

***Title:** *Towards a community of practice: a way to improve research, advocacy and policy in healthy food systems in Latin America and the Caribbean (final report CIAPEC-INTA team)*

IDRC Project ID – 109035-003

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Report Type: Final technical report.

***Date:** March 30, 2022

Published by: Full Name of Publisher

Location: Name of Place of Publication

Series Name:

Number of Series part:

***IDRC Project Number:** IDRC Project ID – 109035-003

***IDRC Project Title:** Towards a community of practice: a way to improve research, advocacy and policy in healthy food systems in Latin America and the Caribbean

***Country/Region:** Chile/México; Latin American Region

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***Abstract:** *Research outputs should include an abstract of 150-200 words specifying the issue under investigation, the methodology, major findings, and overall impact.*

The current project had the objective of creating a community of practice to strengthen research and advocacy tools and regional capacities, enhance collaboration across the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region. We report in specific of the sub-objective of creating the Front-of-Package labelling hub as the first experience to organize priority lines of the community. We have +50 participants of the hub from several countries and professions and conducted 4 meetings over 10 months. Using a participatory approach, we were able to develop norms and objectives of the hub, discuss and participate in relevant regional discussions on the topic, including a research conference, seminars, and technical meetings; we created research and advocacy tools, and we are in the process of generating a with a multi-country data set on food composition. The work of the hub involved students and as a hub we actively participated in activities of capacity building such as the Leadership Program in Nutrition. We believe this experience builds the foundations for creating new hubs in the community of practice in the next years and shows that it is possible to establish inter-country and multi-actor knowledge hubs to work together with advocates on critical topics for promoting food systems transformation in the region.

***Keywords:** Community of practice; Food Systems; Front-of-package Labelling; Food Environment; Latin-America

1) *The Research Problem*

In the past years, the LAC regions has increasingly increased its obesity and obesity-related non-communicable diseases rate without fully eradicating stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. Ultra-processed foods and beverages have penetrated the market displacing natural foods as main food sources; this transition is at different stages in subgroups within a country and between countries but has basically, started all over the region. The new food system model threatens human health but also planetary sustainability.

To respond to these threats, the LAC region has also made important progress in terms of ensuring healthier food environments, particularly by improving consumer's information, regulating marketing of unhealthy foods to children, trying to increase prices of unhealthy foods, improving school environments, among other aspects. Experience shows that some of the policies face important imposition from big food corporates and others holding economic power while civil society, many times does not even participate in the discussions. Therefore, there is a need of generating evidence of the best policy designs and their impact but also of disseminating these findings to the key actors on the best way. The community of practice was designed as a way of addressing this gap.

The LAC region has been particularly well-known because of its experience developing and implementing an innovative front-of-package (FoP) labelling system that alerts consumers of unhealthy foods by adding a "warning label" to these foods. By the time this project started, Chile, Perú and Uruguay had approved warning labels and there were active discussions in several other countries such as Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, Costa Rica, among others. Scientific and advocacy knowledge had been acquired with these experiences so it was defined that the first hub of the community of practice would be a FoP warning labelling. During the project, we have happily observed that progress on this area has continued with Mexico and Argentina approving very strong regulations while discussions have extended to countries in the Caribbean.

Several aspects of the overall research context that have changed since the start of the project are worth noticing. The covid-19 pandemic and its mitigation strategies tensioned even more our fragile food systems exposing weakness and inequalities; the associated economic crisis has increased food insecurity and will very likely impact obesity and obesity-related rates in the mid-term. Similarly, political priorities have turned into urgent matters and in several cases, economic arguments have been prioritized to health and sustainable goals; big food companies have taken this opportunity to position themselves as active contributors of the economic recovery. In this scenario the achieved progress is at risk and the need of collaborative work among researchers and advocates interested in promoting healthier and sustainable food systems results even more urgent.

II) Objectives

Objective 1

3rd strategy – INTA/INSP: To define the functioning of potential reference centers (hubs/nodes) that will be formed from the priority lines, in order to coordinate and facilitate the work of regional research and advocacy teams, promote exchange visits and south-south cooperation.

This objective was completed successfully. Based on the experience of the FoP hub we have defined a methodology for creating future hubs and the methodology for defining and validating their governance structure (mission, vision, objectives, governance, etc.). In the development of this methodology we came up with the criteria to be considered when creating new hubs, such as a) the topic of each hub should be prioritized based on the participants' interests, b) as well as the momentum with some topics related to the Colansa's mission, c) some funding is desirable but not mandatory in order to maintain and/or create new hubs, and d) it's important to establish a mechanism to maintain the communication in between meetings.

By the end of the first year of the FoP hub, a wrap up meeting was held to show all the activities of the year and ask the members about potential areas of development. This type of participatory approach is important to motivate the members to get involved in the hub's activities. During the second year of functioning of the hub we expect we will be able to evaluate the fulfillment of the proposed goals and define objectives and activities for the second year of the hub.

Objective 2

1st strategy – INTA/INSP: To strengthen the community of researchers to improve research skills and promote researchers leadership and collaboration in knowledge transfer interacting with advocates, policy makers and the community

This objective was fully met. As the FoP hub, we used Colansa as a platform to enhance the collaboration with regional researchers, including both junior and senior researcher, to discuss potential opportunities of research collaboration. Along every hub meeting, we noticed the great interest of the members to have a platform to share their experiences and learn from each other. In this sense, the hub served as a place to make connections and update the actions related to FoP that were taking place in LAC. This simple yet important practice of sharing allowed us to provide technical support to countries where ongoing discussions are taking place such as in countries of the Caribbean region.

The collaborations were developed with different time-frames depending on their complexity:

- a) Short-term:** we coordinated research webinars, in collaboration with Fogarty Program (Food Environment in LAC, end of September) and with other IDRC projects (Sustainability project & INFORMAS). In the case of INFORMAS, a LAC seminar will be hosted in June 2022 and will include the presentation of ongoing research but also the discussion of new research and visualization tools.

b) Mid-term:

b.1 multi-country food composition data base. We agreed on the need of advancing in having multi-country studies but to be able to conduct such projects we defined as a first step to create a multi-country data set as well as defining the rules of interaction. Camila Zancheta Ricardo (PhD student of the project) was able to create a combined data sets including data from Chile, Mexico, Colombia and Ecuador and it is in the process of also integrating Brazil information (this data set needs translation). Further data processing is required for creating common food groups and subgroups but a version 1 with codebooks is already available. We have also developed documents to support the use of the data set such as ethics requirement, sharing agreements, authorship criteria, and data request forms, although they still need to be approved by the Colansa members.

b.2 capacity building in applied research. We participated in the training for young leader in the context of the Latin-American Leadership in Nutrition Training Program (LILANUT) that took place online as part of the SLAN conference in November 2021 in Paraguay and share the experience of the hub and the need of taking a research approach based on a social goal. We have also discussed with the IECs team the possibility of conducting an implementation research training workshop during the current year if funds are available.

b.3 Spanish translation of already available research tools. We have discussed the possibility of partnering with other academic, NGO, and advocacy groups that have created open-access research repositories to translate their tools and made them available for colansa members. To be completed during the next year of Colansa.

Objective 5

1st strategy – INTA/INSP: To conform the FOP labeling knowledge hub following the structure discussed on the Specific Objective 1

3rd strategy – INTA/INSP: To develop information and materials for informing researchers and advocates about up-to-date results regarding FOPL

We completed both strategies. On April 2020, after the launch of Colansa, we made the first meeting of the Front-of-Package Labeling in Latin America and the Caribbean Hub (FoPL Hub). We have +50 participants, and the agenda was focused on presenting an overall overview of the hub (structure, objectives, membership criteria), followed by group discussions to prioritize the 2021 activities calendar. Based on the participants inputs we defined the following 2021 activities of the Hub: updates on current regional situation, key actors mapping, creation of an evidence map, development of fact sheets on specific topics, and standardization of research tools. Webinars and meeting were defined to be conducted every 3 months and meetings were agreed to last 1,5 hours maximum. Update on the progress of each of the activities is given below:

- **FoPL Governance:** all hub members were invited to answer a questionnaire to agree on the mission, vision, objectives, and coordination of the hub; consensus was arrived through the Delphi technique.

- **Hub functioning:** we conducted the first meeting of the hub in April 2021 (+50 participants), the second on August 2021 (27 participants) the third on September 2021 (+30 participants) and the fourth one was held on December 2021 (+20 participants). We have defined a meeting structure that includes 30 minutes of update of regional situation by national delegates, and we then work in smaller groups for an hour on specific topics such as governance, activities, codex, funding, etc.
- **Evidence Map on Front-of-Package Labeling (EPPI-MAPPER):** this is an activity that was not in the original proposal but that was prioritized by the group. This tool summarized all the existing evidence on the impact of 4 FoPL systems (warning messages, health start rating, nutri-score, and traffic-light system) creating a map of evidence that is interactive and that it is available for all the Hub Members under request; the evidence map is scheduled to be presented in detail on the first 2022 meeting of the hub (April 2022).
- **Fact Sheets:** we have defined 5 main topics to generate fact sheets: overall general summary (CODEX meeting related), impact evidence of warning messages versus other types of FoPL, types of nutrient profiles, Commercial Barriers, and FOPL Design Aspects. We have completed all of them except for the one of commercial barriers that is still under review but expected to be completed during April. All fact sheets will be made available on the website and circulated with the hub members for dissemination.
- **SLAN Symposium “Experience and Challenges of the Front-of-Package Warning Labeling in Latin America”:** the symposium was hosted by the hub and presented the experience and future challenges of creating coalitions that include academia, civil society, and UN groups to transform food systems. We had a large audience of more than 70 participants and the session was recorded and available to be heard for all SLAN participants.
- **Manuscript** that summarizes the LAC experience on FOPL policies from a collaborative perspective (an open invitation to participate was done to all hub members), that is currently under preparation, and we aim to submit the article in April to a special number of Nutritional Policies in Latin America from *Frontiers of Public Health*.

III) Methodology

Our approach was using participatory methods and techniques to accomplish every objective. Considering that the FoPL hub was just starting, we slowly went from an expositive way of communicating to create open instances for participation. Our goal was to actively engage the hub members to propose new activities and get involved in the current ones.

One of the techniques we used was the Delphi consensus technique to validate the FoPL hub government in terms of structure and content. We designed a questionnaire (see annexes) to evaluate the language used, the content and its pertinence for the hub. This validation process was conducted in two rounds in which we incorporated the observations made, obtaining more than 75% of coefficient of agreement between the +20 hub members that participated in total. On the other hand, we established that every meeting should be a working meeting, this is to dedicate most of the time to discuss a topic in smaller groups using guiding questions.

We consider that this collaborative approach is beneficial to build a network and a sense of community, creating a more horizontal way to organize the work towards a common end. Although it has some difficulties given the variety of people involved in the hub and their busy schedules and profiles, was not easy to always coordinate a meeting to agree with them all. We try to mitigate this, sending invitations in advance via e-mail and up to three reminders (one week before, the day before and an hour before). Every meeting was held on Wednesday to give consistency throughout the year. In the same line of action, in November 2021 we launched a Newsletter for the FoPL Hub to keep everyone informed of the activities, we expect to send it every other month.

It's important to consider that the COVID-19 pandemic brought us some changes to the original planning, especially to those activities that were meant to be held face to face and ended up being online. Even it might not be the ideal scenario for building bridges, it opened the opportunity to more people to join from many countries without incurring in the expense of the travelling, resulting in a cost-benefit action.

IV) Project Activities

The project activities included:

- a) Coordination meetings:
 - a.1 Colansa Steering Committee, these were meeting held both with the rest of steering committee of Colansa as well as with the team in charge of coordinating the hub. In these sessions, objectives, activities, leaders of activities and timeline were discussed among all participants; progress was also reported as well as difficulties and limitations.
 - a.2 Steering Committee of the FoP Labelling Hub, similar type of meeting were held among the steering committee of the FoP hub to plan activities, assign responsibilities and check into the timeline of the project.
- b) Extended Colansa and Hub meetings: these sessions corresponded to the extended meeting with all the Colansa members (or the hub members). In these sessions we were responsible with other member of the steering committee of providing updates, coordinating, and facilitating discussions, taking notes, etc. depending on the specific agenda.
- c) Technical Support: as part of the project, we participated in several meeting to share the Chile experience on FoP Labelling and providing advice in technical aspects.
- d) Research activities
 - c.1 Development of new research materials and tools: in the context of the FoP Labelling Hub we oversaw the creation of a map of evidence on FoP labelling, fact sheets, systematizing research tools, among other tasks.
 - c.2 Writing of manuscript to summarize the FoP warning labelling experience of the region
 - c.3 Oversee the creation of a multi-country food data composition data set
- e) Capacity Building Activities:
 - e.1 Collaborating on capacity building activities of Colansa such as seminars, workshops, etc.

We believe that flexibility was a key component to be able to conduct all the project activities despite the emergence of the covid pandemic and all the difficulties associated to traveling restrictions and in-person meetings. In fact, we hope that virtual meetings might open the

opportunity of participation in Colansa to people from more diverse settings. We also believe that regular communication among the core team of the project was very important for achieving the project goals; similarly, regular interactions with the hub members was very relevant to keep them engaged in all the activities of Colansa.

vi) Project Outputs

a) Research

a.1 Publications:

- Brief report on the process of FoP Labelling implementation that has experienced the LAC region in the last decade starting from the case of Ecuador ending with the cases of Brazil and Argentina; we are in the process of writing, and we hope to submit the final article during May to a special issue on Frontiers of Public Health journal.

a.2 Research Tools:

- FoP Evidence Map: we developed an evidence map (using Eppi Mapper software) in which the articles of the last 20y related to 4 of the most used food labelling systems were summarized in an active way. The map included information until December 2021, but it can be updated. We will hold a training course on July 2022.
- Multi-country food composition data sets. A doctoral student (CZR) has already integrated the data sets of Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico, and Chile and it is in the stage of integrating the Brazil data set. We hope to complete this phase in May 2022 and keep harmonizing and cleaning the data set during the rest of the year.
- We reviewed and tested the tool for assessing gender perspective in research developed by the IECs team.

a.3 Research Symposium:

- INTA/INSP conducted a symposium on the FoP Warning Labelling experience during the SLAN conference in November 2021: “Experience and Challenges of the Front-of-Package Warning Labeling in Latin America”
- INTA/INSP participated sharing the FoP Labelling hub in the colansa symposium of SLAN, November 2021
- An INFORMAS symposium is scheduled to be conducted on June 27-28 2022
- In mid-April we will submit an abstract to ICO 2022 presenting the experience of cross-country comparison of food environment data in the context of Colansa

a.4 Advocacy Interactions:

- We hold several discussions and talks with advocates to better understand their needs and the way we need to communicate our findings to make them impactful; these interactions are at the core of Colansa’s work and thus, we anticipate that they will continue over the course of the years. We also participated in several meetings organized by civil society groups to share experiences or provide technical support. Some examples of the meetings are below:

- March 2021. FoP Experiences .Conversatorio Alianza Juvenil FIC y CLAS " De jóvenes a jóvenes 2" [virtual]. Marcela Reyes
- March 2021. Workshop on FOPL: Industry Tactics and Lessons Learned. Global Health Advocacy Incubator and the O'Neill Health Law (virtual) Marcela Reyes
- June 2021. Camila Corvalán participated in the webinar "Etiquetado Frontal de Alimentos: Panorama Actual en la Región Latinoamericana" Sociedad Argentina de Nutrición, Argentina
- Octubre 2021 Corvalán, C. Guest speaker at the webinar "Latin America and the Caribbean: Leveraging food systems to prevent CVD and obesity". Latin American and the Caribbean regional webinar of the 6th World Heart Summit [virtual]. Geneva, Switzerland. 21 de octubre de 2021

b) Capacity

b.1 Training

- Camila Zancheta, Brazilian dietitian enrolled in the School of Public Health Doctoral Program of the University of Chile is being actively involved in the activities of the community of practice and she was responsible for generating the first version of the multi-country food composition data set.
- José Ocaña, Ecuadorian medical doctor has been working on food insecurity during the COVID-19 pandemic in Chile, but he is interested in implementing food system research while back in Ecuador so he has been participating in Colansa and INTA team has been provided support to develop a proposal and connect with potential partners.
- The activities of the FoP Hub have been defined to actively incorporate doctoral and postdoctoral students trying to foster their leadership; as an example, we have requested Carlos Urquizar, PhD student on Information Design Universidade de Paraná Brazil to contribute overseen the standardization of some of the materials related to the FoP design and we have actively invited PhD students from different programs in Chile. However, we have defined that this activity must be strengthened during the second year of Colansa.
- Participation on the Advocacy Training Workshop with other members of Colansa and LILANUT (see above for more information)

b.1 Capacity Development of teams, institutions, etc.

- Our team has strengthened our knowledge for incorporating a gender approach to research. Alejandra Ortega is an anthropologist with a master in gender studies and she has been an active member of colansa and its gender-related outputs. In fact, Alejandra participated in the Regional Consultation "Sistemas Alimentarios, Obesidad y Género: un reto para América Latina" organized by FAO, INSP and IFPRI in Mexico City on November 25 and 26, 2019 on behalf of colansa. We hope her involvement will enhance the gender perspective to the Food Systems topics and activities that our group conducts in the future.
- Colansa has allowed us to strengthen the connections among the institutions of the core members and others. As an example, IAHF invited me to participate in their annual symposium, CLAS invited us to participate in a trans-fatty acids advocacy project, and IDEC invited us to guest edit a special number on Front-of-package labelling in Brazil. Several members have contacted us to participate as guest speakers in their activities.
- The creation of a multi-country data set and the discussion of regional projects has also allowed us to strengthen our interactions with other research groups in the region; we

hope that by understanding the complexities of the collaborative work and having preliminary data should allow us to be more competitive on a future grant.

- Colansa has also allowed us to start more South-South dialogues for example with Pacific Area, South

Policy and Practice

- Argentina: we have provided technical advice to legislators promoting the implementation of a warning FoP label system, participating in technical discussions as well as parliamentary debates that help supporting the policy process in Argentina that ended with the approval of the FoP regulation by the end of 2021.
- MERCOSUR FoPL Group: we are participating in the group organized by CLAS, particularly with respect to technical aspects of FoPL evaluations.
- FoP Codex Consultation: together with PAHO the 2nd FoP Hub meeting was allocated to coordinating a common approach to the FoP Codex Consultation of September 2021; a fact sheet was elaborated to distribute and support the discussion.
- We will contribute to the development of a policy brief on FoP Labelling by CLAS (to be ready by July 2022).

We believe this project has taken an innovative approach in which problems and solutions are faced taking an approach that moves from national to regional level. Coordination and planning have taken more time than expected and the systematization of research information has also taken more resources; however, we do believe that several products have been achieved even considering the limited amount of time and the pandemic challenges. We believe that the creation of the map of evidence deserves particular attention because we anticipate will allow the generation of other projects and publications, especially for students. Also, the multi-country food composition database provides several opportunities for applying to additional funding to conduct secondary collaborative data analyses.

vii) Project Outcomes

- What were the main outcomes of the project? How did the project contribute to:
 - Scientific, research, or knowledge innovations? The project allowed to establish a new way of dealing with research questions, i.e., at a regional level. We believe this level of approach is more adequate for dealing with food systems issues given that some of the main determinants of food systems outcomes such as commercial determinants take place at this level. Moreover, we believe multi-country studies strengthen the quality and the impact of the knowledge generated.
 - Changes in behaviour, capacities, actions, or relationships of researchers, networks, or research institutions? Colansa allowed us to step up as an organized community and to channel our efforts towards a common objective, prioritizing the topics that seemed more important to the members. This expanded our individual horizons as researchers and connect us to others working on similar

topics. The networks created does not only include researchers but also advocates; also, although presently most of the members come from the nutrition background, we expect that the diversity of participants will evolve and increase, allowing us to connect with others working in complementary fields.

- Changes in behaviour, capacities, actions, or relationships of research users or those affected by the research process or findings? I believe the project has particularly contributed to strengthen our views on how to better include gender approaches in our research.
- Policy influence (e.g., expanded policy capacities of researchers; broadening policy horizons of policymakers; and affecting policy regimes) Colansa and the hub have an overarching goal of influencing more effectively policy; we believe the continuous interactions between researchers and advocates, have contributed to expanding our views and perspectives as well as providing us more capacity to address interactions with policy makers. The FoP hub has been instrumental in systematizing experiences and sharing them with policy makers to support ongoing political discussions regarding food environment regulations.
- Technology development, adoption, and adaptation. To make the multicenter work easier, we look up for tools available online. In this search we learnt and adapt the EPPI-MAPPER tool for visualizing the available information about different FoPL systems, making future research problems easier to propose considering the evidence available. We are also exploring other technologies that can be of use to the goals established in the hub.
- Changes in the state of economic, social, health, political, or environmental conditions. Ultimately, we expect that colansa will contribute to promoting a transformation of food systems and therefore, to improving regional health and sustainability and influencing what's done in other regions worldwide.

We believe the project has allowed us to learn the challenges associated to building collaborations and trust among researchers of different fields as well as with advocates. Regular communication and coordination are needed, and adequate time needs to be allocated to achieve the goal. We believe we have also advance in identifying the lack of awareness of some specific topics such as commercial determinants, industry interference, and implementation research among the community of scholars and the need of intensifying training in those areas. Undoubtedly, the project was influenced and will continue to be influenced by the pandemic and the associated economic crises; however, rather than become a disadvantage we believe the new scenario highlights the need of transforming our food systems to achieve better health for all.

viii) Overall Assessment and Recommendations

Several academic and advocacy institutions are partnering to allow the establishment of colansa. Colansa is also actively interacting with PAHO, and we hope to expand these interactions to other

UN agencies and NGOs. We have approached different public and private donors for potential contributions for the next stage of the community.

We believe the project has delivered several outputs and we expect their impact will increase over time; funding has been adequate, and the time and efforts invested aligned with the outputs and outcomes of the project.

Guidance of Roberto Bazzani in the first stage of the project was critical for continue the work that has just started when the covid19 pandemic started. Roberto was also very supportive throughout the conduction of the study, he was always very present, participating on the discussions and sharing his own experiences with similar projects. He truly helped us navigate difficulties and provided rapid feedback on issues that made the project runs smoother. It was a pleasure working with him on this community.

ANNEXES

Cuestionario Delphi

Gobernanza Nodo de Etiquetado Frontal de Alimentos y bebidas industrializados en América Latina y el Caribe (ALC)

Colansa

El cuestionario se realizará mediante Google Forms y cada miembro inscrito en el nodo recibirá en su correo un set de preguntas sobre una o más dimensiones de la gobernanza presentada en la primera reunión del nodo, que deberá evaluar según una rúbrica.

El proceso consta de 3 rondas de evaluación en donde incorporaremos las notas y comentarios para lograr consenso entre los miembros. Cada ronda tiene un plazo de 1 semana para ser respondida.

MISIÓN								
La misión del nodo de Etiquetado Frontal de Alimentos es apoyar el avance de las políticas relacionadas con el etiquetado frontal en ALC, haciendo uso de la mejor evidencia disponible.								
1	¿La misión es coherente con Colansa?	SÍ	NO					
2	¿La misión representa al nodo de etiquetado frontal de los alimentos?	SÍ	NO					
3	¿La misión responde a las necesidades de ALC en materia de etiquetado frontal?	SÍ	NO					
4	¿La misión describe el rol que debe adoptar el nodo?	SÍ	NO					
5	Observaciones y comentarios sobre la propuesta. <i>Indique las observaciones que Ud. considere necesarias para mejorar la propuesta.</i>	Campo de texto abierto						
6	¿Con qué nota califica la propuesta? <i>Considere que la nota está en una escala de 1 a 5 siendo 1 muy malo y 5 muy bueno.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

VISIÓN								
El nodo de Etiquetado Frontal de los Alimentos será un referente técnico dentro de Colansa en cuanto a evidencia, abogacía y toma de decisión para avanzar en las políticas de etiquetado nutricional de ALC e idealmente, otras regiones.								
1	¿La visión es coherente con Colansa?	SÍ	NO					
2	¿La visión representa al nodo de etiquetado frontal de los alimentos?	SÍ	NO					
3	¿La visión responde a las necesidades de ALC en materia de etiquetado frontal?	SÍ	NO					
4	¿La visión se relaciona con las actividades que debe realizar el nodo?	SÍ	NO					
5	Observaciones y comentarios sobre la propuesta. <i>Indique las observaciones que Ud. considere necesarias para mejorar la propuesta.</i>	Campo de texto abierto						
6	¿Con qué nota califica la propuesta? <i>Considere que la nota está en una escala de 1 a 7, siendo 1 muy malo y 7 muy bueno.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

OBJETIVOS			
<p>A. Analizar y resumir la experiencia académica sobre etiquetado, contextualizar evidencia disponible y diseminar en forma accesible para diferentes audiencias</p> <p>B. Articular la experiencia de los/as expertos/as del nodo y conectarlos con una red más amplia de investigadores/as, defensores y tomadores de decisión.</p> <p>C. Abordar vacíos de información particulares e identificar potenciales áreas académicas que requieren mayor desarrollo en manejo de datos, implementación, investigación, etc.</p> <p>D. Sistematizar información de grupos de investigaciones en el tema, promover la colaboración y el análisis comparativo de la información</p> <p>E. Identificar potenciales oportunidades de financiamiento para proyectos colaborativos.</p>			
1	¿El objetivo A es realizable por el nodo?	SÍ	NO
2	¿El objetivo B es realizable por el nodo?	SÍ	NO
3	¿El objetivo C es realizable por el nodo?	SÍ	NO
4	¿El objetivo D es realizable por el nodo?	SÍ	NO
5	¿El objetivo E es realizable por el nodo?	SÍ	NO
6	En general, ¿los objetivos son coherentes con la misión y visión del nodo?	SÍ	NO
7	En general, ¿los objetivos son factibles de ejecutar en el corto y mediano plazo?	SÍ	NO
8	Observaciones y comentarios sobre la propuesta. <i>Indique las observaciones que Ud. considere necesarias para mejorar la propuesta.</i>	<i>Campo de texto abierto</i>	
9	¿Con qué nota califica la propuesta? <i>Considere que la nota está en una escala de 1 a 7, siendo 1 muy malo y 7 muy bueno.</i>	1	2
		3	4
		5	6
		7	

GOBERNANZA			
<p>La gobernanza del nodo se describe de la siguiente manera:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Mesa directiva: compuesta por miembros de la pre-comunidad de Colansa y encargados/as del nodo, 5 personas en total que cubran las áreas de Coordinación General, Coordinación Científica, Coordinación de Incidencia o Abogacía, Coordinación de Comunicaciones y Coordinación de Financiamiento. Cada miembro será elegido por los y las participantes del nodo y cada 2 años se convocará a renovar la mitad de la mesa. Las elecciones se llevarán a cabo por votación secreta entre las personas inscritas en el nodo a la fecha de las elecciones. Los candidatos y candidatas podrán postularse voluntariamente a alguno de los cargos, o bien ser invitados/as a postularse. El proceso será coordinado por un comité conformado para este propósito.</p> <p>Las responsabilidades de la mesa directiva serán coordinar reuniones periódicas del nodo, planificar, coordinar y/o supervisar la ejecución de actividades, gestionar y administrar los recursos, difundir y comunicar las actividades del nodo tanto dentro de Colansa como fuera de la comunidad, reportar anualmente las actividades realizadas por el nodo y elaborar un informe financiero anual sobre el uso de recursos.</p> <p>Miembros del nodo: podrán inscribirse como miembros todas las personas pertenecientes a Colansa, tales como estudiantes de postgrado, académicos/as y personas que trabajen en abogacía. De los miembros se espera que participen de manera activa en reuniones ya sea compartiendo avances en sus investigaciones relacionadas con el nodo como sus acciones políticas o de abogacía; contribuir a la sustentabilidad del nodo a través de la búsqueda de</p> 			

<p>fuentes de financiamiento para el cumplimiento de objetivos, dar su opinión sobre la priorización de temas y actividades del nodo, apoyar en la difusión externa de actividades, identificar necesidades y promover posibles soluciones, revisar y aprobar el reporte anual de actividades y el informe financiero elaborado por la mesa directiva.</p> <p>Adicionalmente, se visualiza que los/as estudiante de postgrado asuman un rol más activo en la realización de las actividades del nodo tales como eventos, elaboración de material informativo, actualización de información, etc. idealmente vinculado con su trabajo investigativo.</p>								
1	¿La estructura de gobernanza es adecuada para la organización del nodo?	SÍ						NO
2	¿La mesa directiva cubre los aspectos relevantes para el nodo?	SÍ						NO
3	¿Las responsabilidades de la mesa directiva son un aporte al funcionamiento del nodo?	SÍ						NO
4	¿El formato de elección es adecuado para la continuidad del nodo?	SÍ						NO
5	¿La descripción del grupo de miembros cubre los aspectos relevantes para el nodo?	SÍ						NO
6	¿Las responsabilidades del grupo de miembros son un aporte al funcionamiento del nodo?	SÍ						NO
7	¿Las responsabilidades del grupo de miembros son factibles de cumplir?	SÍ						NO
8	Observaciones y comentarios sobre la propuesta. <i>Indique las observaciones que Ud. considere necesarias para mejorar la propuesta.</i>	<i>Campo de texto abierto</i>						
9	¿Con qué nota califica la propuesta? <i>Considere que la nota está en una escala de 1 a 7, siendo 1 muy malo y 7 muy bueno.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7