A UN FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT EVALUATIVE SYNTHESIS OF INDEPENDENT DIALOGUES

The Role of Government in Food Systems Transformation

Donna Podems
Blue Marble Evaluator
December 2021
Donna Podems is a researcher and evaluator with more than 23 years’ experience. She holds a doctorate in interdisciplinary studies focused on Program Evaluation and Organizational Development, and a Masters degree in Public Administration. She has worked with governments, civil society, nongovernmental groups, international donors, and foundations. She has experience in research and evaluation for a broad range of themes, including agriculture, gender, nutrition, women’s empowerment, health systems, research and innovation projects, education, environment, and human rights. She is the Director of Field Operations for the Synthesis of Food Systems Summit Independent Dialogues, and has co-authored the Independent Dialogues Synthesis Reports and a Deep Dive on women’s perspectives in food systems transformation. She has worked for USAID, DFID, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, MasterCard Foundation, multiple UN organizations, African Development Bank, World Bank, and local non-profits, among others.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge support for the Synthesis of the Independent Dialogues from the McKnight Foundation, Kellogg Foundation, IKEA Foundation, the Global Alliance for the Future of Food, the United Nations Food Systems Summit Secretariat, and the Blue Marble Evaluation Network.
UN Secretary-General António Guterres convened a Food Systems Summit on September 23, 2021, as part of the Decade of Action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The Summit aspired to launch bold new actions to deliver progress on all 17 SDGs, each of which relies to some degree on healthier, more sustainable and equitable food systems.

To prepare for the 2021 Food Systems Summit (hereafter referred to simply as “the Summit), Independent Dialogues took place around the world. Independent Dialogues were one of three main components of the Food Systems Summit Dialogues (FSSD), the other two being Member State Dialogues and Global Dialogues. Independent Dialogues could be convened by any interested group. A guidebook for conducting Dialogues and training of conveners offered a standardized process for facilitating dialogues and a standardized feedback reporting form. Dialogues typically lasted an hour to two hours at most. They often included a presentation on the topic of the Dialogue followed by panel discussions or breakout groups. Independent Dialogues aimed to offer a seat at the table to food system stakeholders who have an opportunity to “debate, collaborate, and take action towards a better future” (https://www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit/dialogue).

A synthesis of Independent Dialogues was published prior to the Summit. The synthesis process involved retrieving, organizing, coding, and analyzing Independent Dialogue reports to identify themes and patterns emerging from the Dialogues. All 447 Independent Dialogue reports submitted by July 23, 2021 were included in the synthesis. That cut-off date was necessary to allow time for coding and analyzing the results and writing the synthesis report in time to inform the Summit deliberations. The Dialogue reports show great variation in depth and quality of reporting. Some are quite brief listing a few highlights. Some are detailed with links to supporting documents. All Dialogue reports are accessible at the Dialogues online portal (https://summitdialogues.org/explore-dialogues/).

The synthesis report presented 22 Guiding Themes organized and presented in answer to four questions:

What food systems transformations are needed and envisioned?
Who should engage in transforming food systems?
How should the transformation of the food systems be undertaken?
What success factors are key to transformative results?

This synthesis report on themes that emerged across reports is available here: https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/unfss_independent_dialogue_synthesis_report_3_0.pdf
Deep Dives

The synthesis report provided a high level overview. To go more deeply into special issues related to Food Systems Transformation required what we’ve called “Deep Dives.” The first deep dives examined the perspectives of several key stakeholder groups: smallholder farmers, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and women. Those Deep Dives are available here:


Authors of Deep Dives are selected for their knowledge of, experience with, and expertise in the focus of the Deep Dive. The interpretations expressed in the Deep Dive reports are solely those of the report’s author based on their knowledge and expertise. Within the profession of evaluation Donna Podems is recognized as an international leader in evaluation. She is an Associate Professor at Michigan State University, a Research Fellow at both University of Johannesburg and Stellenbosch University, South Africa. She is a current Board member of the International Organizational for Evaluation and the International Evaluation Academy, and a past Board member of the American Evaluation Association and the South African Monitoring and Evaluation Association.

Deep Dive reports have two orientations. The first is a thematic analysis of how dialogues generally addressed the role of government in food systems transformation. The Blue Marble Evaluation coding team selected relevant dialogues for in-depth review as well as relevant quotations on the issue across all dialogues. This orientation is therefore largely descriptive to provide readers and users an in-depth look at what emerged from dialogues focused on food systems. In the second orientation, Deep Dives turn to interpretation of what emerged, identification of implications and gaps, and suggestions for addressing the issue going forward.

Because this is a “deep dive,” the reports are lengthy and detailed to capture the richness of the dialogues. Typically, qualitative reports summarize the themes and findings and put the detailed data in an appendix. We have chosen to feature and spotlight the scope, nature, and content of the dialogues by providing the actual data in the report, not in an appendix. That’s what makes this a deep dive. We invite readers to dive deeply into the dialogues.
SPECIAL FOREWORD:
THE INTERCONNECTION OF THIS REPORT TO THE MEMBER STATE DIALOGUES SYNTHESIS

The overall intention for the UN Food Systems Summit held in September 2021 was that national food systems should make the greatest possible contribution to the needs of people and planet as set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Three kinds of dialogues were held in preparation for the Summit: Member State, Independent, and Global Dialogues. This deep dive synthesis report is based on Independent Dialogues but because it focuses on the role of governments in food systems transformation, it is especially important to recognize the connection of this synthesis to the third Member State Dialogues Synthesis published in September 2021: https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/UN-Food-Systems-Summit-Dialogues-Synthesis-Report-3-Full-Text.pdf

Leading up to the Summit, more than 600 Member States Dialogues had been announced. The Member State Dialogues Synthesis Report notes that the dialogues provided “opportunities for the engagement of many stakeholder groups that have a stake in food systems of the future. The wide-angle view of food systems that has emerged in the preparation of the Summit reveals the importance of interdisciplinary and multi-sectoral approaches. Many stakeholders involved in the Dialogues have approached food from the perspective of the universality of the right to food and all 17 of the SDGs. There are discussions and debates as to which food system outcomes should be prioritized. Interactions during the Dialogues underline the value of explicit debate about priorities, and the trade-offs they imply, especially if it acknowledges that there is a range of valid perspectives on how to advance and does not shy away from the complexity inherent in this way of working” (pp. 4-5).

Through the [Member State] Dialogues, stakeholders work together to articulate visions for the food systems of the future, identifying and working through areas of divergence, exploring options through which the food systems of now can change, and designing the pathways for stakeholders to bring the changes to life. Different stakeholder groups have varied perspectives on how food systems should function, as well as how they should adapt and be made resilient in the face of potential stresses. These perceived differences on the look and feel of food systems influence the ways in which different stakeholders see strengths and vulnerabilities within their systems. The FSS Dialogues provide opportunities for different stakeholder perspectives to be shared, examined, and discussed, and for stakeholders to come to appreciate the connections that exist between them. They are then in a better position to align efforts and increase impact. (p. 5)

At the end of this report on themes that emerged from the Independent Dialogues around the role of government in food systems transformation, the connection to the Member State Dialogues will be reiterated with special attention to the connection to national pathways.
Table of Contents

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY .................................................................................................................. 2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ............................................................................................................... 2
PREFACE BY MICHAEL QUINN PATTON .................................................................................. 3
SPECIAL FOREWORD .............................................................................................................. 5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ........................................................................................................... 8
HOW THE DIALOGUES ADDRESSED GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT .............................. 12
WHAT GUIDING THEMES EMERGED ABOUT HOW THE ISSUE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED? 12

AWARENESS RAISING AND CAPACITY BUILDING ................................................................ 12

BUSINESS ................................................................................................................................... 14
SMALL BUSINESS SUPPORT .................................................................................................... 14
SMALL FARMER BUSINESS ...................................................................................................... 15

CARE FOR THE POOR, MARGINALIZED, AND VICTIMS OF DISASTERS (FOOD SECURITY) ......................................................................................................................... 15

ENVIRONMENT .......................................................................................................................... 17

FARMING ..................................................................................................................................... 18

EMPLOYMENT AND EQUITABLE LIVELIHOODS. ..................................................................... 18

FINANCE ..................................................................................................................................... 18

FINANCIAL SECTOR .................................................................................................................... 19
NATURAL FARMING AND ORGANIC FARMING. .................................................................... 19
SUBSIDIES .................................................................................................................................. 20

INFRASTRUCTURE ...................................................................................................................... 21

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY ........................................................................................... 21

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: CITY, MUNICIPAL AND OTHER LOCAL LEVEL GOVERNMENT ...... 22

NUTRITION AND DIET ................................................................................................................ 24

PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS ............................................................................... 25

ACADEMIA AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS ........................................................................... 26
CIVIL SOCIETY AND NGOs .................................................................................................... 27
DONORS ....................................................................................................................................... 27
PRIVATE SECTOR ......................................................................................................................... 27

POLICY AND REGULATION ....................................................................................................... 28

HEALTH AND NUTRITION ........................................................................................................ 29

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE .............................................................................................................. 30

INNOVATION ............................................................................................................................... 30
LAND USE ................................................................................................................................... 30
LIVELIHOODS ............................................................................................................................... 30
NUTRITION .................................................................................................................................. 31
STANDARDS ................................................................................................................................. 31

RESEARCH .................................................................................................................................. 32

AGRICULTURE ............................................................................................................................. 32

GENDER SENSITIVE .................................................................................................................. 32
SECTOR SPECIFIC ....................................................................................................................... 33
WASTE ......................................................................................................................................... 34

FOOD WASTE .............................................................................................................................. 34
PACKAGING, PLASTIC WASTE .................................................................................................... 35

WOMEN, YOUTH AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE’S INCLUSION .................................................. 35
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This deep dive synthesis report on the role of governments in food systems transformation is based on Independent Dialogues, but because it focuses on the role of governments in food systems transformation, it is especially important to recognize the connection of this synthesis to the *Member State Dialogues Synthesis* published in September 2021.

**How the dialogues addressed government involvement**
Throughout the Independent Dialogue Reports, governments were consistently called upon, more than any other group, to take action, to guide actions and to manage and monitor actions that are indeed, taken. With over 422 quotations drawn as examples from 479 Independent Dialogue feedback, this report demonstrates how Independent Dialogue participants view government’s role in achieving a sustainable food system.

**What guiding themes emerged about how the issue should be addressed?**
Numerous guiding themes emerged and are thematically presented below. The three most prominent themes are the need for government to lead or be a key part of partnerships and collaboration; the essential role of government in changing, improving or developing policy that supports a sustainable food system; and ensuring access to safe, healthy and nutritional food with an emphasis on marginalised populations. The themes included:

- **Awareness raising and capacity building**
  Dialogues identified government as a key role player to raise awareness about a plethora of issues, from global climate change, to nutrition, to ideas for innovation and technology. A considerable focus emerged around nutrition, and government’s role to ensure transparency with regards to food labels, and access to healthy and affordable food. The focus often shifted between awareness and capacity building and engaging with consumers and farmers.

- **Business**
  The Dialogues identified that government should link sustainable business to people’s access to healthy food. The word ‘sustainable’ is widely defined in different dialogues, sometimes meaning environmentally sustainable, sometimes meaning economically sustainable, and at other times referring to both. The private sector called on government to be more active in creating an accessible space for agricultural-related businesses to become more sustainable models. Dialogues tended to discuss government’s role on supporting small business and specifically on small farmers.

- **Care for the poor, marginalized, and victims of disasters (food security)**
  In various ways, Dialogues identified with how the government is responsible for the poor, the marginalized and those who are most negatively affected by natural and other disasters. Most of these discussions focused on government’s prominent role in assuring food security, yet how government should provide support within that broad topic, varied.

- **Environment**
  The Dialogues identified the need for government to lead actions with regards to the environment and its link to sustainable food systems.
Farming
The government needs to lead in various areas related to farming, from ensuring equitable livelihoods to encouraging nature positive approaches. Sub-themes included employment and equitable livelihoods, finance, financial sector, natural farming and organic farming, and subsidies.

Infrastructure
The Dialogues recognized the need for more, better and/or improved infrastructure, and government was identified as the key stakeholder to bring about these changes.

Innovation and technology
Innovation and technology form a key part of many Dialogue discussions, and government was often tagged to lead and/or support innovation and technology that supported a sustainable food system.

Local government: City, municipal and other local level government
Dialogues identified the need for local governments to be more active or leaders in various parts of the food system. Some Dialogue participants saw a role for local government in identifying and supporting local solutions to a sustainable food system. Still, others viewed local government’s role in awareness raising and capacity building. Nutrition was one of the more talked about thematic areas with regards to government taking a lead role and was identified at all levels of government. And finally, local government was identified as one of the key actors to focus on addressing environmental challenges and changes in finance. The Member State Dialogue Synthesis Report 3 (September 2021) provided similar findings.

Nutrition and diet
The government’s role to ensure the right to food was mentioned to some extent in the Independent Dialogues. However, the Dialogue participants placed more emphasis on the government’s urgent role to advocate for, and ensure, access to healthy and nutritious food. The focus was on funding nutrition programs, adopting/adapting policy, and promoting local, indigenous and other culturally appropriate food that is healthy, affordable and nutritious. Lastly, there was an emphasis on healthy school feeding schemes, and other nutritional interventions that focused solely on children. Nutrition featured strongly, as well as the broader label of the Right to Food, in the Member State Dialogue Synthesis Report 3 (September 2021).

Partnerships and collaborations
The Independent Dialogues discuss the need to address food sustainability with the support of current, or the creation of new partnerships and collaborations in civil society, academia, non-profits and international donors, to name a few. Often, government is placed in the leadership role for supporting or creating these engagements, particularly when there is a focus on forming public-private partnerships. Some of partnerships included academia and training institutions; civil society and NGOs; donors; and private sector.

Policy and regulation
Participants identified policy, regulations and standards as one of the largest responsibilities of government. While not surprising as these themes fall directly under governments’ obligations, the plethora and diverse kinds of policies suggested offer useful insights. Most Dialogues recognized the complexity of supporting a sustainable food system and acknowledged that the solution to bring about change is not just a policy change, a systems approach is needed. Some Dialogues recognized the need for policies to work with research institutions and/or to use
research to inform their policies. Subthemes included: health and nutrition; Indigenous People; innovation; land use; livelihoods, nutrition, and standards.

**Research**
Government was asked to be more active in various kinds of research, from sector specific (e.g., seeds) to social change (e.g., gender). A variety of the kinds of research that government should lead or otherwise support is presented below, with the focus on agriculture research, healthy diets, and gender. Sub-themes included agriculture and gender sensitive research.

**Sector specific**
Dialogue participants noted that governments need to engage and be proactive in specific industries to bring about sustainable change for a sustainable food system. Some of the industry specific areas included dairy, fishery, human-wildlife conflict, livestock, seaweed, and wet markets.

**Waste**
The re-occurring subject of waste was identified in numerous Dialogues and referred to food waste and waste produced by the food system (e.g., plastics). These are elaborated on next, detailing how government can intervene and make a difference. Here, several Dialogues suggested that government needs to be at the forefront of eliminating plastics from the food system.

**Women, Youth, and Indigenous People’s inclusion**
The last key topic focuses on women, youth and Indigenous People. While some Dialogues split apart these groups and provided specific recommendations per group, most Dialogues grouped women and youth together, and at times grouped all kinds of disadvantaged people into one recommendation. Interventions aimed at women tended to take specific approach, to ensure that women become more effective and efficient at their culturally appropriate roles (e.g., the person who decides on and ensure nutrition in the household.) Suggestions for government to address youth specifically, were varied, though many called for government to make a formal effort at engaging youth in various processes. Suggestions for women and youth tended to focus on government’s role in supporting income generation opportunities. Government was asked to recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples, and other report sections cover additional themes with regards to Indigenous Peoples (e.g., land, policy).

**Variety of Perspectives and Divergences**
The report strongly suggests that Dialogue participants view government as a key stakeholder to bring about change that will lead to a sustainable food system. At the same time, some Dialogue participants suggested that governments are often not strong or competent enough to make the changes necessary to bring about a sustainable food system. At the same time, the Dialogues did not always agree on who has the most pivotal role to bring about certain changes to support a sustainable food system. Finally, some Dialogue participants were wary of government interventions or government involvement.

**What implications emerged about the future of food on the topic? What guidance was offered on the future of food systems?**
Governments plays a pivotal role in supporting sustainable food systems. Often that role includes coordinating, cooperating, and partnering with other key stakeholders, such as academia and the private sector, and extends beyond the need to create, modify and/or improve policy and regulations.
The Member State Report (September 2021), which involved government level discussions, drew similar conclusions about the need for partnerships and collaboration.

**How well did the Dialogues address government involvement?**
While in general the Dialogues provided little direction in terms of who should carry out actions or lead changes, the group that was most often identified to lead change (either by themselves or as part of a larger group), was government, or government in combination with one or more other sectors. Thus while it is clear that government can and should address many challenges through policy, the details or where to focus efforts are not always apparent (e.g. environment). Another gap is how to address cross-border considerations. Finally, while many Dialogues addressed the connection between government involvement and disadvantaged groups, most Dialogues grouped them together, often presenting women and youth together, and sometimes including Indigenous Peoples in that discussion, suggesting one homogenous group. Thus, there is an opportunity for future dialogues to further explore this connection between government and the unique considerations for certain populations and the nuances that exist within those populations.

**Capacity building needed to deepen engaging with government involvement**
While governments are tasked with a multitude of important actions, it is not clear who wields real power with pressing governments to act urgently, in what area, at what level, and with what motivation. Who can truly hold governments accountable for the global level, systemic change which is needed for a sustainable food system? Capacity building likely needs to focus on how to shift broad good intentions to concrete actions that are significant enough to positively influence a sustainable future.

**NATIONAL PATHWAYS FORWARD: MEMBER STATE DIALOGUES**
Guidance to Member States for their national pathways was provided in a publication entitled: Articulating National Pathways for Food Systems Transformation in Support of the 2030 Agenda: Considerations for a Strategic National Pathway.

The conclusion of the Third Member States Dialogues Synthesis provides an appropriate conclusion for this deep dive on the role of governments as expressed in the Independent Dialogues.

*This will be a legacy of the Food Systems Summit 2021; a global body of politicians, bureaucrats, activists, farmers, producers, consumers, and all the others who have been involved in Dialogues, that is determined to realise their national pathway to sustainable food systems by 2030. (p. 66, Member State Dialogues Synthesis Report #3).*
How the dialogues addressed government involvement

Throughout the Independent Dialogue Reports, governments were consistently called upon, more than any other group, to take action, to guide actions, and to manage and monitor actions. With over 422 quotations drawn as examples from the 479 Dialogue feedback forms selected, this report demonstrates how Independent Dialogue participants view government’s role in achieving a sustainable food system.

Because of how data are captured in the reports, it is not always clear which quotes represent what kind of government (e.g., representative democracy). Nonetheless, the need for government to play a strong role to bring about change in some way, is pervasive in many of the dialogues. Below are a few quotes that demonstrate the importance of government’s role to support a sustainable food system.

…most participants identified policy makers and governmental bodies as the most powerful actors to drive change – besides also agreeing on the fact that there is a shared responsibility, and we all have to play our part to mitigate the issue.¹

The participants in this group unanimously agreed that governments are key players in a more sustainable food system, because they initiate and move policies.²

The government has a big role to play in making necessary changes.³

What guiding themes emerged about how the issue should be addressed?

Numerous guiding themes emerged and are thematically presented below. The three most prominent themes are the need for government to lead or be a key part of partnerships and collaboration; the essential role of government in changing, improving or developing policy that supports a sustainable food system; and ensuring access to safe, healthy and nutritional food with an emphasis on marginalised populations.

Awareness raising and capacity building

Government leaders should ensure capacity building and knowledge dissemination.⁴

Dialogues identified government as a key role player to raise awareness about a plethora of issues, from global climate change, to nutrition, to ideas for innovation and technology. A considerable focus emerged around nutrition, and government’s role to ensure transparency

---

¹ 224:4 p 6 in 385_June_09_21_Lazzaris S
² 256:00 p 12 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA
³ 316:2 p 6 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly
⁴ 177:14 p 13 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi
with regards to food labels, and access to healthy and affordable food. The focus often shifted between awareness and capacity building, and engaging with consumers and farmers.

The consensus was that the government’s role should involve providing information and awareness to consumers while also implementing behaviour change interventions such as removing sugary foods from checkout counters and promoting indigenous foods and kitchen gardens in schools.5

Finally, the government should educate consumers on what constitutes nutritious food while also ensuring that such food is readily available and affordable. 6

The State must formally recognize family farming as important in the development of the agricultural sector. It must invest in this sector and put in place all the technical, financial resources, and capacity building to make this agriculture resilient. - Farmers' means of production must be strengthened, particularly by increasing access to sufficient land, seeds (especially local varieties), agricultural equipment, and machinery.7

At times, stakeholders who are often marginalized identified government as the key role player to bring about change for them, through awareness raising and other combined activities. Here is an example of the youth calling on government to intervene.

On this issue, the youth suggested the need for government to do restructuring of service providers, the need to decentralise agricultural institutions, to do capacity building of agricultural personnel, to be more vigilant on counterfeit goods and to have increased awareness and education on agricultural products and services as part of the solutions or suggestions for way forward.8

Some recommendations were quite context specific. I provide an example from Tanzania below.

In the Tanzanian context, women are not taught to swim so additional training and gear is needed to ensure their safety. Local governments and multilateral institutions must provide these resources to create a socially inclusive industry.9

While government was identified in the awareness raising and capacity building role, participants often mentioned at least one partner that should work alongside government. The following example identified how nonprofits (i.e., NGOs- nongovernment actors) can work with government to fulfill the awareness and capacity building role.

NGO and government to invest in training farmers about preservation and management of farmland, promote sustainable prices that can benefit farmers to sell producing should promote technology farming and innovation, farmers access to loans,
The Dialogues identified that government should link sustainable business to people’s access to healthy food. The word ‘sustainable’ is widely defined in different dialogues, sometimes meaning environmentally sustainable, sometimes meaning economically sustainable, and at other times referring to both.

Policy action by governments: this needs to be translated into guaranteeing more sustainable consumption for consumers and better conditions for market competition for businesses.

The private sector called on government to be more active in creating an accessible space for agricultural-related businesses to become more sustainable models.

Private sector representatives highlighted the pivotal role the government should play through regulation and the creation of a level playing field to support the transition to more sustainable business models.

Dialogues tended to discuss government’s role on supporting small business and specifically on small farmers. Next, we discuss government’s role in small business support, followed by a look at how government should engage with farmers in business.

Small business support
Some dialogues identified clear problems, such as financial, economic, or environmental ones, and then tagged government as the lead stakeholder to address those issues. This was particularly true when the issue focused on taxes and other government barriers (e.g., red tape) that prevented small businesses from entering into, or being successful in, the local economy.

In most of the region’s countries, taxes and fees are still high and administrative procedures are still inconvenient to small and medium businesses. These governments should focus on creating transparent business environments with less overlapping and practical regulations...

Giving SMEs a voice and an enabling environment through 1) ease of access to funds, training, and basic services 2) adequate representation and networking services 3) less...
bureaucracy, clearer regulations, and simplified legal procedures 4) lower taxes and fees on starting a small business.15

Private sector actors specifically highlighted the pivotal role that government should play. Specifically, government policies and regulations should better encourage and support businesses to transition to more sustainable business models.

A safe level playing field is needed to support businesses to transition to value-inclusive business models in a competitive space. A commonly accepted framework would support business decision making.16

Small farmer business
As noted above, government needs to focus on how to support farmers, specifically the small farmer.

Government-led programmes should also prioritize mechanisms for engaging small farmers and small family-based farming in agribusiness and food-based value chains.17

Other examples focus more on how to improve productivity of farmers and thus improve their businesses. The government’s perceived role in that process varied, from general statements on fairness and increased income, to more specific ideas that focused on farming techniques and seed improvement.

...farmers’ productivity and profitability need to increase, allowing to boost investment as well as quality and safety of food, improving market conditions, farmers’ livelihoods, and involvement in decision-making processes...government authorities in partnership with farmers’ organizations, the private sector (input suppliers, water and electricity providers, tech companies) and other relevant stakeholders.18

... prices faced by farmers should adjust to reach a fair level and truly reflect the value farmers bring to society and the environment. Farmers’ remuneration needs to improve and there should be equal participation and integration of all stakeholders in decision-making on food markets...local governments/governors, farmers’ organisations.19

Plant growing - improve the seed supply system and increase the seed exports, since imports are five times greater than exports currently...Government assistance to farmers, small-scale and medium-scale businesses is required to achieve these goals. 20

Care for the poor, marginalized, and victims of disasters (food security)
In various ways, Dialogues identified with how the government is responsible for the poor, the marginalized and those who are most negatively affected by natural and other disasters. Most
of these discussions focused on government’s prominent role in assuring food security, yet how government should provide support within that broad topic, varied.

For example, a popular theme in many Dialogues was the focus on local solutions. Here the government was tasked with encouraging locally grown and consumed food as a solution to providing food security and promoting sustainable food systems for these groups.

...governments need to commit to food security and to understand the desire of Canadians to grow local and eat local; strengthen the link between climate change and food insecurity.21

Government should...Promote the engagement of women and youth in seemingly simplistic innovations such as backyard vegetable farming and home irrigation farming, which for the poorest members of society can be very empowering.22

Another example is around government having the primary role for awareness, knowledge sharing, and access to address food security, and higher quality food, among marginalized populations.

Therefore, government and relevant stakeholders need to develop and strengthen programs to improve knowledge and access to quality food, for the poor and marginalized groups.23

Access to healthy and sufficient food at all time is a right and requires intervention from governments.24

Several Dialogues discussed trade-offs, and how this influenced food security. A particular theme related to the most vulnerable was the discussion between economic realities versus social needs. The following Dialogue had this to say,

A food system can only be sustainable if producers receive adequate income. This requires ensuring access to healthy food to groups/communities with limited means without limiting free market and additional controls of food prices by the government. Governments need to instead adopt social measures to facilitate access to healthy food for poor groups/communities.25

Finally, Dialogue participants mentioned that governments should encourage sustainable food supplies in specific sectors, such as seaweed and fisheries, and make these available to the most vulnerable groups. An example in the seafood sector is provided.

Governments should support national/local seafood consumption programs targeting the groups most vulnerable to malnutrition. E.g., integrating sustainably caught local seafood into school lunch programs.26
Environment
The Dialogues identified the need for government to lead actions with regards to the environment and its link to sustainable food systems.

Governments should recognize the protection and preservation of the environment as a public interest because our ability to produce food is directly linked to the state of our planet, ecosystems and natural resources.27

Prominent environmental topics where government was tasked to take a lead role, included global climate change, biodiversity, and the sustainable use of natural farming.

...orient nations towards sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity; guide territorial planning considering the potential for land use, generating a balance between conservation of natural resources and development. Who: national governments (National Protected Areas Service, Ministry of Environment and Water and the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands), academia, international organizations and civil society.28

Natural resource management and local biodiversity are key - water and soil are key elements to sustain biodiversity and lower climate impact. Poverty remains a major obstacle to proper natural resource management (this should be led by the) private sector and national governments to develop and enforce legislation, farmer organizations.29

Finally, governments/stakeholders should push for conservation farming techniques to reduce agricultural emissions across the board.30

Some Dialogues discussed the need for government to promote local farmers and consumption of locally grown food, and other forums focused on the support and promotion of indigenous foods as a way to address global climate change.

The state can promote healthy and sustainable traditional foods through policies, programs, promotion, building relevant infrastructure, and to reduce the distance traveled during the distribution of traditional foods to minimize carbon footprint. In a micro approach, the community as an agent of information dissemination can disseminate the positive impact of healthy and sustainable traditional food.31
Farming
The government needs to lead in various areas related to farming, from ensuring equitable livelihoods to encouraging nature positive approaches. These are discussed next.

Employment and equitable livelihoods
Various Dialogues identified government as the key role player to support equitable livelihoods for small holder farmers. While this is covered more in-depth in the finance section of this report, a general quote was selected to represent this finding.

More active role of Governments in ensuring equitable livelihoods for small holder farmers.32

Finance
Dialogues discussed governments’ role in finance from regulating the finance sector to providing funding and subsidies to various role players in the food system. Some were quite straightforward (yet lacked detail), suggesting that governments simply need to budget for activities that promote a sustainable food system.

The government should guide but also establish pronounce budget to solve the problem.33

Some Dialogues discussed True Cost Accounting and tasked governments with engaging in this approach.

Governments need to understand spillover effects from policies and instruments, i.e., through the application of True Cost Accounting.34

Other Dialogues discussed incentives to support various sustainable food system ideas. Some of these ideas that can be incentivized where government can play a role is around supporting sustainable farming.

Governments need to implement financial incentives to encourage small farmers to grow more sustainable and environmentally friendly produce.35

The government was identified as the key actor to identify and provide new approaches to financing small business, new businesses, and small hold farmers.

Governments have a key role to play to provide the right environment to promote new financing modalities as even successful start-ups and high-growth opportunities must

---

32 198:50 p 10 in 357_Apr 14_21_Harfouche S
33 641 p 10 in 041_Feb_17_21_Aller D
34 501:60 p 6 in 357_June_04_21_WHO_Multi
35 323:10 p 11 in 358_July 19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi
often be self-funded because the financial industry shows no interest until a threshold of EBITDA is attained.\textsuperscript{36}

Dialogues also recognized the additional challenges often faced by women and youth in obtaining affordable finance. They tasked government to address that issue.

\textit{Government should...Ensure the financial inclusion of women and youth.}\textsuperscript{37}

Financial sector

It’s not just government that needs to provide and reform its approach to finance; the banking sector also needs to evolve, and that change needs to be led by, encouraged by, or happen in partnership with government.

\textit{Government should collaborate with banking services to offer smart loans such as self-liquidating loans which is repaid by the productivity of what the loan was secured to purchase. For e.g., a crop production loan can be paid off when crops are sold...} \textsuperscript{38}

Natural farming and organic farming

Dialogues covered the need for governments to support natural and organic farming, through incentives and subsidies.

\textit{Government needs to play a role in incentivizing natural farming...} \textsuperscript{39}

\textit{The importance of local level collectives such as FPOs, women’s Self Help Groups (SHGs) and cooperatives in bringing about the transition to natural farming on the ground was acknowledged. The role of the government in this transition was also discussed, in terms of incentivizing and subsidizing natural farming (such as compensation for ecosystem services) instead of chemical intensive agriculture.} \textsuperscript{40}

\textit{Government agencies have responsibilities of providing farmers with biofortified crop seeds and adequate training to boost production of farm outputs as well as incentivizing regenerative food production.} \textsuperscript{41}

Multiple Dialogues discussed the need to reduce the use of pesticides and chemicals, and some Dialogues suggested that it was the government’s role to make that happen.

\textit{Government steps to reduce the use of chemicals in agriculture and incentivise ecosystem services} \textsuperscript{42}
Subsidies
Dialogue participants identified how government should engage with subsidies. Supporting sustainable farming through subsidies provides a concrete thematic example.

The role of the government in this transition was also discussed, in terms of incentivizing and subsidizing natural farming (such as compensation for ecosystem services) instead of chemical intensive agriculture.\textsuperscript{43}

Governments should shift subsidies to more sustainable farming...or provide alternatives for farmers to transition to sustainable practises.\textsuperscript{44}

Incentive structures through financial mechanisms should be in place in order fund the transition to a more sustainable system and reward a value-based approach. The financial sector needs to be educated and provided with information on what a good investment looks like to support the transition. Private companies need to be made financially accountable for the impact on our food systems through accounting standards. For example, repurposing subsidies can create value for nature, people and society.\textsuperscript{45}

Government should protect their local producers with subsidies. Now, most of the subsidies are not going to sustainable practices.\textsuperscript{46}

Subsidies were mentioned for other areas, such as supporting local food production, local markets, and sustainable farming.

Government incentives and subsidies for production and market access to local foods.\textsuperscript{47}

Governments especially in parts of India and Africa need to look at subsidising and championing indigenous varieties of food such as millet and fonio which are more nutritious than traditionally subsidised wheat and rice crops. This would make the nutritious food more affordable and would support women who are often the smaller scale farmers.\textsuperscript{48}

A concrete solution that came forward to stimulate competitiveness for fair practices and incorporating hidden costs into food systems - implemented by governments and policymakers - is a tax reform that would reduce VAT for fair trade products. This reform should also include subsidising sustainable producers.\textsuperscript{49}

The Government ... can also avail the much-needed subsidies and incentives to farmers using sustainable and ethical production methods. If they consider creating spaces
where farmers can learn about these practices, a significant shift in behavior will start developing.50

Infrastructure
The Dialogues recognized the need for more, better and/or improved infrastructure, and government was identified as the key stakeholder to bring about these changes.

State investment on the provision of infrastructure, financial and technical /expert support for IPs to innovate and increase production, improve food processing and marketing.51

The Government should address the insecurity challenges of the country...Provision of infrastructures to foster physical and economic access to food.52

... governments can ... improve the accessibility of roads and distribution routes for agroecological products...53

Actors at national government, county government, private actors and donors are key in providing financial and technical resources for improvement of infrastructure such as market infrastructure and installing warehouses and cold rooms in order to handle the produce with minimal loss and waste. Programs should benefit both formal and informal actors across the food system.54

Governments must also scale up infrastructure for nutrient capture and recycling, as well as retrain Extension toward the elimination of chemicals.55

Innovation and technology
Innovation and technology form a key part of many Dialogue discussions, and government was often tagged to lead and/or support innovation and technology that supported a sustainable food system.

Governments should more proactively support the development and use of new technologies, including ICTs and biotechnology.56

While innovations are often triggered by societal stimulations, governments have a role to play in providing the guarantees and financial safety nets that investors require. Each innovation requires a support structure.57

The group concluded by discussing the need for the government to pay attention to regulation and innovation of the seaweed industry.58
Government will need to play a role in supporting these producers in the transition, and also needs to move faster to keep up with innovation to ensure the appropriate regulation is in place to support innovation and provide consumer trust.59

Governments play a major role in enabling innovation and change and developing industries within a country. 60

Transitioning to electric vehicles, this will need government support.61

Technology dissemination is very important – governments should also be responsible.62

Participants agreed that an important role for government and policy related to innovation is putting in place the correct regulations to make consumers feel comfortable with novel agri-technologies like alternative proteins, and to facilitate the creation of innovation ecosystems that drive innovation. It is also felt that government need to play a consistently supportive role to farmers to assist them in the transition alongside driving innovation.63

The participants agreed it is key for government to be a partner to innovators, making the path to market clear. Government’s also need to catch up with innovation to ensure that any regulatory rulebook is sufficiently adapted to new areas. It is important naturally to address sensitivities around new products but there needs to be a way to move faster. This is also important for communicating to consumers and the public.64

Local government: City, municipal and other local level government

While the Dialogues identified numerous roles for national governments, they also identified a key role for local level government in a plethora of thematic areas.

Governments at all levels are asked to develop social, economic and technological infrastructures that supports the food systems.65

Some ideas focused broadly on interventions that would strengthen the community through economic, social and environmental initiatives and policies.

The municipal government should design policies that facilitate public points of sale where the products from local farming can be made available, strengthening, among other things, the community’s social fabric and cohesion.66

Local governments are best placed to integrate economic, environmental and social dimensions, bring together public actors, private sector and civil society and mediate trade-offs. They can help integrate sectors (e.g. restaurants and producers, promote
local food hubs, facilitate access to digital technologies for aggregation) and ensure balance between food trade and local food systems.67

Municipalities and local governments... can regain a role through the participatory construction and implementation of local food policies shifting from sectoral approaches to integrate all dimensions of territorial systems.68

Other Dialogues identified the need for local governments to be more active or leaders in various parts of the food system.

Municipal governments can help by developing linkages between farmers and local restaurants, food banks and supermarkets so they better understand local demand and diversify their production accordingly.69

Some Dialogue participants saw a role for local government in identifying and supporting local solutions to a sustainable food system.

Local government and housing ministry to create awareness on food through encouraging urban farming.70

Still, others viewed local government’s role in awareness raising and capacity building.

The group also underlined the importance at the governmental and city level to provide knowledge through school/workshop/etc. to make sure there is easy access to information about food systems.71

Because local governments can contribute to stable food supply and the reduction of food loss, there is a need to build more capacity-building to local municipalities, by helping them to scope the food system through assessments, in cities where is a lack of functionalities due to absence of storage, distribution and production capacities.72

Nutrition was one of the more talked about thematic areas with regards to government taking a lead role, and was identified at all levels of government.

The municipality should lead processes of assimilating a healthy and sustainable food system.73

And finally, local government was identified as one of the key actors to focus on addressing environmental challenges.

Sub-national governments need to have the political will to support their farmers with the climate information. States and Local Governments must institutionalise proven models that have been used by CSOs, such as the HEDA and IFAD models to ensure that climate information reaches the last mile farmer.74

---

67 299:35 p. 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food
68 299:45 p. 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food
69 163:14 p. 13 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret
70 319:3 p. 8 in 556_July_15_21_Von Goh_VanTan
71 39:1 p. 7 in 175_Mar_16_21_Donati L
72 151:3 p. 9 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More
73 64:4 p. 8 in 041_Feb_17_21_Adler D
74 134:10 p. 7 in 200_Apr_22_21_HEDA
Lastly, some Dialogue participants envision a role for local government in bringing about needed changes in finance.

*Local government needs to step up its financing responsibility and formulate creative financing mechanisms especially for small scale and informal actors.*

The *Member State Dialogue Synthesis Report 3 (September 2021)* provided similar findings regarding the importance of local government. The report stated,

*Dialogues have contributed to local governments recognizing the value of a food systems perspective when strategic choices are being analyzed...Federal authorities are exploring how to organise networks or observatories of innovative approaches being adopted in different provinces and states.*

### Nutrition and diet

*The government should take the lead... educate consumers on what constitutes nutritious food while also ensuring that such food is readily available and affordable.*

The government’s role to ensure the right to food was mentioned to some extent in the Independent Dialogues. However, the Dialogue participants placed more emphasis on the government’s urgent role to advocate for, and ensure, access to healthy and nutritious food.

Some participants want government to fund nutrition programs.

*Government has the primary responsibility to fund nutrition programs and drive advocacy.*

Some participants focused more on the need for governments to adopt/adapt or develop clear nutrition strategies or policies.

*Government needs to review its overall nutrition strategy to ensure it captures the urgency.*

*Government needs to intervene in certain areas like restricting the sales of unhealthy foods to school children and serving imbalanced foods in restaurants and banning the importation of super fatty foods.*

Other participants stated that it is government’s role to promote local, indigenous and other culturally appropriate food that is healthy, affordable and nutritious.
For government agencies to integrate the promotion of healthy and safe indigenous food in their programs/projects and daily activities i.e. indigenous foods in the meal/feeding components; and o discussions on the nutrient/safe properties of indigenous foods in the education components in conditional cash transfers to poor families to improve health, nutrition and education of children; o to require school canteen operators to serve/sell indigenous foods and totally ban unhealthy (junk/fast food and sugar-laden drinks) food including in government functions and activities...81

...deliver good quality of food in order to meet consumer and cultural aspirations. Action to be taken by Government and agencies in the food sector...82

In a macro approach, the state/government is important in increasing consumer access to healthy and sustainable traditional foods.83

Healthy diets must be in the fundamental public interest. Governments should use a territorial approach to promote access to healthy, affordable and culturally relevant food options.84

Moreover, some Dialogues recognized the challenges of providing affordable, nutritious food, and tasked government with addressing needed changes. One Dialogue made suggested a partnership approach.

Across contexts, increasing food prices reinforced the need for greater action by governments and the private sector to ensure affordability and access to nutritious food. Fixed price schemes and school feeding programs were highlighted as one step towards addressing affordability issues, but these must ensure greater access to nutritious food. 85

Lastly, there was an emphasis on healthy school feeding schemes, and other nutritional interventions that focused solely on children.

Government agencies to develop policies and programs to increase public awareness of the importance of a healthy diet for children and foster food environments that enable healthy food choices for children (from first 1,000 days to school age and pre-teen children).86

Nutrition featured strongly, as well as the broader label of the Right to Food, in the Member State Dialogue Synthesis Report 3 (September 2021).

Partnerships and collaborations
The Independent Dialogues discuss the need to address food sustainability with the support of current, or the creation of new, partnership and collaborations. These partnerships and
collaborations include sectors such as civil society, academia, non-profits and international donors, to name a few. Often, government is placed in the leadership role for supporting or creating these engagements, particularly when there is a focus on forming public-private partnerships.

To keep the section focused, I have not elaborated on all possible partnership configurations noted in the Dialogues where government should be the leader or take one of the lead roads. Rather I have selected those configurations that appeared most often in the Dialogue reports reviewed. Further, while some quotes are placed under one theme (to demonstrate various configurations of partnerships mentioned), they may also have additional multi-sector partnerships mentioned.

Participants felt that ... the government should do more to encourage multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder involvement.\(^87\)

Governments, academia, private sector and civil society should take actions together to reduce CO2 emissions, reduce food waste, secure access to healthy food, preserve biodiversity, water and make production more sustainable.\(^88\)

...there is a need to reduce the gap between consumers and farmers and to shorten value chains... [which needs to be done by] Governments, industry leaders/retail and merchandising, UN, Farmer organizations, consumers, civil society.\(^89\)

Finally, the most discussed partnership where government should take the lead, is the partnership between government and the private sector. The remainder of the section provides examples of partnerships and collaborations most often mentioned by participants.

**Academia and training institutions**
The Dialogues mentioned the importance of partnerships to establish evidence, to use evidence go inform decisions, and to support training and capacity building.

*Policy makers and researchers should work together to have more evidence build a better understanding of food systems.*\(^90\)

Finally, governments must consider a more consistent approach to evaluating the quality of education and training across countries and disciplines. Facilitate linkages between universities, agricultural research institutes, national extension services, the private sector, and users such as farmers, processors, and consumers.\(^91\)

The government should improve the connection between academia and agribusiness entrepreneurs to mind this gap.\(^92\)

---

\(^{87}\) 167:2 p 9 in 311_June_14_21_NCD Child

\(^{88}\) 168:1 p 6 in 322_June_03_21_Apicala_Machado

\(^{89}\) 458:122 p 12 in 123_May_04_21_Mauderli U

\(^{90}\) 177:6 p 8 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

\(^{91}\) 284:1 p 7 in 520_July_05_21_HE Sacko J_Multi

\(^{92}\) 300:3 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC
A pivotal role has to be played by governments and institutions for providing affordability, distribution of technologies, and technical assistance, promote research and development of new practices, dissemination of results, contribution to capacity building and training of farmers.  

Civil society and NGOs
Participants envisioned various kinds of partnerships with civil society, NGOS and government. At times the envisioned partnerships had government taking a lead role where at other times, the partnership was suggested go be on more equal footing.

Governments need to take advantage of mechanisms put in place by community and civil society organizations, especially in rural communities where they can leverage existing trust, networks and more nuanced understanding of community needs. Support to producer organizations that are already present in rural areas (cooperatives can disseminate information and reach their members) can increase resilience – coops are socially conscious economic entities that contribute to social cohesion. They provide access to technical, financial and information services so investment in coops benefits communities. Civil society groups in urban settings have also played a key role but are often under-funded and disconnected from both government responses and other community efforts. Without greater government support, it will be challenging to leverage the full potential of these organizations in long term recovery.

Government and non-government organizations, with the common goal of improved dietary diversity, nutrition, and health, should work together to revitalize ethnic cuisines and diverse food systems.

The government institutions need to partner with NGOs and other organizations working with underrepresented communities such as women, small farmers, and other marginalized groups, to design interventions specifically for these population groups.

Donors
Dialogues identified the need for partnerships between government and donors. Dialogues also mentioned the role that government needed to play to ensure that collaborative approaches are undertaken when donors are involved.

National governments take the lead and push external donors and organizations to work together.

Private sector
Dialogues most often mentioned the importance of a partnership between government and the private sector to bring about various necessary changes.
Governments should work with private organisation/start-up that have the technology to disseminate the information.\textsuperscript{98}

...build public-private-partnerships to foster policy-engagement and mobilize the marginalized voices. Who: policy makers, civil society, private sector.\textsuperscript{99}

Participants argued that government needs to partner with both private and international development institutions to enhance market access for farmers.\textsuperscript{100}

Private sector and government to lead in upscaling precision agriculture. It may involve demonstration areas, most preferably following the farm clustering and consolidation schemes to promote efficiency. In the process, will involve the organization of smallholder farmers.\textsuperscript{101}

Government agencies and the private sector need to find resources to build local capacity for data.\textsuperscript{102}

A single dialogue per year does not have far-reaching impact in shaping resilient food systems. Along with international member organisations, Government and domestic corporates should provide funding to hold frequent national events that would assemble all the stakeholders in the food value chain for building on more sustainable and equitable food systems.\textsuperscript{103}

Governments need to take a leading role to ensure food systems continue to function during such crisis. However, coordination and collaboration with private sector is critical, particularly for ensuring food supply, since private farms, processors, traders and retailers play critical role in any food supply chain.\textsuperscript{104}

It was agreed that both government but also entrepreneurs have a key role to play to promote this technology transfer.\textsuperscript{105}

Furthermore, private-public partnership (PPPs) was pointed to an important role in increasing demand for healthy and nutritious foods. The government should take the lead in this process and give incentives for the private sector to participate.\textsuperscript{106}

Policy and Regulation

The government plays a key role in the construction of public policies...\textsuperscript{107}

Participants identified policy, regulations and standards as one of the largest responsibilities of government. While not surprising as these themes fall directly under governments’ obligations,
the plethora and diverse kinds of policies suggested offer useful insights. Most Dialogues recognized the complexity of supporting a sustainable food system and acknowledged that the solution to bring about change is not just a policy change, a systems approach is needed.

Facilitate evidence-based and guided experimentation and innovation of policies and accelerated science capacity for technical solutions supporting broad food systems change: There is neither one single policy nor a unique mix of strategies that can deliver change across all objectives of a food system. Rather, policymakers will be required to forge new pathways to build sustainable, resilient, and prosperous food systems that deliver healthy and nutritious diets, improve livelihoods, and protect the environment.108

Governments should adopt a systems approach to developing policy, recognizing the relationships and reciprocal links between food and water systems, the burden of non-communicable disease, climate change and equity.109

Some Dialogues recognized the need for policies to work with research institutions and/or to use research to inform their policies.

The government needs to work with research institutions and organizations working in the field to help them design policies that address the key challenges faced by various groups. The policy formulation process needs to be made more demand-driven, in that key stakeholders should be involved in the formulation of policies, to ensure that the issues of all the relevant stakeholders are addressed.110

Health and nutrition
Government was identified as a key player in supporting access to a healthy diet. That finding is reiterated in the participants making suggestions for specific health and nutrition related polices.

Of course, government and policymakers were seen as key enablers in linking these elements together, for example by using food policy as a way of addressing sustainability and health issues in Wales.111

The policy environment is the most critical factor that will underpin the continent’s transform. The policy environment should assure that activities and services across the entire spectrum of the food system function to accelerate progress to the achievement of SDG 2 (zero hunger).112
Governments should design food policy through a process of community led policy development that recognises Traditional Knowledges and includes engagement with community leaders and Elders, and shared planning and decision making.\textsuperscript{113}

Indigenous People

Government was tasked with various kinds of policies related to Indigenous People. These included new or changed policies on land access and ownership, to access to food, which includes recognizing and valuing traditional diets.

Government policies are needed to raise awareness on the importance of Indigenous Peoples’ food systems, the health benefits of Indigenous Peoples’ traditional diets and the need to limit consumption of ultra-processed foods.\textsuperscript{114}

Innovation

Innovation was an often-addressed topic in the Dialogues. The Dialogues raised the need for policy that supports the development of innovation, and the use of it.

Policies: Governments and regional organisations need to set up innovation policies which will serve as catalysts and frameworks for innovative technology.\textsuperscript{115}

Land use

Government involvement in land use was wide ranging, from allocating land to regulating its use.

The local government needs to regulate the use of vacant land for this purpose.\textsuperscript{116}

A coherent rural or land-use policy (across agriculture, forestry, energy, environment, rural development, local planning policy) is urgently required to promote holistic governance and coherent decision-making.\textsuperscript{117}

Firstly, the policy system will need to evolve to deliver better outcomes for farmers and society. This should include supports to incentivise and remunerate farmers for both food and ecosystem services, encourage environmentally-friendly farming and support high-welfare systems. A coherent rural or land-use policy (across agriculture, forestry, energy, environment, rural development, local planning policy) is urgently required to promote holistic governance and coherent decision-making.\textsuperscript{118}

Livelihoods

Various kinds of government policy are needed to address livelihoods of women, youth, smallholder farmers, and Indigenous Peoples among other marginalized groups.
Policy will need to change to eliminate the need for farmers to achieve economies of scale in order to make a living from farming.\textsuperscript{119}

From the government effective policy is required for market management and ensuring fair price of food crops of the farmer. \textsuperscript{120}

Governments are the primary stakeholders to many of the actions related to enhancing productivity as any sustainable production process requires relevant policies...\textsuperscript{121}

Policies to encourage gender representation in financial services should be adaptive in nature, promote innovation and provide overall direction, capture data and provide a method of evaluation of result.\textsuperscript{122}

**Nutrition**

Finally, one of the most often mentioned themes for government to address, nutrition. Policies were suggested around various kinds of food (highly process food), access to food, and those that would influence school or local feeding programs.

Governments need to use a spectrum of policies from voluntary to mandatory which include laws, acts or statutes in ensuring that people have physical and economic access to nutritious foods.\textsuperscript{123}

**Standards**

The topic of government setting or revising standards was broad reaching. From sustainability standards to food retail standards.

Both State and private sector needs to align and act as a driver for improved sustainability and standards throughout the food system.\textsuperscript{124}

The government should regulate the food retail environment. There should be regulatory standards for the food retail environment. For instance, its tax incentives, etc. in order to increase access to healthy foods.\textsuperscript{125}

Government support is needed to help transition to higher standards and more understanding.\textsuperscript{126}

...developing and ensuring systems of accountability and standards in developing and adopting policy measures. Who: governments, with support from international organisations.\textsuperscript{127}

While these policy areas provide an example of the kinds of policies that need to be engaged with, some Dialogues pointed out the obvious-- implementation and enforcement of the policies is critical to achieving change.
There are three important points in this debate. First, the need to strengthen and enforce public policies that guarantee the right to land, its use, and permanence in the territory, and thus ensure that people from traditional communities and small farmers have the right to live as they see fit, guaranteeing them sovereignty over the territories where they live. And for this, it is necessary that the competent institutions – such as the Public Ministry and the Federal Supreme Court, for example – are able to act effectively in the implementation of public policies such as land demarcation, in the articulation and in mechanisms for reporting, monitoring and if necessary, punishing for violations of the law.128

Research
Government was asked to be more active in various kinds of research, from sector specific (e.g., seeds) to social change (e.g., gender). A variety of the kinds of research that government should lead or otherwise support is presented below, with the focus on agriculture research, healthy diets and gender.

Agriculture
The need for government to support research in agriculture was wide-ranging including seeds, soil, nutrition, water, biodiversity, and other topics. A few examples are provided below.

The role of government is also critical in the ongoing research and information transfer that is needed to develop and disseminate sustainability metrics and benchmarks. A wide range of suggestions were provided in response to what the grazing livestock industry should be measuring to achieve a sustainable food system including: biodiversity (both above and below ground), water, emissions and nutritional benefit of the end product.129

...national governments to fulfill current commitments to investments in agriculture and specifically agricultural research and development.130

Governments need to make informed decisions in the promotion and adoption of research which improves seed and animal varieties.131

Gender sensitive
Perhaps not the most mentioned theme, a few Dialogues identified the need for research on or with vulnerable groups. An example of gender-focused research is provided below.

Governments must invest in gender-sensitive agricultural research (including scientific, technological capacity building and leadership for women and young agricultural researchers) and provide research grants to help develop technologies that respond to the needs of women, men, and disadvantaged populations.132
Sector specific
Dialogue participants noted that governments need to engage and be proactive in specific industries to bring about sustainable change for a sustainable food system. Some of the industry specific areas are identified below.

Dairy. Governments can support this transition in messaging by linking all future government support to sustainable practices that encourage regenerative/lower impact dairy farming practices, rather than simply subsidising milk production based on quantity. Dairy producers must change their mindset from viewing dairy alternatives as an existential threat and instead see them as healthy competition, using this as an incentive and inspiration to strive for more sustainable dairy production - rather than trying to hinder the development of the dairy alternatives industry. Governments can support this by resisting lobbying against dairy alternatives whilst simultaneously offering support to dairy farmers attempting to transition to more sustainable practices and offering incentives for producing sustainably.133

Fishery. Governments, retailers and the food industry must all work together to invest in and promote the eating of less-popular fish species that are plentiful, sustainable and often currently discarded as bycatch by fishers due to lack of demand.134

Fishery. Governments should support small-scale fishers through granting of secure and exclusive tenure rights for fishing to avoid competition with industrial sectors, and through investment in capacity building to enable co-management.135

Human-wildlife conflict. Human-wildlife conflict persists in rural communities and impedes farming. The State must therefore provide a lasting solution, by providing compensation to families when animals devastate plantations. 136

Livestock. The reports were grouped into several general topics: 1. Livestock - research into viral infections, since animal health is directly associated with human health, to be able to prevent the emergence of new pathogens and their spread; - conduct more researches, forums or conferences on brucellosis and echinococcosis, since they are the most common diseases; - prevent excessive use of antibiotics, which leads to increased resistance of bacteria and viruses; - resume the breeding of female dzo...government, farmers, small-scale and medium-scale businesses, as well as different investors and donors should be involved to solve the above problems and achieve the goals.137

Seaweed. What are the actions needed to create a climate-resilient, socially equitable, and environmentally sustainable seaweed value chain?...Local businesses who can encourage the growing seaweed industry...[and] Government bodies to approve food licenses for seaweed based products.138

133 296:6 p 9 in 531_July_07_21_Shaunik A
134 296:8 p 10 in 531_July_07_21_Shaunik A
135 155:3 p 8 in 272_May_12_21_Battista W
136 524:1 p 8 in 119a_July_08_21_Moussavou B_Eng
137 519:39 p 9 in 106a_June_18_21_Nurgaziev R_Eng
138 264:4 p 11 in 500_June_26_21_Edible Issues
Seaweed. A transparent and unified seaweed supply chain and the market will promote safe and sustainable domestication, production, and consumption. Government, NGOs, and industries need to actively support the entire seaweed industry supply and demand side.139

Wet markets. Local government (i.e., Beilun District, Ningbo City, China) will find guidebook launched in the dialogue a helpful tool to help advance WET market transformation. Through dialogue, together with EAT Foundation, the policy boot camp developed by Dr Nazia Mintz Habib would like to provide research tools for Beilun Bureau of Health on policy systems reform. The boot camp is expected to propose transformation plans fit for Beilun wet markets.140

Waste
The re-occurring subject of waste was identified in numerous Dialogues and referred to food waste and waste produced by the food system (e.g., plastics). These are elaborated on next, detailing how government can intervene and make a difference.

Food waste
There is a lot of waste in the food system. Dialogues discuss food waste at retailers, restaurants, and in people’s homes, among other places. Government was tagged with addressing some of these problems.

Some conversations focused on the link between climate change and food waste, with an emphasis on government’s broad role to address that issue.

Government needs to prioritise food waste reduction – especially climate change links.141

Other conversations were more specific, and looked at how to prevent food waste, from regulation of businesses to the inclusion of local production and consumption, to improving relationships in the food supply chain, and finally looking to emulate or learn from good practices.

The government could also play a role by regulating the food waste of food retail businesses, through certifications or ratings.142

... governments should encourage the production and consumption of locally sourced foods.143

Governments should give incentives to promote food donation when possible and foster the link between wholesalers and associations.144
The role of the government: In general, the **food waste reduction law introduced in France** has been hailed as a major success by many food waste activists...  

Packaging, plastic waste

The second kind of waste discussed at the Dialogues focused on packaging, particularly on the use of plastics. Here, several Dialogues suggested that government needs to be at the forefront of eliminating plastics from the food system.

*Government led sustainable solutions for packaging are critical; we need tighter regulations and financial charges for non-sustainable packaging, recognizing the true cost of packaged food on the environment.*

Women, Youth and Indigenous People’s inclusion

The last key topic focuses on women, youth and Indigenous People. While some Dialogues split apart these groups and provided specific recommendations per group, most Dialogues grouped women and youth together, and at times grouped all kinds of disadvantaged people into one recommendation.

Women

Interventions aimed at women tended to take specific approach, to ensure that women become more effective and efficient at their culturally appropriate roles (e.g., the person who decides on and ensure nutrition in the household.) Only when other groups are mentioned in tandem with women (see Women and youth, next paragraph), did support or interventions go beyond improving women at their traditional role.

*Government should create an enabling environment to empower women in their roles as household nutrition champions.*

Youth

Suggestions for government to address youth specifically, were varied, though many called for government to make a formal effort at engaging youth in various processes.

*Government to provide and strengthen youth mechanisms that will continue the ongoing participation of youth in addressing key Pacific issues; National councils – need to be strengthened to promote and support youth at work.*

In terms of proposed solutions, the youth suggested the need for governments to openly share information with the young farmers, to sensitize young farmers on available...
policies, the need to gather feedback from youth on effectiveness of provided policies and for the governments to prioritise youth inclusion in policy making and implementation.\textsuperscript{149}

The government...Should assist youth in setting up agriculture policies that are friendly for them in agriculture.\textsuperscript{150}

At the same time, Dialogues recognized the need for youth to be engaged and supported at every step in the food system.

The youth need an enabling environment for working in the entire value chain – the Government can prioritize this.\textsuperscript{151}

Government: There is need for support, policies and enabling environment that will encourage youth participation in agriculture.\textsuperscript{152}

Women and youth
Suggestions for women and youth tended to focus on government’s role in supporting income generation opportunities.

Government support needed in various areas: Setting up business incubation schemes for women and youth - Review existing relevant policies and ensure that youth and women roles / challenges in food systems are mainstreamed, which should the strengthening of youth and women groups and the deliberate provision of income earning opportunities for them. - Establish special loan facility for youth and women agri-entrepreneurs, but ensure effective management, accountability and impact.\textsuperscript{153}

Empowering women’s agency and young farmers for resilience: Government should allocate special schemes for youth and women having an interest in farming. Government needs to facilitate collaboration among private Agri and IT companies, farmers associations, academia to resolve gaps faced by the young & women farmers.\textsuperscript{154}

Indigenous Peoples
Government was asked to recognize and respect Indigenous Peoples, and other report sections cover additional themes with regards to Indigenous Peoples (e.g., land, policy). Here a remaining and key point is the need for government to focus on government, and others, respecting Indigenous Peoples and their culture.

When and only when policymakers truly embrace and understand the concepts of traditional cultures and interaction is built on mutual respect and human rights.
collectively developed and implemented policies truly recognize, protect, preserve indigenous knowledge, traditional cultures and practices.155

... Further, we urge policy makers to increase participation and inclusion of Arctic Indigenous Peoples, youth, and knowledge in policy discussions and decisions to sustain our traditional food systems through the Arctic; to respect and recognize the ethical and equitable engagement of Indigenous Knowledge in research, policy and decision making in all governance systems that may impact Arctic Indigenous Peoples’ food systems.156

Variety of Perspectives and Divergences
The report strongly suggests that Dialogue participants view government as a key stakeholder to bring about change that will lead to a sustainable food system. At the same time, some Dialogue participants suggested that governments are often not strong or competent enough to make the changes necessary to bring about a sustainable food system.

The group recognized that the public sector is broken when it comes to creating, implementing and reinforcing sustainable policies.157

Various Dialogues also mention government not engaging enough with small holder farmers, or in general, that governments are not listening to various groups with regards to sustainable food systems unless it is put in economic terms, or it’s driven by an immediate, observable crisis (COVID-19).

Governments are not listening to the needs of small-scale producer communities.158

If you need Governments to act, you have to speak in the language that the Government understands. Until governments see the food system issues as having a significant positive or negative impact on the economy, they may not act. Food systems issues are economic issues for governments; food systems issues must be health issues. We need to talk about food systems in terms of people, in terms of dollars, in terms of lives lost or saved.159

As we learned with COVID-19, municipalities have to coordinate across many agencies and sectors that don’t interact—it is difficult to engage local decision makers whose operational demands are often crisis driven.160

At the same time, the Dialogues did not always agree on who has the most pivotal role to bring about certain changes to support a sustainable food system. Often, Dialogue participants suggested different configurations of key stakeholders (see Partnership section) as the approach needed to bring about change, and often government was a part of that partnership.

Who has the most important role to make a change? Some think that consumers have the most significant role: they should change their habits. But most of the participants

---

155 354:43 p 6 in 407_June_10_21_CSIPN_Aborigen Forum
156 500:42 p 8 in 396_June_01_21_Arttijeff_Multi
157 256:44 p 8 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA
158 161:7 p 9 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W
159 177:12 p 11 in 335_May_26_21_Laar Multi
160 299:2 p 6 in 538_July_06_UNESCO Chair on Food
thought that politics and businesses have more power and they should use it to make consumers choices more sustainable.\textsuperscript{161}

Finally, some Dialogue participants were wary of government interventions or government involvement.

The role of governments was also an important topic in this breakout room...Some participants felt that too much “red tape” was stifling the seaweed industry and making it unnecessarily hard for small producers to compete. They felt that unfair regulations in the industry resulted in the success of only big businesses, leaving little room for innovation or scientific discoveries. Others felt that the issue of government regulations and policies was a delicate one with much complexity.\textsuperscript{162}

It was also suggested that the Department of Agriculture (DA) must regulate supply and prices, and should actively serve as the main trader of farm products. However, we remain skeptical of the government taking over the role of viajeros and wholesalers, especially with the current priority of the DA on high value crop production, underscoring the country’s export rather than food self-sufficiency orientation.\textsuperscript{163}

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{13:10 p 8 in 207_Apr_28_21_WWF_Finland_Youth} 13:10 p 8 in 207_Apr_28_21_WWF_Finland_Youth
\bibitem{119:74 p 7 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel_V} 119:74 p 7 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel_V
\bibitem{460:142 p 10 in 131_May_25_21_IISLA_Ventures} 460:142 p 10 in 131_May_25_21_IISLA_Ventures
\end{thebibliography}
What implications emerged about the future of food on the topic? What guidance was offered on the future of food systems?

Governments play a pivotal role in supporting sustainable food systems. Often that role includes coordinating, cooperating, and partnering with other key stakeholders, such as academia and the private sector, and extends beyond the need to create, modify and/or improve policy and regulations. The Member State Report (September 2021), which involved government level discussions, drew similar conclusions about the need for partnerships and collaboration.

... analyses of food systems complexities within national Dialogues reveal that dialogue participants fully appreciate the vital need for multi-stakeholder engagement when efforts are made to stimulate system transformation.\(^{164}\)

The same report also provided a stronger finding about government and partnerships.

*During the Member State Dialogues, dialogues there was focus on how priorities are identified and selected for greater emphasis, how the different levers of change are applied in practice, and how those with responsibility are accountable for their actions. This led to repeated proposals for enhancing the governance of agriculture and food systems in ways that are inter-disciplinary, cross-sectoral and involve multiple stakeholders.*\(^{165}\)

A gap in the Dialogue feedback is the power that governments can wield by changing and enforcing specific actions and policies that value humans, animals, and the environment over profit and economic growth. For example, actions and policies for livestock to be treated humanely, plastic to be eliminated from the food system, and innovations to address sustainable food systems and global climate change.

The Independent Dialogues lacked specificity about governments’ pivotal role in food systems transformation, but this is understandable given the limited nature and scope of the Dialogues. Likewise, the Member State Dialogues often lacked the specificity likely needed for swift action. For example, while the Member State Dialogue Synthesis\(^{166}\) mentioned a focus on nutrition, nature-based solutions of production; equitable livelihoods, decent work, and empowered communities; building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses; and supporting local, regional and global coalitions, the lack of specificity limited the transition from problem identification to problem solution. Further, while the Member State Dialogue Report went on to note that 81 national pathway documents had been uploaded on the Gateway at the time of publishing the report, the synthesis clearly stated that most pathways are high-level and strategic.\(^{167}\)

---


How well did the Dialogues address government involvement?
While in general the Dialogues provided little direction in terms of who should carry out actions or lead changes, the group that was most often identified to lead change (either by themselves or as part of a larger group), was government, or government in combination with one or more other sectors. Multiple examples are provided in the report, and here is a quote to exemplify that finding.

Most participants agreed that governments and industry have the greatest power to drive sustainable systematic change. 168

The Dialogues discussed various ways that government could support a sustainable food system, with suggestions mainly focusing on policy, regulation and finance. The sector where Dialogue participants most often mentioned government leading change, was in nutrition.

Government’s role in policy is clear; it’s their mandate. However the Dialogue participants did not often differentiate between what policies exist yet are poorly implemented, and what policies need to be developed. Thus it is clear that government can and should address many challenges through policy, the details or where to focus efforts are not always apparent.

Another gap is how to address cross-border considerations. Dialogues rarely addressed how governments can engage with each other to support a sustainable food system at a global scale. The Member State Dialogue Synthesis Report 3 (September 2021) provided some insight and focus on how to encourage regional and multi-country approaches.

These regional inter-governmental dialogues have explored commonalities across countries, harnessed lessons learned, encouraged South-South cooperation and leveraged existing regional strategies and policies to enhance support to the transformation of food systems. Some of these dialogues have been designed to yield shared regional positions and pathways to food systems of the future. So far, they include:

- The Africa’s Common Position on Food Systems, led by the African Union, sets the ground for accelerated implementation for transformation and impact,
- The CPLP calls for the promotion of territorial sustainable food systems and encourages the establishment of an international coalition to “strengthen territorial governance for sustainable food systems,”
- The Nordic Ministers’ statement of Food Systems underlines the commitment to a holistic and inclusive approach that is key to a just transformation and to leaving no one behind.

In addition, Official Feedback Forms highlight the value of regional approaches to facilitating trade through integrating access to value chains. Institutional frameworks for regional integration (customs unions, harmonised protocols and regulations for production, transport, marketing, and labelling) will be considered as means to boost intra-regional trade. Regional governance mechanisms will be used to improve policy
coherence, encourage harmonisation of national policies and support peer working. Regional spaces are also emerging as spaces for strategic learning and adaptation.

Many Member States are engaging with their neighbouring countries to explore how to leverage other regional spaces to support the implementation of their national pathways (Indian Ocean Commission, Black Sea Economic Cooperation for instance). 169

While government’s role with regards to the environment was addressed in the earlier environmental section, specific policy and practical approaches to address environment issues were lacking. Given the urgency of global climate change and its relationship to a sustainable food system, this was the largest identified gap. Only one suggestion was identified:

The role of government: There is a strong role for government in creating policy that enables sustainable production and consumption however any such policy must be created with a ‘food-systems’ lens to avoid inadvertent net-negative outcomes. Such as, for example, the proposed Canadian greenhouse gas offset credit system and its potential to drive unintentional native grasslands conversion. 170

Finally, while many Dialogues addressed disadvantaged groups, most Dialogues grouped them together, often presenting women and youth together, and sometimes including Indigenous Peoples in that discussion, suggesting one homogenous group. The assumption appeared to be, for example, that youth and women, as marginalised people, had the same predicament in common (e.g. access to finance, access to land) and therefore all required the same intervention.

Not only are there often differences between these categories (e.g. women, youth), there are often extreme differences within each group (e.g., not all women are the same) which would necessitate different considerations.

Capacity building needed to deepen engaging with government involvement

Government systems vary around the world. Some have strong national governments, while others are more decentralised. Thus, while the Dialogues sometimes differentiated among levels of government (e.g. local versus national) and their roles, it is not always clear what level of government, under what system of government, needs to commit to bringing about what changes. Moreover, different kinds of democracies exist, and therefore different processes of engaging with civil society, academia and the business sector, would shift how change happens.

While governments are tasked with a multitude of important actions, it is not clear who wields real power with pressing governments to act urgently, in what area, at what level, and with what motivation, and who can truly holds governments accountable for the global level, systemic change which is needed for a sustainable food system. Capacity building likely needs

---

170 50:27 p.6 in 206_Apr_27_21_CCNCC
to focus on how to shift broad good intentions to concrete actions that are significant enough to positively influence a sustainable future.

**NATIONAL PATHWAYS FORWARD: MEMBER STATE DIALOGES**

This report opened with a Foreword that spotlighted the connection between the Independent Dialogues and the Member States Dialogues (see p. 5). As the Dialogue process developed in each Member State, the discourse progressed towards articulating a national pathway towards a sustainable food system by 2030. Guidance for national pathways forward were provided in a publication entitled: *Articulating National Pathways for Food Systems Transformation in Support of the 2030 Agenda: Considerations for a Strategic National Pathway* ([https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/EN-Pathway-Doc.pdf](https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/EN-Pathway-Doc.pdf))

Member States have been encouraged to develop their pathways in ways that facilitate the ongoing development of their food systems after the Summit and over the coming decade. Pathways are therefore necessarily at quite high level at this point in time whilst encouragement has been given to focus on the articulation of desired outcomes from the national food system in 2030, the decisions that will need to be taken to make those outcomes achievable, a description of the activities that will lead to the desired outcomes and the plan that coordinates those activities including the range of stakeholders involved, their commitments and the milestones that will punctuate the activity. (pp. 8-9, Member State Dialogues Synthesis Report #3).

The overall ambition in the pathways is for widespread transformation of the whole of the food systems to be backed up, in due course, by stakeholder commitments. Nations will build on their pathways as they advance their national food systems transformation efforts. It is expected that nations will work together in advancing transformations, often linking with others in their region, and taking opportunities to share with each other and learn from their collective experience.

This multi-country and multi-stakeholder effort, built on Member State Dialogues, national pathways, and regional positions, will intensify in the two-year period 2021 to 2023. It will be backed by support mechanisms that are responsive to country needs covering five action areas: 1) enabling all people to be well-nourished; 2) boosting nature-based solutions of production; 3) advancing equitable livelihoods, decent work, and empowered communities; 4) building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses; and 5) supporting means of implementation including through local, regional and global coalitions. These possibilities are now being explored by governments and other stakeholders.

The arrangements needed to support the enhancement, validation, implementation, and connection between national - and regional-level pathways are also considered along with propositions for maintaining the energy and enthusiasm for multi-
The conclusion of the Third Member States Dialogues Synthesis provides an appropriate conclusion for this deep dive on the role of governments as expressed in the Independent Dialogues.

Dialogue is a novel form of engagement and has been received with enthusiasm and commitment all over the world....Many countries intend to continue their dialogues beyond the summit.

In all, close to 100,000 people have engaged in the Food Systems Summit Dialogues progression, split roughly evenly between the Member State Dialogues and the Independent Dialogues. The participants represent a wide range of sectors and stakeholder groups. The number of men and women participants is close to equal, and the dialogues have engaged increasing numbers of farmers, Indigenous peoples, workers and trade unions, and local civil society organisations....

The aspiration from the start was to create a ‘people’s summit’ and the Dialogues progression has made a particularly significant contribution to ensuring this aspiration has been fulfilled....

The significance of the Food Systems Summit Dialogues as a process of engagement has significance that is much wider than the summit itself. Participating in Dialogues has an impact that goes much further than consultation. Because participants have helped create the outcomes published in the Official Feedback Forms and because these have led directly to national pathways, dialogue participants have invested in the creation of these pathways and with that comes a sense of ownership. This will be a legacy of the Food Systems Summit 2021; a global body of politicians, bureaucrats, activists, farmers, producers, consumers, and all the others who have been involved in Dialogues, that is determined to realise their national pathway to sustainable food systems by 2030. (p. 66, Member State Dialogues Synthesis Report #3).

CONCLUSION

Throughout the Independent Dialogue Reports, governments were consistently called upon, more than any other group, to take action, to guide actions and to manage and monitor actions. Numerous guiding themes emerged and have been thematically presented in this synthesis deep dive into the role of government in food systems transformation. The three most prominent themes are: (1) the need for government to lead or be a key part of partnerships and collaboration; (2) the essential role of government in changing, improving or developing policy that supports a sustainable food system; and (3) ensuring access to safe, healthy and nutritional food with an emphasis on marginalised populations.
The Dialogues included in this report often mentioned the need to engage with women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples, but typically lumped them together in a way that can read as tokenism and lip service rather than authentic commitment. Also, an important role of government seldom addressed in the Dialogues is the power that governments can wield by changing and enforcing specific actions and policies that value humans, animals and the environment over profit and economic growth.

The Independent Dialogues consistently emphasized that governments have the leading role in food systems transformation. However, given the limited nature of the Dialogues, it was beyond their scope or purpose to provide detailed guidance on how governments should fulfill that role. To bolster such guidance, Dialogues should continue in a multistakeholder manner and further deepen the specificity of what they’re addressing. Greater specificity will also enhance national pathways and their implementation, as well as improved outcomes more generally in support of achieving the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
# Annex A: List of Dialogue Feedback Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Title</th>
<th>Document ID (ATLAS.ti)</th>
<th>Dialog Links</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transforming Latin American food systems to build back better from COVID-19 and tackle climate change &amp; nature loss</td>
<td>001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game-changing Partnerships for Game-changing Solutions for Food and Climate</td>
<td>002_Nov_19_20_CGIAR</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the northeast U.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundanese Slow Food, From Local Food to Global Food</td>
<td>004_Nov_30_21_Kustipia R</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining Functionalities By Building Resilience to Vulnerabilities</td>
<td>005_Dec_11_20_Aggrey J</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advancing equitable livelihoods in food systems: a UN DESA Global Policy</td>
<td>006_Dec_16_20_UNDESA</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialogue INDEPENDENT FOOD SYSTEMS DIALOGUE IN CHINA</td>
<td>007_Dec_18_20_NAAGD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserving Indonesian Traditional Foods for Sustainable Consumption</td>
<td>008_Dec_19_20_Niode AK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieving a Sustainable Food System In Zambia</td>
<td>009_Feb_14_21_Mhuru_CSOSUN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme d’appuides jeunes dans l’agroalimentaire et la promotion de l’agriculture intelligente face au climat</td>
<td>010_Jan_7_21_ONG Femme et Enfant_French</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agri-SME finance at the Food Systems Summit</td>
<td>011_Jan_11_21_SAFIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieving a Sustainable Food System In Zambia</td>
<td>012_Feb_17_21_Mhuru_CSOSUN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostering Resilient, Inclusive and Equitable Food Systems in Nigeria Building Food and Water Security in an Era of Climate Shocks</td>
<td>014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving our food systems using circular economy principles and models.</td>
<td>015_Mar_24_21_UNDESA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabling more sustainable resilient school feeding programmes</td>
<td>016_Apr_10_21_Beaz_Multi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving our food systems using circular economy principles and models.</td>
<td>017_Apr_17_21_Mohammed R_Multi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabling Sustainable livestock production and Agri business management.</td>
<td>018_Apr_24_21_Mohammed R_Diasley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accelerating Adoption of Technology, IOT, and Industry 5.0 approaches to climate smart and resilient agriculture development in the Caribbean.</td>
<td>019_May_08_21_Baisden_Multi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Level Dialogue on Finance at CFS 47 - Finance &amp; Investment</td>
<td>020_Jan_26_21_IFAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bites of Transfoodmation - Journeys of Transition in Food Production and Distribution Practices</td>
<td>021_Jan_27_21_Donati L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly Seeds</td>
<td>022_May_10_21_Frederico_Sacchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNFSS: Grassroots Perspectives from India
Ceres2030 Deep Dives into the Nexus of Food Systems, Climate Change & Nutrition in Ethiopia
Weekly Seeds
Multisectoral food system actions: Ensuring Africa’s capacity to generate the needed evidence
Public food procurement and service: school meal examples in China
Ceres2030 Deep Dives into the Nexus of Food Systems, Climate Change & Nutrition in Malawi
Agroecologia
Adaptive Approaches for Food System Sustainability in Nigeria
Harmonizing food systems and nature conservation – towards just nature-people relations
The Role of Biobased Agricultural Solutions in Food Systems Transformation
APPROCHE COMMUNAUTAIRE DES SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES D’ICI 2030 EN LIEN AVEC LES ODD DANS UN VILLAGE COSMOPOLITE EN COTE D’IVOIRE
National Independent Dialogue on Food Systems Summit in India
High level Round table - For Ethiopia Food System
Weekly Seeds - Food Delivery
Financing Food Systems & Nutrition Transformation
Dialogues on Sustainable Food Systems in the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
Independent Dialogue on "Women in the Food Systems: The Invisible Indispensable"
Explore food systems from farmer to consumer
Food Nutrition security, Nutrition security, agriculture, and climate crisis
Transforming agri-food systems for biodiversity and sustainable development
Bites of Transfoodmation - What will be the role of food in defining people’s health?
UNFSS: Grassroots Perspectives from Asia & Africa
Towards the Sustainability of Local Food Systems and Public Policy Design in México
Caribbean Regional Dialogue on Food Systems

023_Jan_29_21_Bharat K S
024_May_17_21_Picard_IISD
025_May_17_21_Federico_Multi
026_May_18_21_Kadiyala_Multi
027_Feb_02_21_CBCGDF_UNFSS
028_May_24_21_Phiri F
029_May_24_21_Federico A
030_Feb_4_21_CAFS_CSAYN
031_May_25_21_von Steiger T
032_May_26_21_BioProtectionGlobal
033_Feb_6_21_Serge BDS_French
034_May_31_21_Moitra P
035_Feb_9_21_Hussein AO
036_May_31_21_Federico_Sacchi
037_Feb_12_21_Food Systems for the Future_Multi
038_May_31_21_Lapão MC
039_June_01_21_Singh R
040_Mar_26_21_Fialka J
041_Feb_17_21_Alder D
042_Apr_13_21_Post2020Biodiversity
043_Feb_17_21_Donati L_Multi
044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S
045_May_20_21_Calderon_RM_Spanish
046_May_21_21_Baugh S

https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1956/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17917/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/18312/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3321/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2449/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20093/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20128/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2931/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15185/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11419/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2160/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23381/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/4202/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21830/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2119/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/42048/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/42006/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/33994/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3917/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/25725/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3657/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2060/
https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/2641/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Organizers</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catalyzing finance for young food entrepreneurs</td>
<td>049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/33">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/33</a> 90/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Food For All</td>
<td>050_Feb_23_21_World Vision Ireland</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39</a> 40/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail and Workplace Foodservice Food Systems Virtual Dialogue</td>
<td>051_Feb_24_21_Google</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/31">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/31</a> 98/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking the talk: healthy &amp; sustainable food systems through aligned, evidence-based communication &amp; policy</td>
<td>052_Feb_25_21_EUFIC</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12</a> 56/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Loss in Food Systems - Collaborative Research and Priorities</td>
<td>053_June_03_21_ACICR_IDRCC</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14</a> 869/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards the Sustainability of Local Food Systems and Public Policy Design in México</td>
<td>054_Feb_25_21_Guzman HS</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/26">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/26</a> 43/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSS Dialogue Series in Asia Pacific - Climate Change Adaptation, Monday 7th June 2021</td>
<td>056_June_07_21_AFA Multi</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27</a> 845/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowering women and youth to better contribute to transforming food systems in Malawi</td>
<td>057_Feb_26_21.YES</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/55">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/55</a> 60/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role of Fresh Markets in Ensuring Safe and Nutritious Food</td>
<td>058_June_08_21_BFSA_Multi</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20</a> 073/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecurity</td>
<td>059_Feb_26_21_O'Doherty M</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/51">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/51</a> 33/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Systems, Climate Change &amp; Youth Power</td>
<td>060_Feb_27_21_Peace Jam</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/65">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/65</a> 40/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenges and Innovative solutions from food system primary actors</td>
<td>061_Mar_02_21_Adeboye T</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/64">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/64</a> 45/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening the African Agricultural Research and Development for an Improved Africa Food System</td>
<td>062_Feb_16_21_FARA-CAADP</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28</a> 50/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women, Work and Food Systems - South Asia and South-East Asia Dialogue on Gender and Food Systems</td>
<td>063_Mar_04_21_Nanavaty_Multi</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/47">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/47</a> 89/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What Farmers Need in Future Food Systems</td>
<td>064_Mar_4_21_Farming First</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/43">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/43</a> 62/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hacia el fortalecimiento del sistema alimentario del valle de Tulancingo</td>
<td>065_Mar_31_21_Hidalgo</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue">https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue</a> /2958/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights of Nature as An Enabler to Transforming the Food Systems in Africa Green Growth</td>
<td>066_Mar_5_21_Nkenglefac T</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/57">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/57</a> 31/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Обеспечивая устойчивость: вклад российского бизнеса в развитие глобальных продовольственных систем</td>
<td>067_Mar_05_21_O'Doherty M</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/ru/dialogue">https://summitdialogues.org/ru/dialogue</a> /12795/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to Promoting Sustainable Food Education in Formal Education Systems</td>
<td>068_Apr_23_21_Mikhailov S_Russian</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27</a> 316/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab Stakeholders Dialogue on Food Systems</td>
<td>070_Mar_09_21_Akinbamijo,O</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/70">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/70</a> 80/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Africa Vice-Chancellors' Regional Food Systems Dialogues: Stakeholder engagement to discuss future pathways for sustainable food systems in Africa
La digitalización de la agricultura como base para la transformación de los sistemas alimentarios: ¿Cómo maximizamos sus beneficios y minimizamos sus amenazas?
The role of livestock in developing a sustainable food system
High Level Dialogue at CFS 47 - Innovation
The Green Revolution that we had since 1960s was never green, in fact catastrophic to our oceans & water system?
Arab Youth Dialogue on Food Systems
"Promouvoir les systèmes de production alimentaires innovants et durables, respectueux de la nature pour créer des emplois, sécuriser les moyens de subsistance des petits exploitants agricoles familiaux"
Pathways to sustainable and resilient food systems and communities
Food Agility Summit 2021: Mission Food For Life
Innovation Towards Boosting Nature-Positive Production in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Region Resiliencia de La Industria Alimentaria ante la Pandemia para Garantizar la Sostenibilidad de los Sistemas Alimentarios
Enabling Sustainable Food Systems through the Agricultural Value Chain in Nigeria
Financing the transition towards inclusive, sustainable food systems: the role of Public Development Banks
Envisioning Sustainable Food Service by 2030
Pathways to Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems - 2
DEALING WITH INEQUALITIES IN FOOD SYSTEMS: Conceptualizing A Right-based Approach to Food Systems Transformation.
Dialogue on trade-offs in meeting Ireland’s climate change commitments while developing its agri-food sector
Nutre tu optimismo // Feed your
Food and Community: How does food connect diverse communities in a multicultural city.

Enfrentando el Covid-19 y la obesidad en contextos de Inseguridad Alimentaria

Pathways to sustainable and resilient food Systems - 3

Building resilience to three (3) hits of food system in Nigeria

Strengthening Landscape Partnerships: A “game-changing” solution?

Enabling Agricultural Trade; An Independent United Nations Food Systems Summit Dialogue by the WTO Secretariat

Stories of Radical Resilience

Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - Asian Dialogue
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managing the water and energy we eat advancing water-energy-food (WEF) nexus approaches to achieve food systems transformation in Southern Africa Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - European Dialogue</td>
<td>109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/78">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/78</a> 59/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - European Dialogue</td>
<td>110_Apr_14_21_Carrara E Multi</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/78">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/78</a> 68/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - European Dialogue</td>
<td>111_June_23_21_Testovic T Russian</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/ru/dialogue/28399/">https://summitdialogues.org/ru/dialogue/28399/</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - European Dialogue</td>
<td>114_Apr_19_21_Maurer H Roskruge N</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/65">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/65</a> 97/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - European Dialogue</td>
<td>115_Apr_24_21_Foronda Multi</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/65">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/65</a> 10/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - European Dialogue</td>
<td>116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/52">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/52</a> 78/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - European Dialogue</td>
<td>117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D Multi</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/70">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/70</a> 51/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - European Dialogue</td>
<td>118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/74">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/74</a> 31/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - European Dialogue</td>
<td>119_July_08_21_Moussavou B French</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/fr/dialogue/33212/">https://summitdialogues.org/fr/dialogue/33212/</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - European Dialogue</td>
<td>120_Apr_27_21_Mauderli_U</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/31">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/31</a> 75/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - European Dialogue</td>
<td>121_Apr_28_21_DoumeizeV</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/70">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/70</a> 02/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - European Dialogue</td>
<td>126_June_08_21_Osendarp S</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23</a> 765/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - European Dialogue</td>
<td>128_May_14_21_Pengue W</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/46">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/46</a> 00/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Speaker/Author</td>
<td>Link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Indications for a territorial approach to the SDGs Bites of Transfoodmation - A vision complemented by some concrete lines of actions</td>
<td>133_May_27_21_CIRAD_Multi 134_June_09_21_Donati_L</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/5389/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/5389/</a> <a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20542/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20542/</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Provision of Affordable Healthy Food in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Stores

Food Systems Transformation as Climate Action

"Smart Snacks for Adolescents to Address Malnutrition" An Inclusive Business Model to Address Adolescents Nutrition in Bangladesh

Transforming food systems with aquatic foods – access to sustainable, safe and nutritious food for all

Small Business: Quality Food for All – Europe and Central Asia

Using systems thinking to change the “Rules of the game” in South Africa’s food system

Advancing food systems transformation to nourish the health of future generations and enable a sustainable planet

Civil Society and Sustainable Food Systems in Mongolia

Act Now for transformation in agricultural innovation

How to Eat Responsibly? A Dialogue between College Students in China and the U.S.

Rural Revitalization and Food Systems Transformation Series #1

Defining the transformative collaboration needed to reduce GHG emissions in agriculture

Role of Water-Energy-Food Nexus for achieving food security in a changing climate for Pakistan

Mobilizing food system change with private sector leadership: Lessons from aquaculture

Accelerating Financing & Investments in Kenya’s Frontier Counties Livestock, Fisheries and Crops

Food Systems, A Multi-Disciplinary Examination

HEALTHY STORIES = GOOD FOOD 4: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Stores Disencentivise Unhealthy Food While Promoting Healthy Food

UNFSS Independent Dialogue: Advancing Water- Energy- Food (WEF) Nexus approaches to achieve food systems transformation in Central Asia

How do we co-create a city with healthy citizens, a healthy food economy and a healthy environment?

Gender Equality in the Meat Sector as a Sustainability Solution
UN Independent Food System Summit Dialogue Grassroot Perspective for Jharkhand, 2021

Exploring the feasibility of developing a shared national accountability and reporting framework for the food industry.

Boosting Nature Positive Agricultural Solutions: U.S. Farmer, Rancher, Grower Perspectives

HEALTHY STORIES=GOOD FOOD 1: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Healthy Store and Takeaway Community Initiatives

GrowHer.org launch in the Philippines: Women in Food, Force for Good

How To Unlock Positive Change In Ethiopia's Food System

Independent Aotearoa FSSD - Focusing our Lens on SDG 12 & Fast-Track 2 with 1.5oC on our minds

Culinary Heritage for Future Food System of Indonesia

Bites of Transfoodmation - Hands on the Bites of Transfoodmation Manifesto

Independent Sustainable Food System Dialogue (SFSD) in China

The Role of Rural Women in the Transforming Food Systems towards Achieving the Economic Creativity for Sustainable Development

Catalyzing finance for women food entrepreneurs

Turtle Island Dialogue: Grief, Trauma, Care

Contributions from Indigenous peoples' food systems to Action Track 2 and the shift to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns

Achieving a sustainable food system in Bandung City - towards a diverse, equitable, healthy and resilient food system in Indonesia

UNICEF Food System Dialogues with School-aged Children & Adolescents in Ghana

Bites of Transfoodmation - Retreat

What do Future Beef Farms need to look like?

GTA emergency food forum

Lanzamiento Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios 2021: Una mirada desde la visión de la integración regional

Turtle Island Dialogue: Transforming Isolation

UNICEF Food System Dialogues with

167_Apr_13_21_Welthungerhilfe_Multi https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8532
168_May_18_21_Food Foundation_Multi https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17372
169_Apr_6_21_Shea E https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9149
170_June_03_21_MonashUni_Multi https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39923
171_Mar_31_21_Atilano https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9775
172_July_30_21_Sisila OC_Multi https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/33623
175_Mar_16_21_Donati L https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7905
177_Apr_18_21_Yenwo B https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12180
178_Apr_8_21_AGRA_Multi https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7508
179_Apr_01_21_Livingston_Way https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10190
180_Apr_7_21_GHIPFS https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10770
181_Apr_8_21_Miranda https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10429
182_June_21_21_UNICEF Ghana https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/43921
183_June_22_21_Donati_Angermayr_Multi https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/26285
184_Apr_14_21_Genever_Multi https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12538
185_Apr_14_21_Local Farm_Multi https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11787
186_Apr_15_21_Caballeros https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/10225
187_Apr_15_21_Livingston_Way https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10198
188_June_22_21_UNICEF Sri Lanka https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/43
School-aged Children & Adolescents in Sri Lanka

Pathways to Sustainable Food & Nutrition, Consumption and Livelihoods
Access to Nutrition: How can we make nutritious food affordable for all?
Bites of Transfoodmation - Dispute
The role of smallholder farmers and indigenous people’s knowledge, skills and experiences in boosting nature positive production to ensure safe, nutritious food and conservation of our biodiversity for a sustainable food system
The Role of Water Security for Food Systems Transformation
UNICEF Food System Dialogues with School-aged Children & Adolescents in Indonesia
Ceres2030 Deep Dives into the Nexus of Food Systems, Climate Change & Nutrition in Nigeria
Expert Workshop on Food Systems Resilience in Africa and Europe
Covid 19 and Climate Change Resilience; Challenges and Opportunities for Youth towards Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security
Future Food - Engaging Locally
Transforming food systems for the 21st Century: Why does facilitating safe trade matter?
ENHANCING AGRO-METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES DELIVERY FOR A RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEM IN NIGERIA: Challenges, Prospects and Partnerships
UNICEF Food System Dialogues with School-aged Children & Adolescents in State of Palestine
GoodFood4All: Spare a minute, think before you eat
ONE HEALTH, ONE WELFARE: FOOD SYSTEMS OPPORTUNITIES FOR BETTER HUMAN, ANIMAL AND ECOLOGICAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
Nigeria UN Food Systems Summit Youth Dialogue 2021
Pathways for the future of food systems in the Mediterranean
Grazing Livestock: Building Sustainable Protein Supply Chains
Kestävä ruokavalion murros
The Significance of Lake Victoria to Entebbe’s Food System: Exploring the opportunities for Food Security, Improved Livelihoods and Environmental

189_Apr_16_21_Ateneo de Manila
190_Apr_16_21_Chisholm N_Multi
191_Apr_16_21_Donati L
192_Apr_19_21_Okafor_A
193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim
194_June_23_21_UNICEF Indonesia
195_June_24_21_Kwasari A
196_Apr_20_21_Attah-Krah K
197_June_25_21_Mohapatra_Divine
198_June_26_21_OmVed Gardens_Multi
199_June_28_21_STDF
200_Apr_22_21_HEDA
201_June_28_21_UNICEF_Multi
202_Apr_24_21_Hao_H
203_June_28_21_Lymbery P
204_Apr_27_21_YASIF_UYSG
205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi
206_Apr_27_21_CCAN
207_Apr_28_21_WWF Finland Youth
208_June_29_21_Entebbe City_UCSD

056/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11436/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11388/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12315/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12151/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10923/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14321/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29345/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12208/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/26809/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14970/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21898/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3965/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/43209/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10309/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/19321/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/57393/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6814/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10553/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12989/
https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28176/
From Soil Health to Soil Wealth: Accelerating Regenerative Agriculture for a Resource-Positive Future
Nutrition Professionals Have a Vital Role in Advancing Sustainable Food Systems and Sustainable Diets
Women’s empowerment and nutrition - making the connections
Gender-Responsive Investments in Africa’s Agriculture for Inclusive Food Systems
Engaging Powerholders in Catalysing Food Systems Change
IYPH webinar - Food systems and plant health
Youth Inclusiveness In Agricultural Transformation For Sustainable Food Systems In Nigeria
Faith + Food: Food Security, Access, and Justice
Las empresas cooperativas y su contribución a los sistemas alimentarios de las Américas.
Organic as a solution to meet increasing demands from consumers and global markets, to address environmental pressures, and to achieve the UN sustainable development goals.
Derecho a la Alimentación y estrategias de implementación
UNICEF Food System Dialogues with School-aged Children & Adolescents in Netherlands
O acesso à alimentação saudável é um direito de todos. Como garantir o acesso universal à alimentação saudável e frear o aumento da insegurança alimentar e da obesidade no Brasil?
Farmers’ Perspectives, from Seeds to Food, Reg-II
Building a Climate resilient City Region Food System Through Innovative Strategies and Action Planning in Tamale
Faith + Food: Healing the Earth, Healing our Bodies
Dialogues independants sur le renforcement des systèmes alimentaires suivant les normes de production et de consommation durable en Afrique
Embracing change and harnessing diversity: the roles of livestock in future food systems
Independent Dialogue in Support of the 2021 Food Systems Summit: “Different routes, similar goals”
Multi-stakeholder platforms for sustainable food systems: scalable game-
changing solutions from Dutch expertise and experience
Chefs’ Manifesto - Good Food for All 230_May_19_21_Allen K https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11 199/
Mobilizing Resilient Community-led Food Systems 231_May_19_21_MCD https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10 167/
Faith + Food: Regenerating the Earth 232_May_20_21_Schwartz A https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12 778/
Mejorando nuestra comida al darle vuelta a la tortilla (y a nosotros) 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11 179/
IYPH webinar: climate change, plant health and biodiversity 237_June_30_21_IPPC_IYPH https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12 752/
Chefs’ Manifesto - Good Food for All 239_May_27_21_Allen K https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11 208/
Faith + Food: Food and Farm Workers 240_May_27_21_Schwartz A https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12 773/
Faith + Food: Empowering Local Communities 242_July_02_21_Jatwani_Marseglia https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17 073/
Diversification - Building food security and resilience into climate change mitigation 243_June_03_21_Schwartz A https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12 801/
Gender Equality for Food Systems Transformation in Malawi 244_June_09_21_Macqueen_Multi https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/82 70/
Transformación de los sistemas alimentarios: promoviendo la resiliencia y la sostenibilidad 245_July_02_21_MIC_Action Aid_Multi https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28 241/
Re-imaginando los sistemas alimentarios locales. El derecho a la alimentación y la resiliencia en la consolidación de medios de vida equitativos. 246_June_09_21_Boza_Kanter https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/33 60/
How Food Systems Help Our Living 248_July_07_21_TCTP of Food https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/32 387/
Game changers to tackle the food loss and waste challenge 249_Apr_29_21_John A https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14 771/
Power on Your Plate: All-Africa Summit on Diversifying Food Systems with African Traditional Vegetables to Increase Health, Nutrition and Wealth 250_Apr_14_21_Besenbacher F https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13 865/
Interface for improved Food Systems Governance
High level dialogue - Feeding Africa: leadership to scale up successful innovation
Food and Nutritional Rights for Food Systems in Central Malawi
Strengthening Quelimane’s Urban Agriculture Systems and Actors through Investment and Innovation
UNFSS Science Days Side Event: When science meets policy to boost food systems transformation
Interfaith Dialogue on Sustainable Food
The role of grains and oil seeds in Sustainable Food Systems – The Western Hemisphere’s perspective towards the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit
Global Food Systems Summit Independent Dialogue of Farmers’ Organizations
UNICEF Food System Dialogues with School-aged Children & Adolescents in Ethiopia
Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - African Dialogue
Securing Land Tenure Rights for Sustainable and Inclusive Food Systems - Asia
Growing markets to transform our food systems
Youth Leaders for Food Systems Transformations
TRANSFORMING OUR THINKING AROUND FOOD SYSTEMS IN MALAWI TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER AND GOOD NUTRITION UNICEF Food System Dialogues with School-aged Children & Adolescents in Nepal
A Small Business Agenda for the Food Systems Summit
La bioeconomía y la transformación de los sistemas alimentarios de América Latina y el Caribe (ALC)
Diálogo Independiente - La dieta y la nutrición de la población dominicana como pilar clave en el desarrollo humano y social
Diálogo Independiente - La producción y suministro de alimentos en la República Dominicana post pandemia COVID-19
Diálogo Independiente - Cambio Climático y su impacto en la producción
agropecuaria dominicana

Centering Small-Scale Fisheries in National Food and Nutrition Plans

Diálogo Regional: Garantizar los derechos a la tierra para la construcción de sistemas agroalimentarios sostenibles y equitativos

A Small Business Agenda for the Food Systems Summit

Dairy as part of a sustainable food system

Alimentos Seguros y Nutritivos para Todos

Enfoque Una Salud y Comercio Internacional: elementos básicos para la transformación de los sistemas alimentarios

Breaking Silos: Transforming Agricultural Education and Research toward Sustainable Food Systems in Southeast Asia

Innovation to Boost Climate-Smart Nature-Positive Food Production in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Region

Nutre tu Optimismo II

Exploring China-EU Cooperation to Improve Animal Welfare and Transform Food Systems

Mountains and sustainable food systems – Drivers of sustainable development

DIÁLOGO INDEPENDIENTE SOBRE SISTEMAS ALIMENTARIOS EN LAS CIUDADES LATINOAMERICANAS

La cadena ganadero-cárnea y el cumplimiento de los ODS: retos y desafíos futuros (The livestock-meat chain and its compliance with the SDG: future challenges)

Enabling game-changing innovation and next-generation entrepreneurs in the EU African Non-State Actors Independent Dialogue: A Pre-UN Food Systems Summit Development of Africa Manifesto and Plan of Action on Forgotten foods

Transforming food systems with aquatic foods: scaling up sustainable production solutions

Africa Will Feed the World

Global Wyss Academy Dialogue on Harmonizing food systems and nature conservation: towards just nature-people relations

Transforming our Food Systems with the Golden Rule: from Listening to Action

The Driving Forces of Change
Exploring Local Food System Challenges & Opportunities to Build Sustainable Partnerships for the Future

Identifying common grounds in Latin America and the Caribbean: towards the UN Food Systems Summit 2021

More veg – UK citizens, civil society and manufacturers working together on upping veg content of diets

Transitioning to Nature Positive Production: Sharing Lessons Across Land and Sea

Small Businesses: Good Food for All - Sub-Saharan Africa

Canadian Livestock: Confidence and Security through Sustainable Production

Small Businesses: Good Food for All - Brazil and Sub-Saharan Africa (Portuguese)

Envisioning a Sustainable and Resilient Food System in Southeast Florida by 2030

Las Agro-tecnologías, herramientas del agricultor para la sostenibilidad agrícola en América Latina

Small Businesses: Good Food for All - South Asia

GAPS, OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS IN FOOD LOSS AND WASTAGE IN KENYA’S FOOD SYSTEMS

Small Businesses: Good Food for All - Central and West Africa (French)

The Role of Food Labelling in Sustainable Food Systems

Sistemas Alimentarios en América Latina: Retos y Oportunidades

Nepal Food Systems Discourse: Transforming our Food Systems for the Sustainable Development of the Nation

Small Businesses: Good Food for All - Asia Pacific

Small Businesses: Good Food for All - Europe

Small Business: Good Food for Everyone - Middle East and North Africa

The Double-Burden of Malnutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa: Engaging Youth in Access to Nutritious Food

SMEs: A good food for all – Latin America and the Caribbean

A PPP for Improving Food Safety Capacity Building: A Listening Session

Neglected Species, Sustainable Food Systems: experiences from Africa & lessons for research methods

Accelerating the transition towards
sustainable Agri-Food Systems in the
context of Climate Change: the
contribution of the Climate-Smart
Agriculture approach

Animal Welfare and Food System Transformation 317_July_20_21_WAP
Roadmap to Climate Neutrality in the Beef and Dairy Sectors 318_July_20_21_Mitloehner_Kebreab
Aquaculture: Can it sustainably feed the world? 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O
ACT and Regions Perspective on Food Security 320_July_21_21_RDA ACT
El papel de la I+D agroalimentaria en la transformación de los sistemas alimentarios del Cono Sur 321_July_22_21_PROCISUR_IICA_Spanish
Shift to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns: consumers’ education, innovative solutions and cross-borders learning experience 322_June_03_21_Apicella_Machado
Nourrir l’humanité durablement, Assises juridiques pour des systèmes alimentaires plus durables 323_May_25_21_CAFE
Swiss Roundtable Meeting on Agricultural Commodities and Food Systems: 1st Session 324_May_14_21_Guzanic J
Towards a Future of Food that is Sustainable, Equitable and Secure in Nairobi City County. 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi
Building Collaborative and Effective Food Systems Governance Frameworks in Kisumu County 326_May_5_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi
Unleashing innovation to transform local food systems 327_May_18_21_CropLife
The evolving role of an effective Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS) within a sustainable food system 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc
Farmers and Consumers at the centre of 2021 UN SG Food Systems Summit 329_May_19_21_CI_WFO
Addressing challenges in Arab food systems from youth perspective 330_May_19_21_RYFP_UNMGCY
Lesotho Small Holders Farmers determine the food system they want 331_May_24_21_LNFU
Boosting Nature-positive Production in Food Systems of Bangladesh 332_May_24_21_FAQ_UNDP
The Role of the Global Meat & Livestock Sector in Future Sustainable Food Systems 333_May_25_21_GMA_Multi
THE STATE OF YOUTH IN THE FUTURE OF FOOD IN TANZANIA AND OTHER SUBSAHARAN AFRICA. "Re-imagining Africa’s Food Systems Transformation through Data, Advocacy, and Leadership" 334_May_25_21_Buzingo_J
Farmers and Consumers at the centre of 2021 UN SG Food Systems Summit 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi
Farmers and Consumers at the centre of 336_May_26_21_CI_WFO
Farmers and Consumers at the centre of 337_May_26_21_CI_WFO
2021 UN SG Food Systems Summit Dialogue between refugee youths and the Special Envoy for the 2021 Food Systems Summit, Agnes Kalibata

Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Innovation and Technology (Precision Agriculture and Precision Breeding)

Eswatini Farmers Contributing to Sustainable Food Systems

2021 National UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS)-Farmers’ Independent Dialogues Can innovative financing advance livelihoods while building resilience for small-scale producers in Central America?

Youth For Future of Indonesia Food System

National Independent Dialogue in Bangladesh on Food Systems Summit 2021

THE ROLE OF SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS IN BUILDING FOOD SYSTEM RESILIENCE TO REVOLUTIONALIZE AGRICULTURE IN AFRICA. WHAT DO SMALLHOLDER FARMERS NEED EXACTLY IN AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION IN AFRICA? Integrating Indigenous Knowledge with Emerging Technologies to Enhance Sustainability and Resilience of Food System

Youth as food systems actors and transformers: Global voices for inclusion

The Role of Cooperatives and Farmer Organisations in Future Food Systems

Improving Child Nutrition in Nigeria through Food System actions

A Celebration of Fusion, 1st International XRX-AG Conference

Nexus Nebraska: Collaborative Convergence of Sustainability, Entrepreneurial Development, Healthy Foods, International Aid, and Ag Education

National Independent Dialogue

Trade-Offs Evaluation and Science-Policy Communication

Turtle Island Dialogue: Traditional Harvesting Challenges and Opportunities to Transform the Food System - McGill

Youth as food systems actors and transformers: Global voices for inclusion

The Role of Cooperatives and Farmer Organisations in Future Food Systems

Improving Child Nutrition in Nigeria through Food System actions

A Celebration of Fusion, 1st International XRX-AG Conference

Nexus Nebraska: Collaborative Convergence of Sustainability, Entrepreneurial Development, Healthy Foods, International Aid, and Ag Education

National Independent Dialogue

Trade-Offs Evaluation and Science-Policy Communication

Turtle Island Dialogue: Traditional Harvesting Challenges and Opportunities to Transform the Food System - McGill

Youth as food systems actors and transformers: Global voices for inclusion

The Role of Cooperatives and Farmer Organisations in Future Food Systems

Improving Child Nutrition in Nigeria through Food System actions

A Celebration of Fusion, 1st International XRX-AG Conference

Nexus Nebraska: Collaborative Convergence of Sustainability, Entrepreneurial Development, Healthy Foods, International Aid, and Ag Education

National Independent Dialogue

Trade-Offs Evaluation and Science-Policy Communication

Turtle Island Dialogue: Traditional Harvesting Challenges and Opportunities to Transform the Food System - McGill
University
Securing Land Tenure Rights for Sustainable and Inclusive Food Systems – Africa / Europe / Middle East
Food for Life: The Role of Women In Promoting Integral Human Development
Transforming Accra’s City-Region Food System through Robust Rural-Urban Linkages
Innovation in Farming to Create a Sustainable Food System
Transforming Food Systems through Climate Smart Agriculture
Looking Back to Move Forward: Ancestral Roots & Regenerative Agriculture
Food Justice: Jobs, innovation, and
University – Policy Dialogue for Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems in Africa
Food: Knowing what’s safe
Transformation and Future of Aquatic Food Systems in Bangladesh
Laos National Independent Dialogue on Food Systems Summit
Food for All: Food conflicts and the future of food systems
The role of youth in food systems
Sustainable Food Systems – Its Concept and Practices in the Countries of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)
Consulta hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - El Salvador - Sector Privado
Black American Farmers’ Path Towards Equitable Livelihoods
The transformative potential of the UNDFF towards sustainable, resilient, inclusive and viable food systems
Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación para Transformar los Sistemas Alimentarios de América Latina
Food Systems: Harnessing nutrition co-bene
Food System Resilience through Integrated Natural Resource Management: A Nexus Dialogue (7 June 2021)
Vietnam National Independent Dialogue on Food Systems Summit
Philippines Farmers and Fishers National Independent Dialogue
Revitalizing ethnic cuisine for improved nutrition, nature positive food production, and equitable livelihoods
True Cost Accounting for Food Systems:
Rede
Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems
Food Systems Summit Dialogue on Food Insecurity on College Campuses
University – Policy Dialogue for Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems in Africa - [Ministerial Meeting]
Why We Need Water Ethics | Managing Water Use In The Mediterranean
Driving Food System Transformation in South Africa via Agritourism Markets
Boosting Nature Positive production through Oceania Paci
DIALOGUES FOR NEGOTIATED TRADE-OFFS AND SYNERGIES IN SMALLHOLDER FARMER FOOD SYSTEMS IN MALAWI
Transforming food systems for Children and Adolescents
2nd Listening Session: Recommendations from North American Indigenous Peoples, towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit
Independent Dialogue on Farmers’ Groups in Agriculture & Food System of Bangladesh
Towards a resilient, just, inclusive, nutritious and sustainable food system in Kairouan
A política de alimentação escolar como instrumento de segurança alimentar e nutricional – desafios e alternativas de sua execução no contexto durante e pós pandemia, na perspectiva das cidades
Ghana’s cocoa production prospects in an ever-changing world
First Arctic Indigenous Peoples’ Regional Dialogue on Food Systems
Healthy Food Systems: For People, Planet, and Prosperity
Coherent Policy for Healthy Diets (Option 1)
Farmers and Fishers Solutions: Sustainable Fishing
The power of sustainable collaboration models to create circular food waste products
University- Policy Dialogue for Strengthening Food Systems in Africa (Central Africa)
University-Policy Dialogue for Strengthening Agric Food Systems in Africa (North Africa 2)
Asia-Pacific Regional Food Systems Dialogue
Presentation on the perspective of African Organic Family Farmers on sustainable food systems
Coherent Policy for Healthy Diets (Option 2)

Diálogo Autónomo de las Organizaciones de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina e Indígena (AFCI) de Uruguay sobre Sistemas Alimentarios

UN Food Systems Summit, 2021: Regional Consultation / Саммит ООН по Продовольственным Системам 2021 Региональная консультация

Diálogo Autónomo de las Organizaciones de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina e Indígena (AFCI) de Perú sobre Sistemas Alimentarios

Voices of Small Farmers on Agroecology, Organic Agriculture, and Food Sovereignty In North America... Inclusion and Capacity Building

Transforming Pathways: Working with Farmers in Agri-Food Systems

From Seeds to Table: Re-instating the farmers to the core of the food systems in Asia

Visions for a WET Market Transformation

Innovation for Sustainable Food Systems: the role of New Improved Plant Varieties

Innovation to Transform our Food Systems: The Contribution of AgriFoodTech

True Cost of Food - Accessibility to Sustainable & Healthy Diets for Everyone

Healthy food systems that are closer to small agroecological producers in Latin America.

Diálogos independientes con pueblos indígenas, con la participación de mujeres indígenas agricultoras, productoras, procesadoras y comerciantes de alimentos, camino a la Cumbre de las Naciones Unidas sobre Sistemas Alimentarios.

Volver al Campo: Dialogo Regional sobre Sistemas Alimentarios, Centroamérica

Volver al Campo: Dialogo Nacional sobre Sistemas Alimentarios, Nicaragua

Volver al Campo: Dialogo Regional sobre Sistemas Alimentarios, Mesoamérica y El Caribe

Diálogo Autónomo de las Organizaciones de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina e Indígena (AFCI) del Cono Sur sobre Sistemas Alimentarios

Diálogo Independiente-República Dominicana: Cambio Climático y su impacto en la producción agropecuaria dominicana

Diálogo Independiente: La dieta y la
nutrición de la población como pilar clave en el desarrollo humano y social

Diálogo Independiente República Dominicana: Producción y suministro de alimentos post COVID-19

Hak MakMur - Mewujudkan Sistem Pangan yang Terjangkau, Aman dan Beragam

La gestión de compra en 3 niveles: a) Como dinamizador de la economía del Productor b) Como factibilidad y apoyo a los comedores escolares c) como actividad generadora de nuevas experiencias

La biofortificación: una ruta de nutrición y productividad agrícola

Membangun sistem pangan Indonesia yang resilien dan berkelanjutan

ITALIA IN AZIONE: LA SOSTENIBILITÀ DEI SISTEMI ALIMENTARI E DELLA DIETA MEDITERRANEA

DIALOGOS INDEPENDIENTES DE PUEBLOS INDIGENAS DE AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE, DIALOGO CON AGRICULTORES, PESCADORES, GANADEROS Y PRODUCTORES INDIGENAS

Como dar escala a soluciones transformadoras no sistema alimentar brasileiro

High-level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems, towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit

Accountability for the right to adequate food in Kenya: Pathways to sustainable, inclusive, resilient, and equitable food systems

Independent National Dialogue on Action Track 5: Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stress in Bangladesh

The Best Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Dialogue (Greater China and Overseas Mandarin-speaking Enterprises) to Provide Quality Food for All Global Indigenous Youth Forum 2021

Rethinking the Summit’s Principles of Engagement: Managing conflict of interest and promoting inclusiveness, transparency and accountability

FARMING WITH (AND FOR) BIODIVERSITY - Scaling smallholder, nature-based solutions for sustainable food systems

Addressing the Food System Dynamics: Nigerian Youths as Frontline Actors

The Pan African Independent Dialogue
Catalysing science-based policy action on sustainable consumption and production: the value-chain approach and its application to the food sector 442_Apr_08_21_Mizenko B https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22

Whose paradigm counts? An Australia-Pacific perspective on unheard voices in food and water systems 443_May_09_21_GIGH https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16


Event #5 - UNFSS Champion Network Panel Series: Investing in a More Resilient Food System 452_Apr_27_21_IFAD_Multi https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/36

A model for enhancing food security and nutrition sensitive agriculture. 453_May_10_21_Kerr_Divine https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/19


University -Policy Dialogue for Strengthening Food Systems (West Africa) 455_May_14_21_Ekwamu_A https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16


Vice Chancellors Forum: Towards a Common Voice from African Universities to the UN Food Systems Summit 2021 457_May_20_21_Ekwamu_A https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16

Multi-actor dialogue on farm to fork school food procurement 458_May_31_21_Madsen BB https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17

Multi-stakeholder food dialogue, envisioning a sustainable urban food system, Dhaka city 459_June_01_21_Rashid Md J https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/18

PARTICIPATORY AND INCLUSIVE CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT FOR RESILIENT AND CLIMATE-FRIENDLY FOOD SYSTEMS 460_June_03_21_Ekanayake S https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20


Women’s Agency and Gender Equity in Food Systems 462_June_10_21_NISD_RySS_Multi https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20

On Air Dialogues 463_June_10_21_FRI_IFAD_Multi https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28
Event #7 - UN Food Systems Summit Champion Network Panel Series: Enriching and Diversifying Diets
Elevating Community Voices in Development and Humanitarian Aid University- Policy Dialogue for Strengthening of Africa’s Food Systems [Selected Advocates for Africa’s development]
Healthy cities, healthy children – a dialogue on lessons from Dutch cities’ systems approaches to prevent childhood obesity globally
Our 2nd Independent Aotearoa FSSD - June 18th 2021 - diving deeper in to how to achieve SDG 12 via our 3 prongs
JUST TRANSITION in LIVELIHOODS for RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS Delivering a Global Coalition for Game Changing Solutions at Scale
Women Nutrition: Resilience and Recovery on the Road to 2030 Youth-led dialogue on inclusive and accessible technological and innovative support in the transformation to regenerative and sustainable food systems.
OPEN-SOURCE AGRICULTURE: Shared Access to Grow Food Secure Communities Strengthening and Amplifying the Voices and Leadership of Women in Food Systems
Science for Food System Policy: an emerging agenda
GOOD FOOD FOR ALL - INDONESIA Building Resilient Communities through Localization of Food National Dialogue on Women, Work and Food Systems Food Education to inspire holistic values and support a caring economy : The Good Food Guide Pledge
Pathways for the future of sustainable food systems in the Mediterranean - Part 2
Sustainable Food Systems driven by Agroecology and Organic Production Systems Independent Dialogues for the Food Systems Summit

Industry-science collaboration as a driver for food system transformation: the case of SeaBOS

Nutrient Security Solutions: Real people create change with dignity in 2030

Using Behavior Insights to tackle Food Waste in China and beyond

Nourishing Southeast Asia in a post-COVID 19 world: scaling nutrition and food security research for food systems transformation

Catalysing Women’s Agri-entrepreneurship and Food Trade in Africa

Sustainability: Just A Buzzword?

Plant-based strategies for human and planetary health

U.S. Farmers and Ranchers as a Solution to Building the Sustainable Food Systems of the Future

Plant-based innovation and the just transition to better diets

Eastbourne Food Insecurity Network

Food Systems Transformation - Food and Agri Sector in Brazil

Ag. Innovations and Interventions for Food Systems Transformation in Ghana

Transforming food systems with aquatic foods: Advancing equitable livelihoods for healthy people and plane

Seaweed Dialogues, India

Transforming Kiribati Food System in the Atoll Setting

Towards Safe Food, Nutritious Diets, and Resilient Food Systems

Ocean Solutions: Regenerative Farming

Integrated Sustainable Food Production Systems for a Resilient Pacific

Local and global food security shaped by Northern agriculture

EAFF Dialogue on United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021

Building Resilient and Sustainable Food Systems in Africa: Mobilizing African Voices and Building Momentum for the UN Food Systems Summit

African youth as drivers for decent job creation in sustainable food systems

Mainstreaming Regenerative Agriculture

Using Data for Food Systems
Transformation
EAFF Dialogue on United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021
University-Policy Dialogue for Strengthening agri-food systems in Africa [Selected Heads of State]
CGIAR INDEPENDENT FOOD SYSTEM DIALOGUE UNDERSTANDING FOOD SYSTEMS IN THE CONTEXT OF VIETNAM Accelerating food systems resilience in protracted crises: emerging lessons for a new aid architecture
EAFF Youth Dialogue on United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021
The role of nutrition science in transforming to healthy and sustainable food systems
Sri Lanka’s Transition to Sustainable Agriculture and the Role of Sustainable Finance
Transforming food systems in emerging economies
Learnings from country-level pathways to the global food policy debate
Malabo Montpellier Forum: Policy innovations for food systems transformation in Africa
Nutrition: Bridging the gap between farm to fork for improved health and resilience in a changing environment
Transforming Food Systems through Agroecology: Learning from Evidence Nourishing people and planet with aquatic foods
Bridging scientific and indigenous peoples’ knowledge for sustainable and inclusive food systems
Bridging The Digital Divide
The present challenges, and the mechanisms needed to ensure fairness and sustainability in food production systems and fair access to distribution chains and markets.
LEBANESE YOUTH FOOD SYSTEMS DIALOGUE: Water for Food Systems UNFSS Science Days Side Event | Domestication for sustainable seaweed aquaculture: a major research challenge for the future of blue food systems SOLAW21: Sustainable, scalable and dynamic solutions in land and water management towards food system transformation
Microbiome Supporting Regenerative Agriculture
Leave No-one Behind: The Transition to Sustainable Agriculture
Monitoring and Evaluation for Food Systems Transformation  
Sustainable Israeli Food Industry  
The Critical Role of Research and Development in Achieving Resilient and Sustainable Food Systems  
Territorial governance for sustainable food systems  
Building Healthy, Nutritious and Affordable Food Systems for Rwanda through Innovations  
Sustainable diets: national biodiversity, imported deforestation and responsible seafood  
Building resilient and sustainable food systems: How can emerging lessons from communities affected by Covid-19 shape the way forward?  
The role of Traditional Rulers in the Transformation of the Broken Food Systems  
#GoodFood4All: Food Systems to address Urban Hunger  
Agroecology for Sustainable Food Systems  
I sistemi alimentari nelle aree interne: politiche nazionali e coalizioni locali  
Empowering Youth Food System Leaders  
How Can We Feed All Children Better?  
KENYA AGROECOLOGY ANCHOR HUB SACLING UP AGROECOLOGY FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS  
Transforming Kosovo’s food system: Opportunities to boost sustainable food production and consumption to build back better from COVID-19  
Food Waste in the DACH region and beyond - connecting academic’s and practitioner’s views  
National dietary guidelines as a lever for attaining a healthy and sustainable food system in Australia  
Nourishing South Asia in a post COVID-19 world: reinvigorating rural communities through climate resilient agriculture and food systems transformation  
Market Cities: Bridging Partners for More Resilient Public Market Systems  
Reducing Food Loss and Waste in China: Towards sustainable food systems transformation  
Sistemas Alimentarios que contribuyan a garantizar el Derecho Humano a la Alimentación y la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional post-covid
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Document Code</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations from Mission-Led Food Businesses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disrupting dominant food systems: Lessons from 5 initiatives</td>
<td>554_July_15_21_Lopez DE</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathways of creating sustainable food systems and building resilience to shocks and hazards among small scale farmers.</td>
<td>555_July_15_21_Zombe K</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/33">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/33</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Healthy Diets in Southeast Asia – understanding the contexts and plan of action for nutrition-sensitive food systems</td>
<td>556_July_15_21_Von Goh_GenTan</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/18">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/18</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The role of evaluation in moving towards zero hunger and sustainable food systems: challenges and solutions</td>
<td>557_July_15_21_EvalForward_FSRD</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryland Food Systems In Telangana</td>
<td>558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/31">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/31</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploring the impact of different role identities on empathy in the food system and on attitudes towards food systems transformation</td>
<td>559_July_19_21_Choucair_Multi</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/77">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/77</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights of Small Farmers in Light of Corporate Take Over: The Deregulation of TNCs are Negatively Affecting the Rights of Small Farmers; How can both amicably coexist?</td>
<td>560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/32">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/32</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unleashing innovation towards sustainable consumption patterns and reduction of post harvest food waste.</td>
<td>562_July_19_21_Zombe K</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/35">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/35</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transforming our food and land use systems – global trends and Australia’s opportunity</td>
<td>563_July_20_21_Climat...</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/33">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/33</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Role of the Thai Private Sector in the Development of Sustainable Food System</td>
<td>566_July_21_21_Dej-Udom N</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Donation, an opportunity to address food waste (Donación de alimentos, una oportunidad contra el desperdicio)</td>
<td>567_July_21_21_FLWRN_FBN_Spanish</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue">https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Food Systems at Risk: Scaling-up Resilient Agri-food Production</td>
<td>570_July_22_21_UNDRR_Multi</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/31">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/31</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role of Agricultural Biotechnology in Food Systems Transformation</td>
<td>571_July_23_21_Orozco P</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/35">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/35</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumbres Independientes de Sistemas Alimentarios</td>
<td>572_July_23_21_MAB_Spanish</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue">https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cómo garantizar alimentos sanos y nutritivos para todos y todas

The Critical Role of Agricultural Extension in Advancing the 2030 Agenda: Lessons from the Field and Empirical Evidence

Status of Youth Engagement in Food Systems in Taita Taveta

Defesa de sistemas agroalimentares: raízes, territórios e caminhos na Amazônia, Cerrado e Nordeste do Brasil

ENSURING FOOD SECURITY THROUGH APICULTURE

Transforming Food Systems; Youth Innovation for Human and Planetary Health.

Leveraging the Potential of Youth to Transform Global Food Systems

CLIMATE CHANGE, GENDER INEQUALITIES AND FOOD SECURITY

Challenges and risk prevention of food security

Bangladesh Independent Food Systems Dialogue

Diálogo Regional Independiente de la Plataforma de Acción Climática en Agricultura de Latinoamérica y el Caribe

Fighting Hunger through Digitalisation of Nigerian Agriculture: Challenges and Opportunities

European Capitals of Culture 2022 - Edible School Gardens

What Role Will Gene Edited Foods Play in Addressing Nutritional Insecurity?

Innovative inclusion of the youth, women and persons living with disabilities in sustainable food systems for development

Indonesia Food Systems: Stories from the Field

The Y Factor: bringing rural youth in the conversation about inclusive and sustainable agri-food systems

Accelerating food systems transformation in Africa through agri-food MSMEs

Facilitating the behaviours and attitudes of future food systems leaders

Food system transformation- PSBB

Consumo Sostenibles con Soluciones basadas en la Naturaleza para garantizar alimentos sanos y nutritivos para todos con enfoque a los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible

Inclusive Global Agri-food Supply Chains: Going ‘Behind the Brands’ from commitments to uptake
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM IN ASIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39</a> 841/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The negative Impacts of Unilateral Coercive Measures on the Food Security</td>
<td>598_Sep_05_21_Mohapatra_Divine</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/41">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/41</a> 528/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present and Future of the Food Supply Chain: from Fork to Farm to Regeneration</td>
<td>599_Sep_06_21_Nassr_Selimian</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/37">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/37</a> 811/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;What can Smart Villages do for the food industry, bio-economy, and to promote rural tourism?&quot;</td>
<td>600_Sep_06_21_RSF_Quantis Italy</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/42">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/42</a> 686/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUSTAINABLE FOOD VALUE CHAIN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: STRIVE AGAINST POVERTY(SDG 1)</td>
<td>601_Sep_07_21_EFF_RUMRA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space applications for food systems</td>
<td>602_Sep_09_21_Mohaptra_Divine</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/40">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/40</a> 158/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The role and resilience of international trade in grains and other agribulk plant products within the global food systems</td>
<td>603_Sep_09_21_UN_OuterSpaceAffairs</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/82">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/82</a> 03/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Resilient Local Food Systems by 2030</td>
<td>604_Sep_09_21_Petit A</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/37">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/37</a> 759/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope of Research and Technological Intervention for a Sustainable Food System in Bangladesh</td>
<td>605_Sep_09_21_IIRR_PSND_Multi</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39</a> 540/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHAT EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICANS CONSUMERS NEED FOR FUTURE FOOD SYSTEMS</td>
<td>606_Sep_09_21_BAU</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/43">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/43</a> 324/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BETTER NUTRITION, BETTER NATION!</td>
<td>607_Sep_10_21_Fumbuka_Wesonga</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39</a> 405/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAN and SUN CSN UN Food System Summit Independent Dialogue - Gender equality, a key driver to enhancing food systems and good nutrition</td>
<td>608_Sep_11_21_LADA_OAY</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/45">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/45</a> 391/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovative Partnerships and Value Co-creation</td>
<td>609_Sep_14_21_ICAN_SUN-CSN</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30</a> 133/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUILDING RESILIENCE TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS</td>
<td>611_Sep_16_21_IDLO</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/42">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/42</a> 507/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOOD FOOD: GOOD MOOD EAT HEALTHY AND STAY HEALTHY (VIRTUAL HEALTHY MEAL)</td>
<td>612_Sep_18_21_Chun_Sasona</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/32">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/32</a> 164/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable cold chain and the Rome Declaration: delivering efficient ozone and climate-friendly cold chains to ensure nutritious and healthy food for all Grassroots Women And Youth’s Inclusion During Covid-19 and Beyond on Building Food Resilience and How to Avoid Food Wastage in Nigeria</td>
<td>613_Sep_19_21_Mohapatra_Divine</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/44">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/44</a> 942/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small is Big -- Small-scale Food Producer Development in Food System</td>
<td>614_Sep_20_21_UNEP Ozone_Multi</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/42">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/42</a> 208/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed System (seed development, management, and distribution) for a sustainable food system Location: Baton Rouge, LA, United States Ultra-Processed Foods and the 'corruption' of the UN Food Systems Summit</td>
<td>615_Sep_22_21_Titilayo_Ugwu_Multi</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/43">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/43</a> 912/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed System (seed development, management, and distribution) for a sustainable food system Location: Baton Rouge, LA, United States Ultra-Processed Foods and the 'corruption' of the UN Food Systems Summit</td>
<td>616_Sep_25_21_Pang J</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/44">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/44</a> 765/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed System (seed development, management, and distribution) for a sustainable food system Location: Baton Rouge, LA, United States Ultra-Processed Foods and the 'corruption' of the UN Food Systems Summit</td>
<td>617_Sep_27_21_Chapagain_Multi</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/46">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/46</a> 594/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultra-Processed Foods and the 'corruption' of the UN Food Systems Summit</td>
<td>618_Sep_28_21_Cliff C</td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/44">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/44</a> 285/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Organizer/Institution</td>
<td>Link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia and Singapore Food Systems: General Overview</td>
<td>619_Oct_01_21_Unilever Food</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/44">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/44</a> 811/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables from Near and Far: Cultural Produce for All</td>
<td>621_Oct_10_21_Lukach M</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/42">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/42</a> 322/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortening the food supply chain: Benefits and drawbacks for urban and rural areas</td>
<td>625_Oct_15_21_GenClimateEurope</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28</a> 650/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breastfeeding: where healthy and sustainable food systems begin</td>
<td>626_Sep_09_21_ANU_BPNI_Multi</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39</a> 156/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Smart Skills for Adolescents and Youth on Nutrition” Nutrition Academy: Smart Skills for Adolescents and Youth in Bangladesh</td>
<td>628_Jun_23_21_BIID_GAIN</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/46">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/46</a> 755/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive forest-positive agriculture through integrated landscape approaches: the role of government</td>
<td>629_Sep_08_21_FAO_MAFF</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/44">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/44</a> 910/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resetting the food system from fork to farm: A dialogue with the Swiss food innovation ecosystem</td>
<td>630_Oct_19_21_SFNV_Nestle</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/46">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/46</a> 460/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De-risking agriculture supply chains – Including forests in due diligence processes</td>
<td>631_Sep_21_FAO_MAFF</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/44">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/44</a> 396/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia and Singapore Food Systems: Improve Accessibility of Positive Nutrition in Malaysia</td>
<td>632_Nov_05_21_Unilever Food</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/43">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/43</a> 910/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to make nutritious diets more affordable, accessible and adequate?</td>
<td>633_Oct_01_21_Nestle_Tufts Uni</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/43">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/43</a> 676/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>