## 4S1: The Circular Food Systems network: exploring opportunities for food security by circularity in different regions in the world

April 11<sup>th</sup> 15.45

ir. K (Karin) Andeweg	WUR/WLR, CFS network - coordinator
FAM (Flavia) Casu MSc	WUR/WLR

Circular food systems (CFS) are food systems in which waste streams are minimised and inevitable waste is utilised in processes of production of food, energy or non-food products. Such circular food systems apply practices and technologies that minimise the input of finite resources (e.g. phosphate rock, fossil fuel and land), encourage the use of regenerative ones (e.g. wind and solar energy), prevent leakage of natural resources from the food system (e.g. nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P)), and stimulate recycling of inevitable resource losses in a way that adds the highest value to the food system (De Boer and Van Ittersum, 2018; Van Zanten et al., 2019). It is a whole-system approach that looks at the individual parts of the food system as elements of an integrated entity. Such a food system approach is more than the sum of its parts as interaction between the different parts of the food system results in additional resource efficiency.

What a CFS entails is region and context specific and has different meanings, opportunities and challenges in different regions across the globe. The Circular Food Systems network of the Global Research Alliance on agricultural greenhouse gases (GRA) is taking the global lead in bringing together, developing, and disseminating knowledge about CFS. Their ambition is to contribute to food security with mitigation of GHG emissions by circularity across the entire agri-food system. Researchers from different global regions have contributed to formulating common ground on CFS' challenges and opportunities.

We invite researchers and policy-makers to submit an abstract for an oral or poster presentation which discusses their experiences with CFS across the world. Together with participants we will further build the concept and explore opportunities of circularity for different regions worldwide.