FoodCoP

Fueling Startup Villages with Circular Bioeconomy Strategies

Set of Actionable Insights Fostering Innovation in Rural Areas
Deliverable 6.4

WP6 Place-based actions and actionable insights



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Set of Actionable Insights Fostering Innovation in Rural Areas (D6.4) turns two years of FoodCoP practice into a short set of actionable insights for fostering innovation in rural areas, with a focus on food system transformation and the circular bioeconomy. It is written for the people who build rural innovation ecosystems – municipalities, local action groups, incubators, Startup Village coordinators and entrepreneurs – and for the regional, national and European authorities that shape the conditions they work in.

The insights draw on the full FoodCoP evidence base: the mapping and case studies of Startup Villages, sensemaking and cross-regional workshops, Climathons in five European cities, a six-session training programme, 31 mentoring sessions and 18 tailored advisory cases with Startup Villages in 11 countries, the FAQ database of real challenges and answers, and the long-term sustainability assessment. They were refined and validated through interactive workshops and stakeholder feedback, including two validation workshops on the FoodCoP Policy Brief (D6.3, the result of Task 6.3) and the FoodCoP Policy Dialogue of 27 October 2026.

The twelve insights are organised along the four dimensions named in the Description of Action: social, economic, political and technological. Each one states what FoodCoP learned, the evidence behind it, and concrete actions for local, regional/national and EU levels. A six-step roadmap then shows how a territory can use them to become a Startup Village, and Section 5 links them to the policy recommendations of D6.3.

The common thread is simple. **Rural areas do not lack ideas; they lack continuity and connection.** The most effective actions are therefore those that keep good initiatives alive beyond a single project, connect actors who already exist, and align existing policy instruments with the way rural innovation actually happens.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BIC – Bio-based Industries Consortium

CA – Consortium Agreement

CAP – Common Agricultural Policy

CBE-JU – Circular Bio-based Europe Joint Undertaking

CLLD – Community-Led Local Development

CoP – Community of Practice

D – Deliverable

DoA – Description of Action

EC – European Commission

ERDF – European Regional Development Fund

EU – European Union

FOODCOP – Fueling Startup Villages with circular bioeconomy strategies

GA – General Assembly

HEU – Horizon Europe – the 9th Framework Programme of the EC for research, technological development and innovation activities

IPR – Intellectual Property Right

JRC – Joint Research Centre

LAG – Local Action Group

PC – Project Coordinator

REA – European Research Executive Agency

RIV – Regional Innovation Valley

S3 – Smart Specialisation Strategy

SME – Small and Medium Enterprise

SV – Startup Village

T – Task

WP – Work Package

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Set of Actionable Insights Fostering Innovation in Rural Areas (D6.4) is the operational companion of D6.3, the FoodCoP Policy Brief *From Rural Experimentation to EU Policy – Scaling Startup Villages for Circular Innovation*, produced under Task 6.3. Where the Policy Brief speaks to policymakers about what should change in European, national and regional frameworks, D6.4 speaks to the people on the ground about what they can do now, and to policymakers about how to support them in practice. The results of Task 6.3 are summarised in Section 5.

The document is designed to be used, not only read:

- **Startup Village coordinators, municipalities and local action groups** can use the insights in Section 3 as a checklist and the roadmap in Section 4 to plan their next steps.
- **Incubators, intermediaries and entrepreneurs** will find practical answers to recurring challenges, each linked to a real FoodCoP case.
- **Regional, national and EU policymakers** can use the "what to do" actions at each level to design or adapt support instruments.

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2. EVIDENCE BASE AND VALIDATION

The insights are not new research. They synthesise what FoodCoP partners, Startup Villages and stakeholders learned while working together, as documented in the project's deliverables.

Table 1. FoodCoP evidence base for the actionable insights

Source	What it contributed
D3.2 Stakeholder Engagement Plan, D4.3 Engagement Report	Mapping and engagement of more than 270 stakeholders across Europe
D3.3 Best Practice Case Studies	Mapping of Startup Villages in Europe, seven case studies, success factors of mature Startup Villages
D5.1 Sensemaking Workshop Report	Shared challenges and enabling conditions identified by seven Startup Villages (28 April 2025)
D5.2 Pilot Projects Design	Three interregional pilots: agro-living lab network, rural innovation storytelling hub, circular marketplaces
D5.3 Cross-regional Collaboration	Peer workshops on communication (24 June 2025) and EU funding (2 July 2025)
D6.1 Climathon Report	Climathons in five cities: 240 participants, around 20 early-stage ideas
D6.2 FAQ Database	31 documented challenges, answers and recommended actions from real mentoring cases
D6.3 Policy Brief (Task 6.3)	Multi-level policy recommendations, validated in two workshops
D7.1 Training Report	Six online trainings (February–March 2026), over 150 registrations, average rating 4.6/5
D7.3 Ambassadors and Advisory Support Report	18 Startup Village Ambassadors, 31 mentoring sessions, 18 advisory cases, 20 Startup Villages supported in 11 countries
D9.4 Long-Term Sustainability Plan	Risks to continuity and the resources needed to sustain results

The insights were then refined and validated in four steps:

- **Practice-based testing.** The recurring challenges were tested case by case through the mentoring and advisory programme, where each recommendation was matched to a real Startup Village or company (D6.2, D7.3).
- **Sensemaking.** The final WP7 sensemaking session (23 April 2026) used the training topics as a basis to co-design cross-territorial solutions.
- **Validation workshops.** Internal and external validation workshops on the Policy Brief (12 and 26 May 2026), run as structured Miro exercises with policymakers, managing authorities, Startup Villages, researchers and ecosystem actors, tested the relevance and feasibility of the recommendations.

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- **Policy dialogue.** The online FoodCoP Policy Dialogue of 27 October 2026 put the recommendations to a panel of a Startup Village founder (Grapice, Poland), an innovation funding expert (Climate KIC) and a researcher (University of Gloucestershire), and to the audience.

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3. ACTIONABLE INSIGHTS

FoodCoP's evidence points to twelve insights, three for each dimension. Each insight follows the same structure: what we learned, why (the evidence), what to do at local, regional/national and EU level, and a FoodCoP example to learn from.

Table 2. Overview of the twelve actionable insights

Dimension	Insight
Social	S1. Build the local community before the European one
	S2. Fix the practical enablers to attract and keep people
	S3. Design engagement for busy, small communities
Economic	E1. Diversify funding early and fund projects separately from organisations
	E2. Build the pathway from idea to business before the pilot ends
	E3. Open markets through shared value chains and focused internationalisation
Political	P1. Anchor initiatives institutionally, not politically
	P2. Speak the language of decision-makers
	P3. Use existing instruments for long-term ecosystem support
Technological	T1. Apply digital tools to traditional rural activities
	T2. Share infrastructure and keep a common platform alive
	T3. Connect research to rural business through local knowledge partners

3.1. Social Insights

S1. Build the local community before the European one

Why. Fragmentation in rural areas is caused less by a lack of actors than by a lack of mechanisms to connect them. Startup Villages repeatedly described siloed incubators, hubs and businesses working in parallel (D5.1, D6.2). Small actors that join European networks without local partners struggle to benefit from them.

What to do.

- **Local:** map local assets and actors first, then convene them around one shared agenda with clear roles. Name a local orchestrator or ambassador who keeps people at the table. Enter European networks through one structured programme rather than many parallel memberships.
- **Regional/national:** fund facilitation capacity (people, not only projects) in municipalities, LAGs and intermediaries.
- **EU:** use programmes such as the Startup Village Forum and Ambassador schemes as a neutral reason for local competitors to collaborate.

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FoodCoP example: RIC Bela Krajina (Slovenia) was advised to use the Ambassador programme to bring its incubators, coworking hubs and businesses into one community; the Local Community of Padna (Slovenia) was advised to build local partnerships before engaging with European networks (D6.2, FAQ-03 and FAQ-04).

S2. Fix the practical enablers to attract and keep people

Why. Talent attraction strategies fail when basic conditions are missing. In the advisory cases, housing, coworking space, connectivity and a clear local economic model mattered more than promotion (D6.2, FAQ-18 to FAQ-22). Young people stay when staying carries the same status as leaving.

What to do.

- **Local:** solve the practical barrier first (co-living, coworking, connectivity), then choose a focused positioning, such as agritourism, bioeconomy entrepreneurship or remote work, built on a local asset.
- **Regional/national:** link youth programmes and rural higher education to entrepreneurship support and European mentoring; offer incentives for young people and new farmers to stay or move to rural areas.
- **EU:** give rural entrepreneurs visibility at European level (ambassador schemes, badges, showcases), so that local careers carry recognition.

FoodCoP example: Desarrollo Tecnológico Rural in Ansó (Spain) was advised to pair coworking and connectivity with circular-economy initiatives that improve the territory and generate revenue (D6.2, FAQ-18).

S3. Design engagement for busy, small communities

Why. Low population, limited time and stakeholder fatigue were among the first barriers named by Startup Villages (D5.1). Registrations often far exceed attendance: the six FoodCoP trainings attracted over 150 registrations but 15 to 30 participants per session (D7.1). People engage most with real, local challenges and interactive formats (D6.1, D7.1).

What to do.

- **Local:** work on concrete local problems (a Climathon or hackathon on a real challenge), keep sessions short and interactive, and invite people directly: 47% of training participants came through personal email invitations, against 26% through social media (D7.1).
- **Regional/national:** support recurring, low-threshold formats rather than one-off events, and record and share materials for those who cannot attend.
- **EU:** build networking time into programmes; peer connection is consistently what participants value most (D5.3, D7.1).

FoodCoP example: a participant in the RDI Hub Climathon (Killorglin, Ireland) reported that the event led to food waste changes in the locality and to a Community Climate Adaptation Plan (D6.1).

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3.2. Economic Insights

E1. Diversify funding early and fund projects separately from organisations

Why. Long-term funding is the most frequently cited barrier across all FoodCoP activities (D5.1, D5.3, D7.1, D9.4). Incubators often receive support, but it is not enough to keep new bioeconomy businesses alive until they scale (D5.1). Even mature ecosystems become fragile when they depend on public project funding (D6.2, FAQ-01).

What to do.

- **Local:** start diversifying while public funding is still available: combine service income, membership fees, municipal co-financing and private partnerships. Give each project its own funding pathway matched to its maturity, separate from the core budget of the organisation. Design the revenue model at the same time as the community or educational concept, not afterwards.
- **Regional/national:** offer multi-year, flexible and simplified funding for ecosystem functions (coordination, facilitation), and support cooperative and community-based finance models.
- **EU:** move from project-based to ecosystem-based support and develop blended finance instruments accessible to small rural actors.

> *FoodCoP example:* the iTerra incubator in Beauvaisis (France) received advisory support to diversify a largely public-funded model; The Meraki People (Greece) separated the activities of its bioeconomy hub into tracks, each with its own revenue logic (D6.2, FAQ-01 and FAQ-05).

E2. Build the pathway from idea to business before the pilot ends

Why. Innovation in rural areas is not absent; it is not sustained. Most of the around 20 Climathon ideas stayed at concept or pilot stage because mentoring, funding and incubation did not follow (D6.1). In the advisory cases, values-driven concepts often had a strong story but no clear customer, price or delivery model (D6.2, FAQ-23).

What to do.

- **Local:** plan follow-up support (mentoring, incubation, funding contacts) before any idea-generation event. For each promising idea, define the paying customer, the offer, the price and the sequence of steps. After a successful pilot, prepare an investor-facing case based on unit economics.
- **Regional/national:** create structured post-event acceleration pathways and mechanisms for municipalities and regions to take up selected ideas (D6.1).
- **EU:** fund the stages between pilot and market, not only the pilot itself, and support low-threshold ways to nominate informal or unregistered ideas into European programmes (D6.2, FAQ-15).

> *FoodCoP example:* Agromus/FromFarm (Killorglin, Ireland) validated a short-supply-chain model in a pilot; its next bottleneck was capital per additional site, not demand (D6.2, FAQ-25).

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E3. Open markets through shared value chains and focused internationalisation

Why. Business support and market access remain uneven for rural startups and SMEs (D6.3). Local circular practices stay small unless they connect to wider markets. FoodCoP Ambassadors repeatedly asked for help with international visibility and market entry (D7.3).

What to do.

- **Local:** join or create shared value chains, such as circular marketplaces and community-to-community trading between Startup Villages (D5.1, D5.2). Focus on a small number of target markets and build the market-entry plan alongside production capacity, not after it.
- **Regional/national:** strengthen urban–rural links and support cooperatives in modernising their business models and management.
- **EU:** support interregional market exchange, not only knowledge exchange, and keep sustainability standards as a competitive advantage rather than a barrier.

> *FoodCoP example:* the circular marketplace pilot designed in D5.2 aims to connect cooperatives, startups and producers across Fundão, Kočevje and Killorglin; Dingle Sea Salt (Ireland) and Gobnjak (Kočevje) received advisory support to grow internationally without giving up their circular model (D7.3, D6.2 FAQ-31).

3.3. Political and Governance Insights

P1. Anchor initiatives institutionally, not politically

Why. Many rural initiatives depend on one mayor, one officer or one project. A change of administration or the end of a grant can stop years of work. The sustainability assessment names dependence on key individuals and weak institutional support among the main risks to continuity (D9.4).

What to do.

- **Local:** write the Startup Village ambition and its European affiliations into municipal strategy documents. Brief both the current leadership and candidates before elections. Write down roles and procedures so they survive staff changes.
- **Regional/national:** make Startup Village ecosystems part of regional development and smart specialisation strategies, so support does not depend on a single municipality.
- **EU:** recognise Startup Villages formally in innovation, cohesion, rural development and bioeconomy frameworks (D6.3).

> *FoodCoP example:* the Associazione Culturale Giovani Iddocca in Laconi (Sardinia, Italy) briefed both the incumbent leadership and election candidates so its Startup Village commitment would outlive the electoral cycle (D6.2, FAQ-08).

P2. Speak the language of decision-makers

Why. A strong track record does not automatically win political or financial support (D6.2, FAQ-09). Stakeholders in the validation workshops also stressed that rural actors

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need better policy and funding literacy to find and use existing instruments (D6.3). Startup Villages agreed that they must influence policymakers more openly and strongly (D5.1).

What to do.

- **Local:** translate results into the priorities of the municipality or region (jobs, depopulation, climate, food security). Position the organisation as a low-burden partner and use short briefs and direct introductions rather than long reports. Draft policy recommendations together with other Startup Villages.
- **Regional/national:** offer funding literacy support, for example through National Contact Points, LAGs and managing authorities, and create regular consultation channels with rural innovators.
- **EU:** keep co-creation spaces between practitioners and policymakers, such as Communities of Practice, validation workshops and policy dialogues, as a permanent feature rather than a one-off project activity.

> *FoodCoP example:* the Madeira Impact Collective (Portugal) received a written advisory brief and a direct municipal introduction to turn its EU-backed track record into local political support (D6.2, FAQ-09).

P3. Use existing instruments for long-term ecosystem support

Why. FoodCoP's main policy finding is a mismatch between policy frameworks, which are structured, time-bound and top-down, and rural innovation, which is iterative, experimental and community-driven (D6.3). The answer is not new instruments but better connection, sequencing and continuity of existing ones.

What to do.

- **Local:** combine instruments across the innovation journey (for example Erasmus+ for capacity, LEADER/CLLD for local activation, Horizon Europe and Interreg for innovation and cooperation) and cap the number of proposals to those where your role and budget are agreed in advance (D7.3).
- **Regional/national:** use CAP Strategic Plans, ERDF, Interreg, LEADER/CLLD and Smart Specialisation Strategies to support Startup Village ecosystems, with simpler and more flexible procedures for small actors.
- **EU:** build on Regional Innovation Valleys and the Startup Village Forum for interregional pilots, and fund ecosystems over multiple years rather than isolated projects.

> *FoodCoP example:* the FoodCoP workshop *Unlocking European Funding* (2 July 2025) introduced Startup Villages to combining EU instruments into one long-term funding strategy; participants rated it 5/5 (D5.3).

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3.4. Technological Insights

T1. Apply digital tools to traditional rural activities

Why. Startup Villages see digital tools for weather, soil management and planning as ways to speed up processes and reduce uncertainty (D5.1), yet limited adoption of digital tools remains a recurring challenge (D7.1). The FoodCoP training on digital tools for rural producers was the best attended of the six sessions (30 participants), and participants asked for more on AI and online visibility (D7.1).

What to do.

- **Local:** start from low-cost, practical tools for communication, market access and administration. Identify "hybrid" entrepreneurs who apply digital solutions to traditional activities, such as precision beekeeping, monitoring, traceability and logistics, and make them visible.
- **Regional/national:** close digital connectivity gaps and fund digital skills training for producers, cooperatives and small businesses.
- **EU:** include digital skills and tools in rural innovation and bioeconomy programmes, with attention to small producers' needs.

> *FoodCoP example:* the Municipality of Marco de Canaveses (Portugal), with a technology-heavy local economy, was advised to map and nominate hybrid entrepreneurs, with the municipality acting as the pipeline between digital and rural economies (D6.2, FAQ-17).

T2. Share infrastructure and keep a common platform alive

Why. Small places rarely have their own labs, testing facilities or digital tools. Startup Villages asked for a database of innovative hubs and villages that can interconnect, and for the FoodCoP platform to serve as a hub for communication and cooperation (D5.1). The sustainability plan identifies the discontinuity of the platform as a risk once project funding ends (D9.4).

What to do.

- **Local:** use shared facilities (living labs, incubators, university labs) instead of building new ones, and use the FoodCoP Community of Practice platform to share challenges, materials and contacts.
- **Regional/national:** open existing infrastructure, including urban incubators, testing facilities and makerspaces, to rural innovators as a service.
- **EU:** support interregional networks of agro-living labs and shared infrastructures, and integrate project platforms into long-term European hubs so their content survives the project.

> *FoodCoP example:* the Accent Inkubator in Tullnerfeld (Austria) was advised to offer its testing facilities and university links to the rural ecosystem as a service (D6.2, FAQ-16); D5.2 designed an interregional agro-living lab network between Fundão, Kočevje and Killorglin.

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T3. Connect research to rural business through local knowledge partners

Why. Ecosystems with strong research institutions do not automatically produce companies; the bottleneck is coordination rather than resources (D6.2, FAQ-11). The JRC's 2026 survey of rural innovation finds that local university partnerships are the strongest predictor of innovation intensity among rural firms, and that distant collaborations cannot replace them (JRC, 2026).

What to do.

- **Local:** set up a simple research-to-business pipeline with defined stages, owners and hand-over points. Connect local labs, greenhouses and training facilities to entrepreneurship support and share opportunities systematically with students.
- **Regional/national:** strengthen links between Startup Villages and universities, vocational education providers, applied research centres and technology organisations, including those based in rural areas.
- **EU:** reward place-based research–business partnerships in Horizon Europe and cohesion funding, and support the measurement of rural innovation so that small firms are visible in the data.

> *FoodCoP example:* the Seinäjoki ecosystem (Finland) received advisory support to close the gap between its strong research institutions and commercially viable businesses; Kauno kolegija in Alytus (Lithuania) was advised to connect its food technology labs to European mentoring frameworks (D6.2, FAQ-11 and FAQ-20).

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4. A PRACTICAL ROADMAP FOR ESTABLISHING A STARTUP VILLAGE

The insights become most useful when applied in sequence. The roadmap below, drawn from the success factors of mature Startup Villages (D3.3) and the FoodCoP mentoring cases (D6.2, D7.3), shows how a rural territory can move from first ideas to a connected Startup Village. Territories at different readiness levels can enter at different steps.

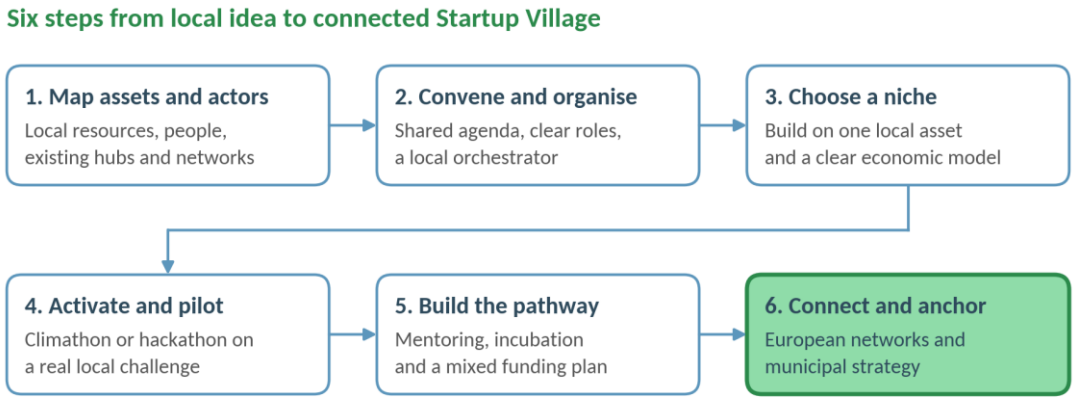


Figure 1. Roadmap for establishing a Startup Village

The last step is what turns a local experiment into a lasting ecosystem: connections to European networks bring peers, visibility and funding, while anchoring in municipal strategy protects the work from political and project cycles.

Table 3. Roadmap steps, key actions and FoodCoP resources

Step	Key actions	Insights	FoodCoP resources to use
1. Map assets and actors	List local resources, sectors, people, hubs, schools and existing networks	S1, T3	Stakeholder mapping approach (D3.2), Startup Village mapping (D3.3)
2. Convene and organise	Bring actors around one shared agenda; agree roles; name a local orchestrator	S1, P1	Community of Practice model (D3.1), sensemaking method (D5.1)
3. Choose a niche	Build on one distinctive local asset; define who pays for what	S2, E1, E3	Best practice case studies (D3.3), FAQ database (D6.2)
4. Activate and pilot	Run a low-threshold event on a real local challenge; test ideas in a small pilot	S3, T1	Climathon method (D6.1), pilot designs (D5.2)
5. Build the pathway	Plan mentoring, incubation and a funding mix before the pilot ends	E1, E2, P3	Trainings and recordings (D7.1), funding workshop (D5.3), advisory model (D7.3)
6. Connect and anchor	Join European networks; embed the Startup Village in municipal and regional strategy	P1, P2, T2	Ambassador programme (D7.3), FoodCoP platform (D4.1–D4.3), Startup Village Forum

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5. FROM INSIGHTS TO EUROPEAN POLICY

Task 6.3 translated the FoodCoP evidence into the Policy Brief *From Rural Experimentation to EU Policy – Scaling Startup Villages for Circular Innovation* (D6.3). Its central finding is that rural innovation is "locally effective but systemically limited": it already exists, but remains fragmented, underfunded and hard to scale because of a mismatch between policy frameworks and the way rural innovation works. The brief proposes coordinated action at three levels, which the insights in this deliverable make operational.

Table 4. Multi-level policy framework (D6.3) and related insights

Level	Policy focus	Key actions (D6.3)	Related insights
EU	Enable scaling	Ecosystem-based funding; interregional pilots building on Regional Innovation Valleys and the Startup Village Forum; flexible and blended finance; European visibility for rural innovation	E1, E3, P3, T2
National/ regional	Adapt frameworks	Flexible, place-based funding; stronger innovation intermediaries; policy and funding literacy; use of CAP Strategic Plans, ERDF, Interreg, LEADER/CLLD and S3	E1, E2, P2, P3, T1, T3
Local	Activate ecosystems	Municipalities as innovation facilitators; local orchestrators and ambassadors; community-led governance; local visibility and storytelling	S1, S2, S3, P1

The brief summarises the change needed as four shifts: from projects to ecosystems, from local pilots to interregional scaling, from fragmented initiatives to coordinated frameworks, and from top-down design to co-created policy. None of these requires new instruments; they require existing instruments to connect, sequence and last.

The recommendations were validated in two workshops and discussed at the FoodCoP Policy Dialogue on 27 October 2026. The panel closed with three asks for policymakers, which are reflected in this deliverable:

- **Give pilots time.** Avoid chasing new ideas and trends, and let pilots evolve and scale (insights E2, P3).
- **Fund connection.** The work of linking actors, territories and opportunities is a function that needs dedicated funding (insights S1, E1).
- **Put people first.** Start from the needs of citizens and rural communities (insights S2, S3).

The discussion also confirmed the value of mentoring between Startup Villages, of universities rooted in rural areas, and of bottom-up rather than top-down approaches. These messages feed into the dissemination of the Policy Brief and into the wider European debate on the Long-Term Vision for Rural Areas, cohesion policy and the follow-up of the Startup Village Forum.

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6. CONCLUSIONS

FoodCoP shows that rural areas are not waiting for innovation; they are already producing it. Across Startup Villages in Portugal, Slovenia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Finland, France and beyond, the same lesson returns: the challenge is not generating ideas, but giving them the continuity, connections and conditions they need to grow.

The twelve insights in this deliverable translate that lesson into practice. Socially, communities must be built locally before they connect at European level, with practical enablers and engagement formats that fit small places. Economically, funding must be diversified early and the pathway from idea to market planned before pilots end. Politically, initiatives must be anchored in institutions and communicated in the language of decision-makers, with existing instruments used for long-term ecosystem support. Technologically, digital tools, shared infrastructure and local research partners can multiply what small places can do.

For territories that want to become Startup Villages, the six-step roadmap offers a practical starting point, supported by the tools FoodCoP leaves behind: the Community of Practice platform, the FAQ database, the training recordings, the Ambassador network and the advisory model. For policymakers, the insights show how the recommendations of the FoodCoP Policy Brief can be implemented at each level.

FoodCoP formally ends on 31 October 2026. Its results remain available at foodcop.eu and on the FoodCoP platform, and its partners and Ambassadors will continue to share them through the Startup Village Forum and their own networks.

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7. DEVIATIONS

No major deviations from the planned work were identified in relation to this deliverable. D6.4 was finalised at the end of the project so that it could integrate the results of Task 6.3 (the Policy Brief and its validation workshops), the Policy Dialogue of 27 October 2026, and the outputs of the WP6 and WP7 mentoring, advisory and training activities.

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8. REFERENCES

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[5] FoodCoP project (2025). D3.1 – Conceptualising the Startup Village Community of Practice for Circular Food Bioeconomies.

[6] FoodCoP project (2025). D3.2 – Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

[7] FoodCoP project (2025). D3.3 – Best Practice Case Studies.

[8] FoodCoP project (2025). D4.1 – Platform design and integration; D4.2 – Platform fine-tuning.

[9] FoodCoP project (2026). D4.3 – Engagement Report.

[10] FoodCoP project (2025). D5.1 – Sensemaking Workshop Report.

[11] FoodCoP project (2025). D5.2 – Pilot Projects Design Report and Policy Brief.

[12] FoodCoP project (2025). D5.3 – Cross-regional Collaboration and Learning-sharing Initiatives.

[13] FoodCoP project (2026). D6.1 – Action Design and Organisation Report.

[14] FoodCoP project (2026). D6.2 – FAQ Database about Challenges, Ideas and Best Practices.

[15] FoodCoP project (2026). D6.3 – Policy Brief: From Rural Experimentation to EU Policy – Scaling Startup Villages for Circular Innovation.

[16] FoodCoP project (2026). D7.1 – Training and Capacity Building Sessions Report.

[17] FoodCoP project (2026). D7.3 – Startup Village Ambassadors and Advisory Support Report.

[18] FoodCoP project (2026). D9.4 – Long-Term Sustainability Plan.

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