sensitive issues of the neoliberal doctrine, namely the liberalisation of wages with no minimum thresholds as a means to activate the economies [247-248]. Understandably, this policy belief splits the sample in two nearly equal clusters (55% of preferred, 45% opposed or neutral), and there is no significant differences between SMD, MMD and MTD.

## 5. Political Stance and Valuation of Food Dimensions: Comparative Clusters in Regression Analysis (Tables S10–S11)

**Table S10.** Gradual Reformers + Strongly Mono-dimensional (N=10).

N	Name of Institution	Description	Position	Country	Self-placement in the transition landscape	Political stance in the food system	Valuation of food dimensions
2	Citizens' Initiative "Despertemos Guatemala"	Advocacy and activist collective initiative to raise awareness about the most pressing problems affecting the country and what citizenship and civil society can do to address them. Chronic malnutrition, affecting nearly 50% of under-five children, is a priority issue. The Initiative "I have something to give" (Tengo Algo que Dar) was launched in 2012 to mobilise young urban people to get acquainted to malnutrition problems in the rural areas. <a href="http://despertemosguatemala.org/web/">http://despertemosguatemala.org/web/</a>	Member of the Steering Committee	Guatemala	NI-AL	GR	MO-ST
5	Global Harvest Initiative	A corporate advocacy group that works on policy analysis, education and advocacy about the solutions to improve agricultural productivity and conserve natural resources and to improve food and nutrition security. The biggest transnational agri-food corporations are members. <a href="http://www.globalharvestinitiative.org">www.globalharvestinitiative.org</a>	Executive Director	International (USA)	RE	GR	MO-ST
65	CIHEAM/IAMM	The IAMM is one of four Mediterranean agronomic institutes of the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM), an intergovernmental organisation created in 1962 by the OECD and the Council of Europe and composed of 13 member states. <a href="http://www.iamm.fr/">http://www.iamm.fr/</a>	PhD Candidate on metrics of Sustainable Diets and Food Systems	International (France)	NI	GR	MO-ST
68	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Joint collaboration between the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology at KULeuven and the Acoustic Sensing Lab of Vrije Universiteit Brussels <a href="http://ppw.kuleuven.be/home/english/research/lep">http://ppw.kuleuven.be/home/english/research/lep</a>	PhD research on multisensory gastronomic experiences	Belgium	NI-RV	GR	MO-ST
93	FAO	United Nations Organisation for food and agriculture <a href="http://www.fao.org">www.fao.org</a>	Officer on Food Security and Nutrition	International (Italy)	NI-AL	GR	MO-ST
33	Rust Belt Riders Composting	Service-fee organic waste removal initiative available to Cleveland residents (US). It is organised as a co-operative run and owned by the workers. We divert compostable organics from entering landfills by working with community gardens to cultivate high quality compost <a href="http://www.rustbeltriderscomposting.com">www.rustbeltriderscomposting.com</a>	Employee and co-owner of the cooperative	USA	NI-AL	GR	MO-ST
40	European Commission	The EC is the European Union's politically independent executive arm. It draws up proposals for new European legislation, and it implements the decisions of the European Parliament and the Council of the EU. <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm</a>	Public servant dealing with Food Security	International (Belgium)	RE	GR	MO-ST
66	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction	A training institute with an international scope created by Dr Y.C. James Yen, a Chinese entrepreneur and social activist, that launched a rural education programme in China that targeted more than 200 million peasants. Currently working in more than 15 countries, mostly in Asia and Africa. <a href="http://iirr.org/">http://iirr.org/</a>	Program associate for food and nutrition security	International (Philippines)	NI-RV	GR	MO-ST
18	Wageningen University	Dutch university specialised in food and agricultural issues with a remarkable international outreach <a href="http://www.wageningenur.nl/en/wageningen-university.htm">http://www.wageningenur.nl/en/wageningen-university.htm</a>	Researcher on EU governance of food security	Netherlands	RE	GR	MO-ST
84	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Governmental institution responsible for foreign affairs, international trade and Development Cooperation. <a href="https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-foreign-affairs">https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-foreign-affairs</a>	Responsible for food and nutrition security policies	Netherlands	RE	GR	MO-ST

**Table S11.** Counter-hegemonic Transformers + multi-dimensional (N=20).

N	Institution	Description	Position	Country	Self-placement in the transition landscape	Political stance in the food system	Valuation of food dimensions
3	Oxfam Intermon	International development and humanitarian NGO, based in Spain, but a member of the international network of national OXFAMs. Implementing field projects and high-impact research and advocacy campaigns focused on inequality, justice, human rights, food security, water and livelihoods. <a href="http://www.oxfamintermon.org/">http://www.oxfamintermon.org/</a>	Policy and advocacy advisor on food, agriculture, climate change	Spain	RE	TR-CO	MD
6	Shareable	Shareable is a nonprofit news, action and connection hub for the sharing transformation. We've told the stories of sharers to millions of people since 2009. <a href="http://www.shareable.net">www.shareable.net</a>	Journalist writing on ways to democratize the food system	USA	NI	TR-CO	MD
13	Souper Saturday	We provide meals through a soup kitchen and a safe non-judgemental social environment for homeless and otherwise impoverished people in Edinburgh, Scotland <a href="https://soutersaturdayblog.wordpress.com">https://soutersaturdayblog.wordpress.com</a>	Volunteer activist	UK	NI-AL	TR-CO	MD
17	Radboud university	EU-funded project on motivational attitudes and collective actions for nature, including agro-biodiversity and agricultural schemes. <a href="http://www.biomotivation.eu">www.biomotivation.eu</a>	Researcher on motivations to act for nature and agro-biodiversity	Netherlands	RE	TR-CO	MD
21	Researcher, anti-poverty activist, journalist	Lecturing courses on food justice and food systems' visualization. I also blog and advocate on food related issues. Former OXFAM Policy coordinator and advocacy campaigner. Writing a blog on development, justice, media, poverty, hunger in El Pais journal	Researcher, anti-poverty activist, journalist	Spain	RE	TR-CO	MD
23	Slow Food Youth Network	The SFYN unites groups of active young Slow Food members from all over the globe. The local groups create original events aimed at raising awareness about food issues and providing means to take action. Such as the Disco Veggies, people cook fresh but unwanted fruit and vegetables that would otherwise have been discarded. The meal was prepared and distributed for free at the sound of music provided by DJs, encouraging a dance celebration. <a href="http://www.slowfoodyouthnetwork.org/">http://www.slowfoodyouthnetwork.org/</a>	Member of the network secretariat	International (Italy)	NI-RV	TR-CO	MD
27	Commons Abundance Network	Web-based clearing house on Commons. The Commons Abundance Network (CAN) is an emerging co-learning, research, innovation and action network operating both offline and online as an incubator or laboratory for transformative action towards commons based abundance. <a href="http://commonsabundance.net/home-page/about/objectives/">http://commonsabundance.net/home-page/about/objectives/</a>	Member working in educational activities	International (USA)	NI	TR-CO	MD
29	Re-Bon Réseau de glanage nantais	French gleaning network to reduce foodwaste by harvesting with volunteers fields that were not supposed to be harvested (over production, esthetic criteria), and redistribute this food to caritative organisations (foodbank mainly). Part of European Gleaning network. <a href="http://re-bon.wix.com/re-bon">http://re-bon.wix.com/re-bon</a>	Volunteer member	France	NI-AL	TR-CO	MD
48	Ecologistas en Acción	Ecologists in Action is a federation of over 300 environmental groups distributed all over Spain. It develops social ecology, which means that environmental problems stem from a model of production and consumption increasingly globalized, which also derives from other social problems. Awareness campaigns on GMOs, agro-ecology or legal actions against those who harm the environment, while also running innovative & alternative projects in several places. <a href="http://www.ecologistasenaccion.org/rubrique9.html">http://www.ecologistasenaccion.org/rubrique9.html</a>	Employee	Spain	NI-AL	TR-CO	MD
64	Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network	EMPHNET is a group of epidemiologists & public health workers who work to prevent and control diseases, to conduct multidisciplinary research, and to translate research into practice in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. They address nutritional issues related to hunger and obesity in partnerships with WHO, Columbia University, US Centre for Disease Control. <a href="http://www.emphnet.net">http://www.emphnet.net</a>	Executive director, health researcher	International (Jordan)	RE	TR-CO	MD
75	Taranaki District Health Board	Medical doctor (general practitioner) leading the Whanau Pakari Healthy Lifestyle Programme, promoting healthy lifestyles for children in low-income and maori neighbourhoods of New Plymouth, considered as food deserts. Obesity is triggered by ultra-processed easily available food and this doctor works to prevent those eating habits. <a href="http://www.tdhb.org.nz/patients_visitors/documents/Whanau_Pakari_info_Families.pdf">http://www.tdhb.org.nz/patients_visitors/documents/Whanau_Pakari_info_Families.pdf</a>	Doctor and food bank volunteer	New Zealand	NI	TR-CO	MD

76	UN Standing Committee on Nutrition	Policy advocacy and knowledge-sharing. The mandate of the UNSCN is to promote cooperation among UN agencies and partner organizations in support of community, national, regional, and international efforts to end malnutrition <a href="http://www.unscn.org/">http://www.unscn.org/</a>	Technical officer	International (Italy)	RE	TR-CO	MD
78	Part-Time Carnivore	Small non-profit campaigning organisation based in Cardiff aimed to cut consumption of intensively produced meat. Around 40 institutions have been involved in the campaign <a href="http://www.parttimecarnivore.org/">http://www.parttimecarnivore.org/</a>	Member	UK	RE	TR-CO	MD
80	Providencia Municipality	At the municipality of Providencia, in Santiago, we are developing an urban agriculture plan/strategy. The main objective is to validate urban agriculture as a tool that improves quality of life and helps people become more aware of food systems, facilitating the transition to a more sustainable one. <a href="http://www.providencia.cl/">http://www.providencia.cl/</a>	Public Servant	Chile	NI-AL	TR-CO	MD
81	Greenpeace International	Campaigning on global food and agriculture issues. Objectives: transition to agroecology, by switching investments from pesticides, GM, monocultures, etc. to ecological farming and through mass mobilisation of people as consumer, eaters and citizens <a href="http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/">http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/</a>	Senior Ecological Farming Campaigner	International (Netherlands)	NI-RV	TR-CO	MD
96	Université Catholique de Louvain	Interdisciplinary research projects on food transition, agro-ecology, conventional agriculture and livestock and lecturing. Also some conferences on agroecology <a href="http://www.uclouvain.be/eli">http://www.uclouvain.be/eli</a>	Senior Lecturer and researcher on agro-ecology	Belgium	RE	TR-CO	MD
98	Falling Fruit	Nonprofit initiative based in Boulder, Colorado that encourages urban foraging throughout the world by crowdsourcing maps with availability of free fruits, vegetables and wasted food. Just in 2014, in Boulder 10,000 lbs food picked, over half donated, 20 events, 215+ volunteer participants. Our hope is to encourage people to see food (even that growing on private property, especially if it is going to waste) as a commons. We can grow so much more food in cities by even just replacing our current landscaping, if only we decide food is a priority and a public good. <a href="http://fruitrescue.org/">www.fallingfruit.org</a> <a href="http://fruitrescue.org/">http://fruitrescue.org/</a>	Co-founder and board member	USA	NI	TR-CO	MD
14	Incredible Edible Bratislava	Planting herbal gardens, vegetables and trees around town, in vacant lots and abandoned places to grow food for all. We've planted several orchards and there are more to come. Reproducing the Incredible Edible movement originated in Todmorden, UK. <a href="https://www.facebook.com/IESVK">https://www.facebook.com/IESVK</a>	Volunteer activist	Slovakia	NI	TR-CO	MD
25	Confitures Re-Belles	Two young social entrepreneurs launched this idea in Paris (Oct 2014). Jar and marmalade producers for short-circuit shops. A gourmet idea to fight against food waste <a href="https://www.facebook.com/ConfituresReBelles">https://www.facebook.com/ConfituresReBelles</a>	Social entrepreneur, co-founder	France	NI	TR-CO	MD
32	University of Manitoba	Protected forests can challenge access to food in conjunction with agribusiness and weak implementation state legal frameworks and/or international human rights. Running a blog presenting research results. <a href="http://farmsforestsfoods.blogspot.be/">http://farmsforestsfoods.blogspot.be/</a> <a href="http://umanitoba.ca/">http://umanitoba.ca/</a>	PhD researcher on indigenous peoples' access to foods in forests	Canada	NI	TR-CO	MD
55	Fair, Green and Global alliance	The Fair Green and Global (FGG) alliance is an alliance of six Dutch civil society organisations. Both Ends, ActionAid, Clean Clothes Campaign, Friends of the Earth Netherlands, SOMO and Transnational Institute. The development, promotion and scaling up of inspiring examples of sustainable development in developing countries including those related to access to food and food security <a href="http://www.fairgreenandglobal.org">www.fairgreenandglobal.org</a>	Coordinator	Netherlands	NI-AL	TR-CO	MD
67	Proyecto AliMente	Promoting a social movement to think critically on food issues and the food chain. First campaign "que no te den la espalda" supports breastfeeding in Mexico. Soon to be part of Alianza por la Salud. Organising events on food related issues: where are we? how did we get here? what can we do about it? <a href="http://www.quenotedenlaespalda.org">www.quenotedenlaespalda.org</a>	Core member and media activist	Mexico	NI	TR-CO	MD
70	FLACSO-Ecuador	Coordinating a research project on agricultural certifications systems (organic and Fair Trade) and public policies in Ecuador. Engaging with producers' organizations and policy makers in Ecuador during the research process. <a href="https://www.flacso.edu.ec/portal/">https://www.flacso.edu.ec/portal/</a>	Researcher	Ecuador	RE	TR-CO	MD
95	FAO	The Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative is a commitment by the region to eradicate hunger within the term of a generation (2025). It was launched in 2005, the secretariat is provided by FAO and get funds from Spain, Brazil and Mexico. It works in public policies, budget allocations, legal frameworks, strategic thinking, capacity building and communication and awareness. <a href="http://www.ialcsh.org/es">http://www.ialcsh.org/es</a>	Staff at Secretariat Regional Hunger-Free Latin America Initiative	International (Italy)	RE	TR-CO	MD
54	International Forestry Students' Association	PhD researcher on Forest and Food Security at the Bogor Agricultural University <a href="http://ifsa_lcipb.lk.ipb.ac.id/">http://ifsa_lcipb.lk.ipb.ac.id/</a>	Director	Indonesia	NI	TR-CO	MD

## 6. Questionnaire

(1) Name of your organization/enterprise/group

(2) Contact

(3) Sector where you carry out the food-related activities

- a) Private sector
- b) Public Sector
- c) Private Public Partnership
- d) NGO/Civil Society Sector (legal entity)
- e) Self-regulated Collective action (informal arrangement)

(4) Age and gender

Age

- a) 18-30
- b) 31-40
- c) 41-50
- d) 50-60
- e) 61-70

Gender

- f) Male
- g) Female

(5) How long have you been active in hunger eradication/food security/alternative food actions?

- a) Never
- b) 1 year
- c) 2-3 years
- d) 3-5 years
- e) 5-10 years
- f) +10 years

(6) At present, are you involved somehow in any food-related activity ? Please, describe it briefly (what, where, when, objectives, results to date, people/institutions involved) Open question

(7) How would you describe the food-related activity you are involved in? (choosing one option is preferable but two options may also be selected and ranked)

A SMALL-NICHE	activity that	a.- improves the existing food system
		b.- struggles against the existing food system
		c.- builds a different food system

A MAINSTREAM	activity that	d.- improves the existing food system
		e.- struggles against the existing food system
		f.- builds a different food system

A CONVENTIONAL	activity that	g.- improves the existing food system
		h.- struggles against the existing food system
		i.- builds a different food system

An ALTERNATIVE	activity that	j.- improves the existing food system
		k.- struggles against the existing food system
		l.- builds a different food system

A REVOLUTIONARY	activity that	m.- improves the existing food system
		n.- struggles against the existing food system
		o.- builds a different food system

(8) Have you done any of the following during the past months?

a.- Producing food yourself
b.- Choose locally produced food products
c.- Eat organic/ecological foodstuff
d.- Recycling food in different ways so as to minimise food waste at home
e.- Sending e-mails about food-related issues to my friends
f.- Being part of a group/organization whose purpose is to increase the public awareness on the food system/hunger problem
g.- Sensitizing close relatives or colleagues in order that they change their food habits
h.- Financially supporting an organization that works for a more secure food system or anti-hunger actions

(9) Rank every statement according to your preferences

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
a.- Food is a common good that shall be governed by citizens and being beneficial for all members of society					
b.- Every citizen should be entitled to get a minimum amount of food (or its money equivalent) to eat every day					
c.- The legal minimum wage should be always equal to the price of the Food Basket in every country					
d.- The financial speculation of food products should be banned by law					
e.- Free food programmes should be part of Universal Food Coverage to those that cannot afford it					
f.- Living organisms, such as seeds, animal breeds or genes shall not be patented by individuals or corporations					

Choose the statement you prefer (only one shall be selected, but explanations can be provided).

(10)	a.- Food is a basic human need every human being shall enjoy every day, regardless his/her purchasing power	
	b.- Freedom from hunger is a human right as important as the right not to be tortured	
(11)	a.- The price of food in the market reflects well its value for human beings	
	b.- Food shall be cheap so as to enable more people to get access to it	
(12)	a.- Food is a common good that should be enjoyed by all humans and governed in a common way	
	b.- Food is a human right that shall be guaranteed by the state to all	
(13)	a.- Food is a life-sustaining commodity that cannot be treated as other commodities	
	b.- Food is an important part of my cultural identity	
(14)	a.- Food, as a scarce resource, has to be distributed according to market rules	

	b.- The State has the obligation to guarantee the right to food to every citizen	
(15)	a.- You can eat as long as you have money to purchase the food or means to produce it	
	b.- Food is a natural resource that it is better exploited by the state	
(16)	a.- Food has to be beautiful and cheap	
	b.- Food has to be nutritious and expensive	
(17)	a.- Food is a natural resource that is better exploited by the private sector	
	b.- Food is a natural resource that is better exploited by citizens	
(18)	a.- Food is a commodity whose access is exclusively determined by the purchasing power of any given customer	
	b.- Free food for all is good	
(19)	a.- The best use of any food commodity is where it can get the best price, either fuel, feeding livestock or exporting market	
	b.- A bread loaf should be guaranteed to every citizen every day	

(20) From the following list, please pick the three sentences you agree the most with and rank them (First, Second, Third)

	a.- Food can be at the same time a private good and an essential resource for our survival and identity	
	b.- Current market rules with less State intervention will enable us to reach a food secure world	
	c.- Food is like any other commodity	
	d.- The current food system is capable of producing food in a sustainable way	
	e.- The state has an important role in producing, distributing and guaranteeing food for all the citizens	
	f.- Patents are essential to foster innovation in agricultural production	
	g.- If food is distributed according to the market rules, we will never achieve food security for all	
	h.- Food and nutrition security is a global public good	
	i.- Biofuel cultivation does not affect hunger	

(21). Provide any comment you may consider about this questionnaire, your feelings or suggestions. Open question

## 7. CODING FORM Multi-dimensional Reformers

### A.- INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

**Qw0** Number of interviewee (food-related professional) N=95

#### **Qw1** Country

Qw1a	1.- Hunger-stricken country	14.7%
Qw2a	2.- Non-hunger stricken country	85.3%

#### **Qw2** Age slot

Qw2a	1.- Below 30	28.4%
Qw2b	2.- 31-50	52.6%
Qw2c	3.- Above 50	19%

#### **Qw3** Gender

Qw3a	1. Male	51.6%
Qw3b	2. Female	48.4%

**Qw4 Food-related experience**

Qw4a	1.- Never	0%
Qw4b	2.- Less 3 years	35.8%
Qw4c	3.- Between 3 and 10	39%
Qw4d	4.- More than 10	25.2%

**Qw5 Self-described sector for food-related activities (detail)**

Qw5a	1.- Private sector	6.3%
Qw5b	2.- Public sector	33.7%
Qw5c	3.- Public-Private Partnership	11.6%
Qw5d	4.- NGO/Civil Society Sector (legal entity)	30.5%
Qw5e	5.- Self-regulated Collective action (informal arrangement)	17.9%

**Qw6 Self-described sector for food-related activities (main groups)**

Qw6a	1.- For-profit Sector	17.9%
Qw6b	2.- Public Sector	33.7%
Qw6c	3.- Third Sector (not-for-profit)	48.4%

**Qw7 Personal involvement in actions for food transition**

Qw7a	Producing food yourself	57.9%
Qw7b	Choose locally produced food products	89.4%
Qw7c	Eat organic/ecological foodstuff	88.4%
Qw7d	Recycling food in different ways so as to minimise food waste at home	73.7%
Qw7e	Sending e-mails about food-related issues to my friends	59%
Qw7f	Being part of a group whose purpose is to increase the public awareness on the food system/hunger	81%
Qw7g	Sensitizing close relatives or colleagues in order that they change their food habits	64.2%
Qw7h	Financially supporting an organization that works for a more secure food system/anti-hunger actions	43.2%
Qw7i	Committed Production (Qw7a)	57.9%
Qw7j	Committed Consumption (at least two out of three in Qw7b, Qw7c, Qw7d)	91.6%
Qw7k	Committed Food Activism (social network, active membership, awareness raising, funding) (at least two out of four in Qw7e, Qw7f, Qw7g, Qw7h)	77.9%

**B.- SELF-PLACEMENT IN THE TRANSITION LANDSCAPE****Qw8 Self-placement in the transition landscape**

qw8a	A SMALL-NICHE activity that improves the existing food system	22.11%
qw8b	A SMALL-NICHE activity that struggles against the existing food system	
qw8c	A SMALL-NICHE activity that builds a different food system	
qw8d	A MAINSTREAM activity that improves the existing food system	25.27%
qw8e	A MAINSTREAM activity that struggles against the existing food system	
qw8f	A MAINSTREAM activity that builds a different food system	
qw8g	A CONVENTIONAL activity that improves the existing food system	10.53%

qw8h	A CONVENTIONAL activity that struggles against the existing food system	
qw8i	A CONVENTIONAL activity that builds a different food system	
qw8j	An ALTERNATIVE activity that improves the existing food system	23.16%
qw8k	An ALTERNATIVE activity that struggles against the existing food system	
qw8l	An ALTERNATIVE activity that builds a different food system	18.95%
qw8m	A REVOLUTIONARY activity that improves the existing food system	
qw8n	A REVOLUTIONARY activity that struggles against the existing food system	
qw8o	A REVOLUTIONARY activity that builds a different food system	

**Qw9 Working at Dominant Socio-technical Regime or in Innovative Niches**

Qw9a	Dominant Socio-technical regime (Conventional + Mainstream)	35.8%
Qw9b	Innovative niches (small-niche + alternative + revolutionary)	64.2%

**Qw10 Gradual Reformers or Transformers (Builders or Strugglers)**

Qw10a	Gradual Reformers (those who want to improve the existing food system)	26.3%
Qw10b	Transformers (those who want to build a new or struggle against the existing food system)	73.7%

**Qw11 Alter-hegemonic (Builders) or Counter-hegemonic (Strugglers)**

Qw11a	Alter-hegemonic (building a different food system)	40%
Qw11b	Counter-hegemonic (struggling against the existing food system)	33.7%

**C.- PREFERRED FOOD POLICY BELIEFS within MULTI-DIMENSIONAL STATEMENTS or COMMONS-ORIENTED****Ranking multi-dimensional statements (1 strongly disagree, 2, disagree, 3 no position, 4 agree, 5 strongly agree)**

Qw12a Food is a common good that shall be governed by citizens and being beneficial for all members of society

Qw12b Every citizen should be entitled to get a minimum amount of food (or its money equivalent) to eat every day

Qw12c The legal minimum wage should be always equal to the price of the Food Basket in every country

Qw12d The financial speculation of food products should be banned by law

Qw12e Free food programmes should be part of Universal Food Coverage to those that cannot afford it

Qw12f Living organisms, such as seeds, animal breeds or genes shall not be patented by individuals or corporations

**Qw13 Preferred Food Policy Beliefs (Strongly and Agree, 4-5)**

Qw13a	Food is a common good that shall be governed by citizens and being beneficial for all members of society	85.3%
Qw13b	Every citizen should be entitled to get a minimum amount of food (or its money equivalent) to eat every day	94.7%
Qw13c	The legal minimum wage should be always equal to the price of the Food Basket in every country	57.9%
Qw13d	The financial speculation of food products should be banned by law	76.8%
Qw13e	Free food programmes should be part of Universal Food Coverage to those that cannot afford it	76.8%
Qw13f	Living organisms, such as seeds, animal breeds or genes shall not be patented by individuals or corporations	81%

**Qw14 Opposed Food Policy Beliefs (Strongly and Disagree, 1-2)**

Qw14a	Food is a common good that shall be governed by citizens and being beneficial for all members of society	4.2%
Qw14b	Every citizen should be entitled to get a minimum amount of food (or its money equivalent) to eat every day	4.2%
Qw14c	The legal minimum wage should be always equal to the price of the Food Basket in every country	23.2%
Qw14d	The financial speculation of food products should be banned by law	5.3%
Qw14e	Free food programmes should be part of Universal Food Coverage to those that cannot afford it	7.4%
Qw14f	Living organisms, such as seeds, animal breeds or genes shall not be patented by individuals or corporations	9.5%

*D.- SELECTED FOOD POLICY BELIEFS (MARKET-ORIENTED vs COMMONS-ORIENTED)*

**Qw15 Rank the three Food Policy Beliefs you agree the most (1,2,3)**

Qw15a Food can be at the same time a private good and an essential resource for our survival and identity

Qw15b Current market rules with less State intervention will enable us to reach a food secure world

Qw15c Food is like any other commodity

Qw15d The current food system is capable of producing food in a sustainable way

Qw15e The state has an important role in producing, distributing and guaranteeing food for all the citizens

Qw15f Patents are essential to foster innovation in agricultural production

Qw15g If food is distributed according to the market rules, we will never achieve food security for all

Qw15h Food and nutrition security is a global public good

Qw15i Biofuel cultivation does not affect hunger

**Qw15 Rank the three Food Policy Beliefs you agree the most (1) the most, (2) the second, (3) the third, (4) Non-selected**

Qw15aa Food can be at the same time a private good and an essential resource for our survival and identity

Qw15ba Current market rules with less State intervention will enable us to reach a food secure world

Qw15ca Food is like any other commodity

Qw15da The current food system is capable of producing food in a sustainable way

Qw15ea The state has an important role in producing, distributing and guaranteeing food for all the citizens

Qw15fa Patents are essential to foster innovation in agricultural production

Qw15ga If food is distributed according to the market rules, we will never achieve food security for all

Qw15ha Food and nutrition security is a global public good

Qw15ia Biofuel cultivation does not affect hunger

**Qw16 Selected Food Policy Beliefs (1,2,3)**

		Selected Policy Belief (1-3)	Not selected Policy Belief
Qw16a	Food can be at the same time a private good and an essential resource for our survival and identity	50.5%	49.5%
Qw16b	Current market rules with less State intervention will enable us to reach a food secure world	6.3%	93.7%
Qw16c	Food is like any other commodity	0%	100
Qw16d	The current food system is capable of producing food in a sustainable way	26.3%	73.7%

Qw16e	The state has an important role in producing, distributing and guaranteeing food for all the citizens	68.4%	31.6%
Qw16f	Patents are essential to foster innovation in agricultural production	6.3%	93.&
Qw16g	If food is distributed according to the market rules, we will never achieve food security for all	59%	41%
Qw16h	Food and nutrition security is a global public good	82.1%	17.9%
Qw16i	Biofuel cultivation does not affect hunger	1%	99%

#### **Qw17 Not selected Food Policy Beliefs**

- Qw17a Food can be at the same time a private good and an essential resource for our survival and identity
- Qw17b Current market rules with less State intervention will enable us to reach a food secure world
- Qw17c Food is like any other commodity
- Qw17d The current food system is capable of producing food in a sustainable way
- Qw17e The state has an important role in producing, distributing and guaranteeing food for all the citizens
- Qw17f Patents are essential to foster innovation in agricultural production
- Qw17g If food is distributed according to the market rules, we will never achieve food security for all
- Qw17h Food and nutrition security is a global public good
- Qw17i Biofuel cultivation does not affect hunger

#### **Qw18 Market-oriented VS commons-oriented: Strongly neoliberal, Conventional or Commons-based**

##### **Qw18a Strongly neoliberal (one is selected) (N=7)**

- Qw16b Current market rules with less State intervention will enable us to reach a food secure world (N=6)
- Qw16c Food is like any other commodity (N=1)
- Qw16i Biofuel cultivation does not affect hunger (N=1)

##### **Qw18b Conventional (at least two out of three are selected and none strongly neoliberal) (N=17)**

- Qw16a Food can be at the same time a private good and an essential resource for our survival and identity (N=51)
- Qw16d The current food system is capable of producing food in a sustainable way (N=25)
- Qw16f Patents are essential to foster innovation in agricultural production (N=6)

##### **Qw18c Commons-based (at least two out of three are selected and none strongly neoliberal) (N=74)**

- Qw16e The state has an important role in producing, distributing and guaranteeing food for all the citizens (N=67)
- Qw16g If food is distributed according to the market rules, we will never achieve food security for all (N=61)
- Qw16h Food and nutrition security is a global public good (N=82)

##### **Qw18d Market-oriented (at least two out of three are selected in strongly neoliberal and conventional) (N=21)**

- Qw16b Current market rules with less State intervention will enable us to reach a food secure world (N=6)
- Qw16c Food is like any other commodity (N=1)
- Qw16i Biofuel cultivation does not affect hunger (N=1)
- Qw16a Food can be at the same time a private good and an essential resource for our survival and identity (N=51)
- Qw16d The current food system is capable of producing food in a sustainable way (N=25)
- Qw16f Patents are essential to foster innovation in agricultural production (N=6)

##### **Qw18e Mildly commons-based (at least two out of three are selected) (N=74)**

- Qw16e The state has an important role in producing, distributing and guaranteeing food for all the citizens (N=67)
- Qw16g If food is distributed according to the market rules, we will never achieve food security for all (N=61)
- Qw16h Food and nutrition security is a global public good (N=82)

**Qw18f Strongly Commons-based (or against market-oriented) (all three are selected in this cluster) N=34**

- Qw16e The state has an important role in producing, distributing and guaranteeing food for all the citizens (N=67)
- Qw16g If food is distributed according to the market rules, we will never achieve food security for all (N=61)
- Qw16h Food and nutrition security is a global public good (N=82)

Qw18a	Strongly neoliberal (one is selected)	N=7	7.4%
Qw18b	Conventional (at least two out of three are selected and none strongly neoliberal)	N=17	17.9%
Qw18c	Commons-based (two or three are selected)	N=74	77.9%
Qw18d	Market-oriented (two or three are selected in strongly neoliberal and conventional)	N=21	22.1%
Qw18e	Commons-based (two are selected)	N=74	77.9%
Qw18f	Strongly Commons-based (or against market-oriented) (all three are selected in this cluster)	N=34	35.8%

*E.- PREFERRED FOOD POLICY BELIEFS (MARKET-ORIENTED vs COMMONS-ORIENTED)*

High priority (1-2): 1                      Low or no priority (3-0): 0

**Qw19 Food can be at the same time a private good and an essential resource for our survival and identity**

Qw19a High priority (1,2)

Qw19b Low Priority (3,0)

		High Priority (1-2)	Low / no priority (3-0)
Qw19	Food can be at the same time a private good and an essential resource for our survival and identity	27.4%	72.6%
Qw20	Current market rules with less State intervention will enable us to reach a food secure world	5.3%	94.7%
Qw21	Food is like any other commodity	0%	100%
Qw22	The current food system is capable of producing food in a sustainable way	14.7%	85.3%
Qw23	The state has an important role in producing, distributing and guaranteeing food for all the citizens	25.8%	64.2%

Qw24	Patents are essential to foster innovation in agricultural production	1%	99%
Qw25	If food is distributed according to the market rules, we will never achieve food security for all	47.4%	52.6%
Qw26	Food and nutrition security is a global public good	69.5%	30.5%
Qw27	Biofuel cultivation does not affect hunger	0%	100

#### F.- VALUATION OF FOOD DIMENSIONS

Qw28a	1. Food is a basic human need every human being shall enjoy every day, regardless his/her purchasing power	56.8%
Qw28b	2. Freedom from hunger is a human right as important as the right not to be tortured	43.2%
Qw29a	1. The price of food in the market reflects well its value for human beings	58.9%
Qw29b	2. Food shall be cheap so as to enable more people to get access to it	41.1%
Qw30a	1. Food is a common good that should be enjoyed by all humans and governed in a common way	62.1%
Qw30b	2. Food is a human right that shall be guaranteed by the state to all	37.9%
Qw31a	1. Food is a life-sustaining commodity that cannot be treated as other commodities	65.3%
Qw31b	2. Food is an important part of my cultural identity	34.7%
Qw32a	1. Food, as a scarce resource, has to be distributed according to market rules	11.6%
Qw32b	2. The State has the obligation to guarantee the right to food to every citizen	88.4%
Qw33a	1. You can eat as long as you have money to purchase the food or means to produce it	51.6%
Qw33b	2. Food is a natural resource that it is better exploited by the State	48.4%
Qw34a	1. Food has to be beautiful and cheap	53.7%
Qw34b	2. Food has to be nutritious and expensive	46.3%
Qw35a	1. Food is a natural resource that it is better exploited by the private sector	12.6%
Qw35b	2. Food is a natural resource that it is better exploited by citizens	87.4%
Qw36a	1. Food is a commodity whose access is exclusively determined by the purchasing power of any given customer	28.4%
Qw36b	2. Free food for all is good	71.6%
Qw37a	1. The best use of any food commodity is where it can get the best price, either fuel, feeding livestock or exporting market	16.8%
Qw37b	2. A bread loaf (or a culturally-appropriated equivalent) should be guaranteed to every citizen every day	83.2%

#### Construction of Clusters for Analysis

<b>Mono-dimensional</b>	<b>Reformers</b>	<b>1 Qw01 (N=15)</b>
	<b>Counter-hegemonic</b>	<b>2 Qw02 (N=7)</b>
	<b>Alter-hegemonic</b>	<b>3 Qw03 (N=14)</b>
<b>Multi-dimensional</b>	<b>Reformers</b>	<b>4 Qw04 (N=10)</b>
	<b>Counter—hegemonic</b>	<b>5 Qw05 (N=25)</b>
	<b>Alter-hegemonic</b>	<b>6 Qw06 (N=24)</b>

<b>Mono-dimensional</b>	<b>Qw07</b>	
<b>Multi-dimensional</b>	<b>Qw08</b>	
<b>Mono-dimensional Transformers</b>	<b>Qw09</b>	<b>(N=36)</b>
<b>Multi-dimensional Transformers</b>	<b>Qw10</b>	<b>(N=59)</b>
<b>Strongly Mono-dimensional</b>	<b>qw42</b>	<b>(N=18)</b>
<b>Mildly mono-dimensional</b>	<b>Qw100</b>	<b>(N=18)</b>
<b>Regime</b>	<b>qw9a</b>	<b>(N=34)</b>
<b>Niche</b>	<b>qw9b</b>	<b>(N=61)</b>
<b>Gradual Reformer</b>	<b>qw10a</b>	<b>(N=25)</b>
<b>Transformer</b>	<b>qw10b</b>	<b>(N=70)</b>
<b>Alter-hegemonic</b>	<b>qw11a</b>	<b>(N=38)</b>
<b>Counter-hegemonic</b>	<b>qw11b</b>	<b>(N=32)</b>
<b>Small Niche</b>	<b>Qw10s</b>	<b>(N=21)</b>
<b>Alternative Niche</b>	<b>Qw11</b>	<b>(N=22)</b>
<b>Revolutionary Niche</b>	<b>Qw12</b>	<b>(N=18)</b>
<b>Revolutionary Niches –Alter-hegemonic – Multi-dimensional</b>	<b>Qw13</b>	<b>(N=9)</b>
<b>Alternative Niches – Gradual Reformers – Mono-dimensional</b>	<b>Qw14</b>	<b>(N=5)</b>
<b>Small Niches – Counter-hegemonic – Multi-dimensional</b>	<b>Qw15</b>	<b>(N=9)</b>
<b>Regime – Gradual Reformers – Mono-dimensional</b>	<b>Qw16</b>	<b>(N=6)</b>
<b>Clusters based on Food Policy Beliefs</b>		
<b>Cluster1 Largely multi-dimensional, mostly transformers</b>	<b>Qw20</b>	<b>(N=59)</b>
<b>Cluster2 Slightly Multi-dimensional</b>	<b>Qw21</b>	<b>(N=26)</b>
<b>Cluster 3 Markedly Mono-dimensional</b>	<b>Qw22</b>	<b>(N=10)</b>

## 8. Brief description of the sample (N=95) with specific food valuation and political stance

### A. Mono-dimensional Reformers (N=15)

N	Name (organization/enterprise /group)	Country	Position / description of activities	Institution	Website
2	Citizens' Initiative "Despertemos Guatemala"	Guatemala	Member of the Steering Committee that launched the Initiative "I have something to give" (Tengo Algo que Dar) to mobilise young urban people to get acquainted to malnutrition problems in the rural areas.	Advocacy and activist collective initiative to raise awareness about the most pressing problems affecting the country and what citizenship and civil society can do to address them. Chronic malnutrition, affecting nearly 50% of under-five children, is a priority issue. The Initiative "I have something to give" (Tengo Algo que Dar) was launched in 2012 to mobilise young urban people to get acquainted to malnutrition problems in the rural areas.	<a href="http://despertemosguatemala.org/web/">http://despertemosguatemala.org/web/</a>
5	Global Harvest Initiative	International (USA)	Executive Director	A corporate advocacy group that works on policy analysis, education and advocacy about the solutions to improve agricultural productivity and conserve natural resources and to improve food and nutrition security. The biggest transnational agri-food corporations are members.	<a href="http://www.globalharvestinitiative.org">www.globalharvestinitiative.org</a>
18	Wageningen University	Netherlands	Researcher on EU governance of food security	Dutch university specialised in food and agricultural issues with a remarkable international outreach <a href="http://www.wageningenur.nl/en/wageningen-university.htm">http://www.wageningenur.nl/en/wageningen-university.htm</a>	
30	Gorta Self Help Africa	Ireland	Nutrition adviser working on agricultural/livelihoods, nutrition and small entrepreneurship in Africa.	Irish NGO with offices in USA and UK. Established after the Ethiopian famine, it works in 12 countries in Africa, addressing the root causes of hunger and famine and focusing on small holder farmers (men and women) and markets.	<a href="http://www.selfhelpafrica.org/ie/">http://www.selfhelpafrica.org/ie/</a>
33	Rust Belt Riders Composting	USA	Employee and co-owner of the cooperative	Service-fee organic waste removal initiative available to Cleveland residents (US). It is organised as a co-operative run and owned by the workers. We divert compostable organics from entering landfills by working with community gardens to cultivate high quality compost	<a href="http://www.rustbeltriderscomposting.com">www.rustbeltriderscomposting.com</a>
36	Bioversity International	International (Italy)	Regional representative in Central America. Researcher on genetic resources, biodiversity, climate change and socio-cultural issues.	A global research-for-development organization, member of CGIAR and based in Rome, that delivers scientific evidence, management practices and policy options to use and safeguard agricultural and tree biodiversity to attain sustainable global food and nutrition security	<a href="http://www.bioversityinternational.org/">http://www.bioversityinternational.org/</a>
40	European Commission	International (Belgium)	Public servant (agronomist) dealing with Food Security issues in EU Delegations (DG RELEX)	The EC is the European Union's politically independent executive arm. It draws up proposals for new European legislation, and it implements the decisions of the European Parliament and the Council of the EU.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm</a>
44	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	Belgium	Researcher in cross modal integration, between the sense of taste and hearing	Belgium University based in Brussels. Acoustic Sensing Lab. Project T.A.S.TE. focused on Testing Auditory Solutions Towards the Improvement of the Tasting Experience (since 2013).	<a href="http://aclab.flavors.me/">http://aclab.flavors.me/</a>
53	Universidad del Valle de Guatemala	Guatemala	Researcher on ethnobotany, agroforestry practices and traditional uses of medicinal plants in afro-descendent communities in Panama and Guatemala	A private and non-religious university in Guatemala city.	<a href="http://www.uvg.edu.gt/">http://www.uvg.edu.gt/</a>
59	FANTA III Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project	USA	Food Security specialist providing technical assistance to various offices within the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) that implement food security-focused programming around the world, from humanitarian food assistance programs.	This a 5-year agreement between the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and FHI 360, a US-based international NGO. FANTA aims to improve the health and well-being of vulnerable groups through technical support in the areas of maternal and child health and nutrition in development and emergency contexts and food security.	<a href="http://www.fantaproject.org/">http://www.fantaproject.org/</a>

65	CIHEAM/IAMM - Montpellier SupAgro - UniCT	International (France)	PhD Candidate working in a multi-institutional project to identify metrics of Sustainable Diets and Food Systems between the CIHEAM/IAMM Montpellier, Bioversity International, University of Catania and Montpellier SupAgro.	The IAMM is one of four Mediterranean agronomic institutes of the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM), an intergovernmental organisation created in 1962 by the OECD and the Council of Europe and composed of 13 member states.	<a href="http://www.iamm.fr/">http://www.iamm.fr/</a>
66	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction	International (Philippines)	Program associate for food and nutrition security, dealing with poverty alleviation, wealth creation, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and applied learning.	A training institute with an international scope created by Dr Y.C. James Yen, a Chinese entrepreneur and social activist, that launched a rural education programme in China that targeted more than 200 million peasants. Currently working in more than 15 countries, mostly in Asia and Africa.	<a href="http://iirr.org/">http://iirr.org/</a>
68	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Belgium	PhD research on multisensory gastronomic experiences	Joint collaboration between the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology at KULeuven and the Acoustic Sensing Lab of Vrije Universiteit Brussels	<a href="http://ppw.kuleuven.be/home/english/research/lep">http://ppw.kuleuven.be/home/english/research/lep</a>
84	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Netherlands	Responsible for the Dutch policy on food and nutrition security, including its implementation, worth 300 million euro annually.	Governmental institution responsible for foreign affairs, international trade and Development Cooperation.	<a href="https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-foreign-affairs">https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-foreign-affairs</a>
93	FAO	International (Italy)	Facilitating policy dialogue and stakeholder involvement related to Food Security and Nutrition issues.	United Nations Organisation for food and agriculture	<a href="http://www.fao.org">www.fao.org</a>

### B.- Mono-dimensional Counter-hegemonic Transformers (N=7)

N	Name (organization/enterprise/group)	Country	Position / description of activities	Institution	Website
24	Disco Soupe Paris	France	Member of Disco Soupe-Paris, organising events in Paris.	Disco Soupe is an international network of youth movements organising events (more than 200 in 2014) in 90 cities of 10 countries. It was initiated in March 2012 in France. They occupy public spaces, raise awareness on food waste and use wasted food to cook meals in convivial events with music.	<a href="http://www.discosoupe.com">www.discosoupe.com</a>
26	Disco Soupe Lille	France	Member of Disco Soupe-Lille	Disco Soupe is an international network of youth movements organising events (more than 200 in 2014) in 90 cities of 10 countries. It was initiated in March 2012 in France. They occupy public spaces, raise awareness on food waste and use wasted food to cook meals in convivial events with music.	<a href="http://www.discosoupe.com">www.discosoupe.com</a>
72	Citizens Co-op	USA	Member of the voluntary Board of Directors of Citizens Co-op	Citizens Co-op is a community-owned market in downtown Gainesville (Florida) providing local, organic, affordable natural foods. They are also food activists against GMOs and industrial agriculture. They aim to contribute to a more localized food system providing the best food options available.	<a href="http://citizensco-op.com/">http://citizensco-op.com/</a>
74	Universidad Central del Ecuador	Ecuador	Researcher in the project "Short Alternative Food Supply Chains in Quito, Ecuador"	The second biggest and oldest public university of Ecuador. The High Institute of Research and Graduates harbours the doctoral research undertaken by the center.	<a href="http://www.uce.edu.ec/">http://www.uce.edu.ec/</a>
83	Provincial Government of Galapagos Islands	Ecuador	Independent Consultant currently advising on food security issues to the local authorities of Galapagos Province.	The islands' population (20 thousand) is highly dependent on food from the mainland. Strengthening the local food system involves significant challenges for the current administration, because the legal protection as a National Park prevents many types of conventional agriculture and fishing techniques. Great opportunities for a sustainable transition towards fairer means of production and consumption	<a href="http://www.gobiernogalapagos.gob.ec/direccion-de-produccion-y-desarrollo-humano/">http://www.gobiernogalapagos.gob.ec/direccion-de-produccion-y-desarrollo-humano/</a>

97	Food activist and journalist	Argentina	Food writer and journalist	Covering and denouncing the food system in Argentina for different magazines and newspapers. Book published in 2013 "Malcomidos". Now extending work to Latin America	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/MalcomidosOfficial">https://www.facebook.com/MalcomidosOfficial</a>
99	Plant a fruit	Kenya	Member of the social enterprise that sells fruit trees for public projects and commonwealth initiatives.	A social enterprise whose goal is to provide a fruit tree to be planted in everybody's yard, to raise awareness, mitigate global warming and increase food security. We sell fruit seedlings and offer services that include edible landscaping, grafting, training/consultancy, on-farm extension services and implementing CSR projects.	<a href="http://www.plantafruit.org">www.plantafruit.org</a>

### C.- Mono-dimensional Alter-hegemonic Transformers (N=14)

N	Name (organization/enterprise/group)	Country	Position / description of activities	Institution	Website
1	Social Entrepreneur, Food Activist, Agricultural consultant	Australia	Social entrepreneur, lecturer, researcher, food and agriculture consultant (in fields as diverse as energy, biology, information technology and business management). Local activist, creative thinker. Food grower in Macarthur region on Sydney's urban fringe.	Entrepreneur in several companies and consultant enterprises in Australia. Active member of alternative food networks in Sydney. Rural Designer, advocate and teacher. Member of the MacArthur Future Food Forum	<a href="https://macarthurfuturefood.wordpress.com/about-2/">https://macarthurfuturefood.wordpress.com/about-2/</a> <a href="http://www.cllm.org.au/PDFs/Projects/ONG/The_Wollondilly_Education_Model.pdf">http://www.cllm.org.au/PDFs/Projects/ONG/The_Wollondilly_Education_Model.pdf</a>
9	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Netherlands	Responsible to follow up food-related UN institutions (such as FAO, WFP, IFAD) and food and nutrition security in the multilateral context	Governmental institution responsible for foreign affairs, international trade and Development Cooperation	<a href="https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-foreign-affairs">https://www.government.nl/ministries/ministry-of-foreign-affairs</a>
11	Social Entrepreneur, agricultural consultant	New Zealand	Social entrepreneur, Change Manager, lecturer, researcher, focussed on Leadership, Purpose, Results, Innovation, Resilience. Former lecturer on livestock & agriculture	Entrepreneur and consultant supporting agri-food industries with governance and business advice. Providing organisational rebuilding activities for companies in the technology, manufacturing, energy, environment, agricultural, health, and services sectors.	<a href="http://shauncoffey.org">http://shauncoffey.org</a>
19	Universite Catholique de Louvain	Belgium	PhD researcher on legal issues affecting biodiversity, genetic resources and open knowledge, commons. Research on seeds' property rights and collective actions to build alternative proprietary schemes.	Biodiversity Governance (BIOGOV) is a research unit of the Louvain Open Platform on Ecological and Social Transition (LPTransition) and the Interdisciplinary Institute of Legal Sciences (IUR-I) at the Université catholique de Louvain (UCL)	<a href="http://biogov.uclouvain.be/">http://biogov.uclouvain.be/</a>
39	Organic food Consumer	USA	High School Teacher and organic food producer in New Mexico	Organic home vineyard. He grows fruits, nuts and herbs and purchases regularly in local farmers' markets of New Mexico.	
43	Wageningen University	Netherlands	Researcher and lecturer on food and agriculture issues with a food-related blog. Specialist on food sovereignty movements, Committee of Food Security and global food governance	Dutch university specialised in food and agricultural issues with a remarkable international outreach	<a href="http://www.wageningenur.nl/en/wageningen-university.htm">http://www.wageningenur.nl/en/wageningen-university.htm</a>
46	World Food Programme	International (Italy)	Officer dealing with donor relationships, ensuring WFP has enough funds to conduct its food related activities world-wide	United Nations World Food Programme dealing with food-related humanitarian emergencies	<a href="http://www.wfp.org">www.wfp.org</a>
47	Transfarnation	USA	Founding member and director of this social enterprise aimed to reduce food waste, based in New York City	Nonprofit that aims to create a tech-based application to connect corporations and charitable institutions so food left over from corporate events may be repurposed for those in need. We recently launched Transfarnation in Karachi, Pakistan with local restaurants and a volunteer-driven process of redistribution. We aspire to create a cultural revolution which changes the way people view their extra food	<a href="http://www.transfarnation.org/">http://www.transfarnation.org/</a>

51	Food Forward Toronto	Canada	A consultant, chef and food activist bringing food and people together in Toronto. Member of the steering committee	Non-profit organization, born in 2010, made up of consumers, activists, businesses and organizations in Toronto, who are connecting to create good food and good food jobs. They value food democracy, food justice, food sovereignty, and economic opportunity. We act together to educate and advocate effectively for healthy food and communities that are inclusive, diverse, ethical, local, and resilient.	<a href="http://pushfoodforward.com/about">http://pushfoodforward.com/about</a>
71	goMarketNC	USA	Founder of alternative food network and innovative hub	goMarket is a foodhub venture with a twofold goal: community development and health initiative. We support initiatives that advance the health and economic well-being of farmers, food producers and eaters in North Carolina. They support projects in alternative food networks, food hubs, farmers' markets, online shops of fair and organic food, peer-to-peer initiatives.	<a href="http://gomarketnc.com/">http://gomarketnc.com/</a>
77	UMeFood - University of Maine	USA	Member of a graduate student group at the university of Maine	Group of graduate and undergraduate students interested on improving the local and university food systems through research, advocacy and education. Collaboration with community activist organizations, local restaurants and political leaders. We are currently working on institutionalizing a formal food systems mentor program for undergrads interested in food systems research.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/pages/UMe-Food/198265123691115?ref=stream">https://www.facebook.com/pages/UMe-Food/198265123691115?ref=stream</a>
85	Save the Children UK	UK	Policy and Advocacy Adviser in the Nutrition and Hunger Team	British international NGO whose goal is to dramatically reduce the number of children dying or being stunted due to malnutrition. Strategic priorities: Nutrition becomes a political priority for donors and high burden countries, prioritising nutrition with sufficient funding and appropriate policies. Businesses adopt new approaches to address undernutrition and build an evidence base which can be scaled up. At the country level will work to strengthen SUN civil society network through effective accountability and monitoring frameworks.	<a href="http://www.savethechildren.org.uk">www.savethechildren.org.uk</a>
86	Oxford University	UK	Senior Visiting Research Associate at Environmental Change Institute. Economist focused on exploring the mindset needed to address the 21st century's social and ecological challenges. Creator of the doughnut of planetary and social boundaries.	It was established in 1991 to organize and promote interdisciplinary research on the nature, causes and impact of environmental change and to contribute to the development of management strategies for coping with future environmental change. One of the research streams is related to food and food system changes.	<a href="http://www.kateraworth.com">www.kateraworth.com</a> <a href="http://www.eci.ox.ac.uk/">http://www.eci.ox.ac.uk/</a>
92	Food Cardiff	UK	Member of the secretariat of the Food Cardiff Council, working to make Cardiff a Sustainable Food City.	Created in September 2012, it is made up of representatives from Cardiff's main public organisations, businesses and charities, and it gives advice and support to help local authorities and council members make informed decisions about food.	<a href="http://www.foodcardiff.com">www.foodcardiff.com</a>

#### D.- Multi-dimensional Reformers (N=10)

N	Name (organization/enterprise/group)	Country	Position / description of activities	Institution	Website
4	University of Alberta	Canada	Researcher at the Indigenous food security project in Canadian arctic, working at the organising Committee of IASC 2015 Conference.	The Faculty of Native Studies will be the organisers of the 15th Biannual International Conference of the International Association for the Study of the Commons (May 2015)	<a href="http://www.iasc2015.org/">http://www.iasc2015.org/</a> <a href="http://nativestudies.ualberta.ca/">http://nativestudies.ualberta.ca/</a>
22	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Belgium	PhD researcher on food production with small holders in Mexico using conservation agriculture.	How we can sustain yields with less external inputs and oil in Chiapas? Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences.	<a href="http://ees.kuleuven.be/">http://ees.kuleuven.be/</a>

41	FEWS NET Famine Early Warning Systems Network	Guatemala	Regional Food Security Analyst. Agronomist with more than 30 years experience in food security and agriculture, having reached ministerial positions.	USAID-funded initiative, implemented by a US consultancy firm, to provide early warning and satellite-based evidence on agriculture, to produce food and nutrition security analyses at country and regional level to reduce chronic and acute malnutrition	<a href="http://www.fews.net/">http://www.fews.net/</a>
42	Oxford University	UK	Senior researcher	The Oxford Martin Programme on the Future of Food is a University research network carrying out research into a wide range of issues across the food system	<a href="http://www.futureoffood.ox.ac.uk/">http://www.futureoffood.ox.ac.uk/</a>
49	Hunger Solutions Minnesota	USA	Employee	A hunger relief organization, created in 2001 by merging Minnesota Food Bank Network and Minnesota Food Shelf Association, that works to end hunger in Minnesota while seeking long-term systemic solutions to end hunger in the future. We support food pantries and work on food and nutrition policy, advancing public policy and guiding grassroots advocacy on behalf of hungry Minnesotans and the diverse groups that serve them.	<a href="http://www.hungersolutions.org">www.hungersolutions.org</a>
50	University of Sussex	UK	Research on market-related interventions intended to increase access to diverse and nutrient dense foods in Ghana, Nigeria and Tanzania	Institute of Development Studies. Research project funded by DFID involving 10 researchers. The objective is to provide advice to policy makers on how/where they should intervene to improve the delivery of nutritious foods through markets and other channels. And to assess whether this is really relevant for addressing Undernutrition.	<a href="http://www.ids.ac.uk/">http://www.ids.ac.uk/</a>
56	European Commission	International (Belgium)	Officer at DG Dev Nutrition Unit dealing with FNS global governance, SUN Initiative	The EC is the European Union's politically independent executive arm. It draws up proposals for new European legislation, and it implements the decisions of the European Parliament and the Council of the EU.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm</a>
62	The cotswold chef	UK	Chef and social entrepreneur on food issues, leading an award winning public health charity reducing inequalities in UK & AUS	Technical training, awareness and education activities, the Wiggly Worm charity works with vulnerable, disadvantaged or seldom heard people. Our courses and events motivate people across private public and third sectors on food promotion, behaviour change, lifestyle choices, policy, social prescribing and food poverty.	<a href="http://www.thecotswoldchef.com">www.thecotswoldchef.com</a> <a href="http://www.thewigglyworm.org.uk/">http://www.thewigglyworm.org.uk/</a>
79	Aware consumer, member of local food groups	USA	Food activist, researcher at university in physics	Participant in advocacy food groups in the city, a neighborhood's co-op with hundreds of members and read, listen and talk constantly about food sovereignty	
94	UK Agricultural Biodiversity Coalition	UK	Employee	An advocacy and communication network that works with the food sovereignty movement to strengthen the alternative modes of production based on agro-ecology, agro-biodiversity and ecological food provision regimes.	<a href="http://www.ukabc.org">www.ukabc.org</a>

### E.- Multi-dimensional Counter-hegemonic Transformers (N=25)

N	Name (organization/enterprise/group)	Country	Position / description of activities	Institution	Website
3	Oxfam Intermon	Spain	Policy advisor in charge of advocacy in food, agriculture, climate change. Supervising the Economic Justice campaign.	International development and humanitarian NGO, based in Spain, but a member of the international network of national OXFAMs. Implementing field projects and high-impact research and advocacy campaigns focused on inequality, justice, human rights, food security, water and livelihoods.	<a href="http://www.oxfamintermon.org/">http://www.oxfamintermon.org/</a>
6	Shareable	USA	Journalist doing research and articles about ways to democratize the food system along with other areas of the economy.	Shareable is a nonprofit news, action and connection hub for the sharing transformation. We've told the stories of sharers to millions of people since 2009.	<a href="http://www.shareable.net">www.shareable.net</a>
13	Souper Saturday	UK	Volunteer activist	We provide meals through a soup kitchen and a safe non-judgemental social environment for homeless and otherwise impoverished people in Edinburgh, Scotland	<a href="https://souplesaturdayblog.wordpress.com">https://souplesaturdayblog.wordpress.com</a>

14	Incredible Edible Bratislava	Slovakia	Advocate of the open movement, agro-ecology, sharing economy and participatory democracy. Based in Bratislava, Slovakia	Planting herbal gardens, vegetables and trees around town, in vacant lots and abandoned places to grow food for all. We've planted several orchards and there are more to come. Reproducing the Incredible Edible movement originated in Todmorden, UK.	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/IESVK">https://www.facebook.com/IESVK</a>
17	Radboud university	Netherlands	University researcher on motivations to act for Nature, agro-biodiversity and natural resource management	EU-funded project on motivational attitudes and collective actions for nature, including agro-biodiversity and agricultural schemes.	<a href="http://www.biomotivation.eu">www.biomotivation.eu</a>
21	Researcher, anti-poverty activist, journalist	Spain	Researcher, anti-poverty activist, journalist	Lecturing courses on food justice and food systems' visualization. I also blog and advocate on food related issues. Former OXFAM Policy coordinator and advocacy campaigner. Writing a blog on development, justice, media, poverty, hunger in El Pais journal	<a href="http://gonzalofanjul.com">Http://gonzalofanjul.com</a>
23	Slow Food Youth Network	International (Italy)	Member of the coordinating network secretariat. Organization of the first Disco Veggie by the Slow Food Youth Network Tokyo.	The SFYN unites groups of active young Slow Food members from all over the globe into one international network. The local groups independently create original and engaging events aimed at raising awareness about food issues and providing means to take action. Such as the Disco Veggies, people cook fresh but unwanted fruit and vegetables that would otherwise have been discarded. The meal was prepared and distributed for free at the sound of music provided by DJs, encouraging a dance celebration while the community worked to organize tasting activities and groceries giveaways.	<a href="http://www.slowfoodyouthnetwork.org/">http://www.slowfoodyouthnetwork.org/</a>
25	Confitures Re-Belles	France	Social entrepreneur, co-founder	Two young social entrepreneurs launched this idea in Paris (Oct 2014). Jar and marmalade producers for short-circuit shops. A gourmet idea to fight against food waste	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/ConfituresReBelles">https://www.facebook.com/ConfituresReBelles</a>
27	Commons Abundance Network	International (USA)	Commons activist mostly working in educational activities at the CAN	Web-based clearing house on Commons. The Commons Abundance Network (CAN) is an emerging co-learning, research, innovation and action network operating both offline and online as an incubator or laboratory for transformative action towards commons based abundance.	<a href="http://commonsabundance.net/home-page/about/objectives/">http://commonsabundance.net/home-page/about/objectives/</a>
29	Re-Bon (Gleaning Network) Réseau de glanage nantais	France	Member	Re-Bon, french gleaning network that aims to reduce foodwaste by harvesting with volunteers fields that were not supposed to be harvested (over production, esthetic criteria, etc.), and redistribute this food to caritative organisations (foodbank mainly). Re-Bon is part of the European Gleaning network.	<a href="http://re-bon.wix.com/re-bon">http://re-bon.wix.com/re-bon</a>
32	University of Manitoba	Canada	PhD researcher on indigeneous peoples' access to foods in protected forests	Protected forests can challenge access to food in conjunction with agribusiness and weak implementation state legal frameworks and/or international human rights. Running a blog presenting research results.	<a href="http://farmsforestsfoods.blogspot.be/">http://farmsforestsfoods.blogspot.be/</a> <a href="http://umanitoba.ca/">http://umanitoba.ca/</a>
48	Ecologistas en Acción	Spain	Employee	Ecologists in Action is a federation of over 300 environmental groups distributed all over Spain. It develops social ecology, which means that environmental problems stem from a model of production and consumption increasingly globalized, which also derives from other social problems. Awareness campaigns on GMOs, agro-ecology or legal actions against those who harm the environment, while also running innovative & alternative projects in several places.	<a href="http://www.ecologistasenaccion.org/rubrique9.html">http://www.ecologistasenaccion.org/rubrique9.html</a>
54	International Forestry Students' Association	Indonesia	Director	PhD researcher on Forest and Food Security at the Bogor Agricultural University	<a href="http://ifsa_lcipb.lk.ipb.ac.id/">http://ifsa_lcipb.lk.ipb.ac.id/</a>
55	Fair, Green and Global alliance	Netherlands	Coordinator	The Fair Green and Global (FGG) alliance is an alliance of six Dutch civil society organisations. Both Ends, ActionAid, Clean Clothes Campaign, Friends of the Earth Netherlands, SOMO and Transnational Institute. The development, promotion and scaling up of inspiring examples of sustainable development in developing countries including those related to access to food and food security	<a href="http://www.fairgreenandglobal.org">www.fairgreenandglobal.org</a>

64	Eastern Mediterranean Public Health Network	International (Jordan)	Executive director, health researcher	EMPHNET is a group of epidemiologists & public health workers who work to prevent and control diseases, to conduct multidisciplinary research, and to translate research into practice in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. They address nutritional issues related to hunger and obesity in partnerships with WHO, Columbia University, US Centre for Disease Control.	<a href="http://www.emphnet.net">http://www.emphnet.net</a>
67	Proyecto AliMente	Mexico	Core member and media activist	Promoting a social movement to think critically on food issues and the food chain. First campaign "que no te den la espalda" supports breastfeeding in Mexico. Soon to be part of Alianza por la Salud. Organising events on food related issues: where are we? how did we get here? what can we do about it?	<a href="http://www.quenotedenlaespalda.org">www.quenotedenlaespalda.org</a>
70	FLACSO-Ecuador	Ecuador	Researcher	Coordinating a research project on agricultural certifications systems (organic and Fair Trade) and public policies in Ecuador. Engaging with producers' organizations and policy makers in Ecuador during the research process.	<a href="https://www.flacso.edu.ec/portal/">https://www.flacso.edu.ec/portal/</a>
75	Taranaki District Health Board	New Zealand	Doctor and food bank volunteer in marginal neighbourhoods of New Plymouth, cooperative member that exchanges food and seeds	Medical doctor (general practitioner) leading the Whanau Pakari Healthy Lifestyle Programme, promoting healthy lifestyles for children in low-income and maori neighbourhoods of New Plymouth, considered as food deserts. Obesity is triggered by ultra-processed easily available food and this doctor works to prevent those eating habits.	<a href="http://www.tdhub.org.nz/patients_visitors/documents/Whanau_Pakari_info_Families.pdf">http://www.tdhub.org.nz/patients_visitors/documents/Whanau_Pakari_info_Families.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.tdhub.org.nz/">http://www.tdhub.org.nz/</a>
76	UN Standing Committee on Nutrition	International (Italy)	Technical officer, UNSCN Secretariat.	Policy advocacy and knowledge-sharing. The mandate of the UNSCN is to promote cooperation among UN agencies and partner organizations in support of community, national, regional, and international efforts to end malnutrition	<a href="http://www.unscn.org/">http://www.unscn.org/</a>
78	Part-Time Carnivore	UK	Member	Small non-profit campaigning organisation based in Cardiff aimed to cut consumption of intensively produced meat. Around 40 institutions have been involved in the campaign	<a href="http://www.parttimecarnivore.org/">http://www.parttimecarnivore.org/</a>
80	Providencia Municipality	Chile	Public Servant	At the municipality of Providencia, in Santiago, we are developing an urban agriculture plan/strategy. The main objective is to validate urban agriculture as a tool that improves quality of life and helps people become more aware of food systems, facilitating the transition to a more sustainable one.	<a href="http://www.providencia.cl/">http://www.providencia.cl/</a>
81	Greenpeace International	International (Netherlands)	Senior Ecological Farming Campaigner	Campaigning on global food and agriculture issues. Objectives: transition to agroecology, by switching investments from pesticides, GM, monocultures, etc. to ecological farming and through mass mobilisation of people as consumer, eaters and citizens	<a href="http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/">http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/</a>
95	FAO	International (Italy)	Member of the Secretariat of the Regional Hunger-Free Latin America and Caribbean Initiative.	The Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative is a commitment by the region to eradicate hunger within the term of a generation (2025). It was launched in 2005, the secretariat is provided by FAO and get funds from Spain, Brazil and Mexico. It works in public policies, budget allocations, legal frameworks, strategic thinking, capacity building and communication and awareness.	<a href="http://www.ialcsh.org/es">http://www.ialcsh.org/es</a>
96	Université Catholique de Louvain	Belgium	Senior Lecturer and researcher on agro-ecology at the Earth and Life Institute	Interdisciplinary research projects on food transition, agro-ecology, conventional agriculture and livestock and lecturing. Also some conferences on agroecology	<a href="http://www.uclouvain.be/eli">http://www.uclouvain.be/eli</a>
98	Falling Fruit	USA	Co-founder and active board member of Falling Fruit and Boulder Food Rescue	Nonprofit initiative based in Boulder, Colorado that encourages urban foraging throughout the world by crowdsourcing maps with availability of free fruits, vegetables and wasted food. Just in 2014, in Boulder 10,000 lbs food picked, over half donated, 20 events, 215+ volunteer participants. A sister institution "Community Fruit Rescue" inspires Boulder residents to harvest, share, and celebrate the bounty of our urban forest. Our hope is to encourage people to see food (even that growing on private property, especially if it is going to waste) as a commons. We can grow so much more food in cities by even just replacing our current landscaping, if only we decide food is a priority and a public good.	<a href="http://www.fallingfruit.org">www.fallingfruit.org</a> <a href="http://fruitrescue.org/">http://fruitrescue.org/</a>

## F.- Multi-dimensional Alter-hegemonic Transformers (N=24)

N	Name (organization/enterprise/group)	Country	Position / description of activities	Institution	Website
7	CommonSpark	USA	Commons activist and founder	CommonSpark's mission is to empower sharing communities to reclaim and create commons. Building CommonsScope, a website that will help us see & steward the Commons. They advocate for need for food and food seeds to be recognized and stewarded as a commons to friends and colleagues.	<a href="http://commonsparkcollective.org">http://commonsparkcollective.org</a>
8	Doors of perception	France	Visionary, designer, speaker, writer, social activists, motivational leader on sustainability, social innovation, strategy & bioregionalism	Cutting edge Doors of Perception conferences and xskool workshops have had a food-related focus since 2007	<a href="http://www.doorsofperception.com/talks/">http://www.doorsofperception.com/talks/</a>
12	Kaskadia	USA	Transition Communicator, Commons Activist	Catalysing the transition to global symbiosis. New Economy. Agroecology. Extremely active in social networks. Involved/networked with local-food, local-economy, resilience groups. Buying food from regional coop, local farmers market. Creating a permaculture Food Forest at home.	
16	Food Ethics Council	UK	Staff member	Our organisation brings people to the table to think deeply and find ways through complex ethical challenges in the food system. Independent think tank and charity working with business, governments and civil society towards a fairer future for food and farming	<a href="http://www.foodethicscouncil.org">www.foodethicscouncil.org</a>
20	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Belgium	Senior researcher	Research on two-food related projects: collective actions for sustainable food systems in Belgium (project food4Sustainability funded by Belspo) and on food and nutrition security in the EU (Transmango, FP7 funded).	<a href="http://www.food4sustainability.be">www.food4sustainability.be</a>
28	Australian Food Sovereignty Alliance	Australia	Member of the steering committee	The Australian Food Sovereignty Alliance (AFSA) is working towards a fair, diverse and democratic food system for the benefit of all Australians. They produced the Peoples' Food Plan for Australia Articulate a vision for a Fair Food Future for Australia	<a href="http://www.australianfoodsovereigntyalliance.org">http://www.australianfoodsovereigntyalliance.org</a>
34	Commons Strategies Group	International (Germany)	Member. Commons activist, thinker, lecturer, often speak in public about commons-based food related initiatives.	The Commons Strategies Group (CSG) is an activist and research driven collaboration to foster the growth of the commons and commoning projects around the world. CSG is focused on seeding new conversations to better understand the commons, convening key players in commons debates, and identifying strategic opportunities for the future.	<a href="http://commonsstrategies.org/about/">http://commonsstrategies.org/about/</a>
35	Food Guerrilla	Netherlands	Food activist	Campaigning in Amsterdam and the Netherlands, inspiring people to eat more sustainable and helping small food initiatives to grow till their full potential	<a href="http://www.foodguerrilla.nl/">http://www.foodguerrilla.nl/</a>
37	International Development Consultant	Spain	International Development Consultant	Writing PhD dissertation on Geographical Indicators under the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership. Participated in several EU Projects related to food market access (Bananas, coffee, etc). Consultant for EU-funded projects in several countries	<a href="http://www.jesusbores.com">www.jesusbores.com</a>
52	GoMarketing Digital Communications	Ireland	Digital Media Consultant	Social enterprise supporting two international NGOs raise awareness for initiatives related to food security	<a href="https://twitter.com/gomarketinghub">https://twitter.com/gomarketinghub</a>
57	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Belgium	PhD researcher	Research on the role of the institutional context on social innovations in the agroecosystem. Field work in Flanders and Cuba	<a href="http://www.kuleuven.be/english">http://www.kuleuven.be/english</a>

58	CommonsFest	Greece	Organiser	CommonsFest is an initiative (annual festival) born in Greece to promote freedom of knowledge (or free knowledge) and peer-to-peer collaboration for the creation and management of the commons. Through an exhibition, talks, screenings and workshops, the aim of the festival is to promote the achievements of this philosophy to the public and become a motive for further adoption.	<a href="http://commonsfest.info">http://commonsfest.info</a>
60	Humanitarian & food assistance worker	Spain	Humanitarian & food assistance worker	Humanitarian and development professional with experience in humanitarian assistance in conflict-torn regions, country coordination and food security/food assistance projects, monitoring and evaluation	
61	University of Sussex	UK	Senior researcher	Institute of Development Studies. Carrying out a participatory research project on agroecology, in which farmers in various countries are actively involved in identifying constraints to and opportunities for scaling up agro-ecological food systems.	<a href="http://www.ids.ac.uk">www.ids.ac.uk</a>
63	Oslo and Akershus University College	Norway	Lecturer and member of the World Public Health Nutrition Association	Working on nutritional public policies globally, but mainly UK and Brazil, engage in nutrition advocacy, capacity building and research. Active in World Public Health Nutrition Association.	<a href="https://www.hioa.no/eng/">https://www.hioa.no/eng/</a> <a href="http://www.wphna.org/">http://www.wphna.org/</a>
69	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Belgium	PhD researcher	Involved in Transmango, a project with 13 partners from 12 EU countries that aims to obtain a comprehensive picture of the effects of the global drivers of change on European and global food demand and on raw material production (2014-2018).	<a href="http://www.transmango.eu">www.transmango.eu</a>
73	Africans in the Diaspora	USA	Staff working supervising small scale agricultural, food systems and nutrition proposals to get investments.	We mobilize diaspora Africans to invest in grassroots organizations and movements built by Africans. We support economic, education, and leadership initiatives that are nurturing self-reliant individuals and communities.	<a href="http://www.africansinthediaspora.org/">http://www.africansinthediaspora.org/</a>
82	Stockholm Resilience Centre	Sweden	Senior Researcher, working also in the EAT initiative	Involved in research on food security in the Coral Triangle Initiative in Asia/Pacific. Also involved in various food related research initiatives, including the EAT initiative	<a href="http://www.stockholmresilience.org/">http://www.stockholmresilience.org/</a>
87	FLOK Society	Ecuador	Researcher at the core steering group	Research-based public policies towards commons-based open knowledge economy that includes a stream about open and sustainable agri-food systems	<a href="http://flokociety.org/">http://flokociety.org/</a>
88	WWF	International (Belgium)	Staff member working on food security and the sustainable development goals	Implementing a project titled "Livewell for Life", funded by the EU, looking at health, nutrition, carbon and affordability. How low-carbon, healthy diets can help us achieve a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from the EU food supply chain with over 250 stakeholders.	<a href="http://livewellforlife.eu/">http://livewellforlife.eu/</a>
89	És l'ou - Grup de Consum Ecològic i Local del Terraprim	Spain	Group member	Solidarity purchasing group (established as NGO) with 20 members from Girona, Catalonia, whose main goal is to buy local and organic food and cosmetics	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/eslouTerraprim/">https://www.facebook.com/eslouTerraprim/</a>
90	Building Roots Toronto	Canada	Team member	An initiative linked to Food Forward Toronto, Building Roots hopes to achieve stronger access to healthy food for children and families in diverse and low income neighbourhoods in Toronto through the incorporation of community and commercial food infrastructure being built into new housing developments (community/commercial kitchens, community food hubs, urban agriculture, street food).	<a href="http://www.buildingrootsto.com/">http://www.buildingrootsto.com/</a>
91	Scaling Up Nutrition	International (USA)	CSO network coordinator in the SUN secretariat	Scaling Up Nutrition, or SUN, is a unique initiative founded on the principle that all people have a right to food and good nutrition. It unites governments, civil society, United Nations, donors, financial institutions and banks, businesses and researchers in a collective effort to improve nutrition. Although country-led for implementation, the global actions are steered by UN and financed by different donors.	<a href="http://scalingupnutrition.org/">http://scalingupnutrition.org/</a>

100	Local Organic Food Co-ops Network	Canada	Co-operative member and staff	LOFC is an informal network of food and farming co-ops working towards a co-operative and sustainable food system by strengthening the food co-op movement in Ontario. The Network represents more than 70 groups organized co-operatively to address challenges in their community food systems. The primary objectives of the Network are to educate and train, connect, and build capacity of food and farm co-ops in our province	<a href="http://cultivatingfoodcoops.net">http://cultivatingfoodcoops.net</a>
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