**“What data is needed for to improve city-regional food systems decision-making for health & sustainability outcomes?”**

For each city, evidence-based data that includes the nature and characteristics of problems related to green spaces, food flow, and market management will be needed. Whereas to draft sound policies, the policy makers need data related to city requirements and the city stakeholders’ concerns. To ensure that the policies are viable and inclusive, stakeholder data mapping is done. This is done to know relevant stakeholders for example the rich, powerful, and those of the marginalized group (women, youths, immigrants, poor). Furthermore, to achieve a sustainable food system, it is important to understand how they can be engaged.

Additionally, it's critical to collect previous experience data, such as information on both successful and unsuccessful interventions made to enhance food systems. It is important to understand how they got started, what made some of the successful and what went wrong with the ones that failed. For instance, if there were any difficulties, how were there resolved, and what lessons can we apply going forward?

In conclusion, it is important to identify the current structural levels of the city: Who oversees the food markets in the city, between the national government and the local councils? Are there any partnerships with the food chain to ensure proper information dissemination and fair trade, such as farmer's unions and vendor's associations? Most farmers lack a voice because the process is set by middlemen, resulting in little to no profit for the farmers, negatively impacting their livelihood. Through the association, farmers and vendors continue to strengthen themselves jointly to enhance their reputation. For instance, by better handling equipment and supporting one another to use good agricultural practices, consumers are more confident in the food and agricultural goods, which supports their business growth.