

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 1 December 2020 15:00 GMT +03:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Global Food Systems Summit Dialogue
CONVENED BY	Dr. Agnes Kalibata, Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for the Food Systems Summit 2021 and the Co-Leads of the One Planet network's Sustainable Food Systems Programme.*
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1234/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Global
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	No borders

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

1. PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

95

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

8

19-30

52

31-50

27

51-65

2

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

51 Male

44 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

10 Agriculture/crops

1 Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

1 Agro-forestry

18 Environment and ecology

1 Trade and commerce

5 Education

Communication

Food processing

3 Food retail, markets

5 Food industry

1 Financial Services

1 Health care

Nutrition

7 National or local government

Utilities

1 Industrial

37 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

2 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

3 Large national business

3 Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

5 Local Non-Governmental Organization

28 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

11 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

1 Local authority

13 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

6 United Nations

5 International financial institution

8 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

1 Consumer group

9 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

HOW DID YOU ORGANIZE THE DIALOGUE SO THAT THE PRINCIPLES WERE INCORPORATED, REINFORCED AND ENHANCED?

The organizing team paid careful attention to inclusivity by striving to invite individuals from diverse stakeholder groups, sectors, gender, and countries. This entailed going through various iterations of the invitation list, each convening institutions drawing on their respective networks. Facilitators were selected with care, to ensure they create a space for dialogue that is conducive to respect and trust. The discussion topics were designed to complement the exchanges and work carried out under the Sustainable Food Systems Programme, and captured multiple aspects and perspectives of food systems so as to embrace their complexity. Discussion topics also aimed to focus attention on some of the most complex, or contentious issues.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The Dialogue reflected the principles of complexity, respect and trust as planned for the design. Discussions in the groups were open and enriching for participants. The principle of inclusivity was not as strong as had been aimed for in the design phase, due to the fact not all those invited registered, and of those who registered, not all attended. The majority of participants were from North America and Europe and there were few youth. Despite this limitation, participants appreciated interacting with individuals and institutions they had never met or heard of before. All participants embraced the principle of "acting with urgency", recognizing the importance of accelerating the pace of change in their recommendations and demonstrating commitment to act. All were committed to contribute to the Food Systems Summit preparation and follow-up, recognizing it is an important milestone to catalyse further action on food systems.

DO YOU HAVE ADVICE FOR OTHER DIALOGUE CONVENORS ABOUT APPRECIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT?

It is important to pay utmost attention to the composition – namely diversity of the invitation list – and to plan for the fact that not all invited will attend. Furthermore, in the case of international online events, the "no-response"/"no-show" is likely to be higher amongst individuals who live in low income countries where access to and the reliability of internet may be more challenging. It can therefore be useful to invite more individuals from these regions to ensure they are well represented during the event itself. It is also very important to select and brief the facilitators carefully to ensure they are not pushing their own agenda but creating a space for all to express themselves and listen to each other. Finally, formulating the discussion topics so that they point to critical issues will help avoid rather superficial conclusions that stop at common areas of consensus.

3. METHOD

The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?

Yes

No

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

This Dialogue was the first Global Food Systems Summit Dialogue. It was organized alongside the Sustainable Food Systems Programme Conference.

The UN One Planet Network's Sustainable Food Systems Programme (SFSP) is a multi-stakeholder partnership focused on catalyzing more sustainable food consumption and production patterns. SFSP Partners collaborate on joint initiatives, which range from normative, advocacy and policy support activities, to research and development projects as well as on-the-ground implementation activities that address our food systems challenges. The Programme promotes a holistic approach, taking into account the interconnections and trade-offs between all elements and actors in food systems.

This context provided a good opportunity to conduct an overview of some of the major challenges faced for making food systems sustainable and equitable.

Participants exchanged views about 9 discussion topics which explored the roles key stakeholders can play in making food systems sustainable: from those involved in producing, supplying foods and consuming foods – namely food producers, small and medium enterprises and consumers – to the public and private institutions which can create an environment conducive to sustainable production and consumption.

The 9 discussion topics were:

1. Farmers and food producers lead the way to sustainable and equitable food systems by participating in the formulation of policies that impact them; they are supported and celebrated.
2. Small and medium enterprises thrive as drivers of sustainable local food systems - innovating, creating employment, partnering and providing healthy foods to local consumers.
3. Agrobiodiversity: Agriculture and land use strategies protect and promote agro-biodiversity and stimulate local food production, providing sustainable livelihoods and healthy diets for all.
4. Consumers worldwide have shifted to more conscious and sustainable consumption patterns, within planetary boundaries, in line with nutritional recommendations.
5. Science and Policy: Policies, actions and investments in sustainable food systems are informed by science that promotes a systems approach, appreciates impacts beyond individual sectors, and builds on traditional knowledge.
6. Governance/ Multi-stakeholder collaboration - Innovative governance and incentives at all levels foster cross-sectoral collaboration across policy areas (e.g. biodiversity, climate change, health, trade, etc).
7. Investments: Responsible and accessible investments in sustainable and equitable food systems by financial institutions and private investors are the norm.
8. Public Procurement: Governments at all levels make maximum use of their leverage power to bring about sustainable food systems transformation through procurement.
9. Policy coherence: Interlinkages and trade-offs between policy areas (e.g. agriculture, environment, health, nutrition, etc.) are actively managed through holistic and coherent food systems policies that catalyze joint action.

ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- ✓ Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
- ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

- ✓ Finance
- Innovation
- Human rights
- Women & Youth Empowerment
- ✓ Policy
- ✓ Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

The discussions were animated and rich. Participants appreciated the fact they were interacting with individuals and institutions they did not know. Some appreciated the possibility to address difficult questions and “elephants in the room”.

Connections in the groups generated enthusiasm and strengthened the urgency to act. Significant energy emerged as groups shared highlights of their exchanges in plenary. One group even called to bring the power of love in decision-making, reminding all that food is also “feeling, culture and emotion”.

The following themes emerged across the groups, demonstrating the inter-relations between topics:

Strengthening the agency of small and medium food producers and suppliers

Many emphasized the importance of strengthening the agency of those who are at the forefront of providing food. The support needed includes access to: training and higher level education; finance and insurance; markets, retailers and marketing strategies; technology and digital tools; capacities for reducing Food Loss and Waste (FLW) and sustainable intensification; and capacity to use evidence-based approaches. Investments in the post-COVID recovery provide an opportunity to support smallholders and SMEs, contributing to a “just transition”.

Empowering consumers to be drivers of change

Consumers need to be empowered with better information such as through food labels and eco-labels. We can build on successful campaigns (e.g. FLW reduction) and develop new tools for behaviour change.

Addressing economic and social inequities

Participants urged to address economic and social inequalities that poor producers and consumers face, stating that unless we do so “our solutions will only be band-aids”. Some asked “how can we structure the economic system into a more circular and less extractive system?”

Investing in the “just transition”

Several groups emphasized the importance of aligning public and private investments. Tools to measure externalities (positive and negative) should inform investments, and new financial tools adapted to smallholders, “agropreneurs”, and SMEs should be developed – e.g. making smaller amounts of capital accessible locally. Investors and donors working in different sectors should come together. Repurposing subsidies and tackling agricultural reform was also highlighted.

Public procurement can incentivize sustainable production and consumption, e.g. through sustainable school meals, which can address all SDGs. Participant discussed why public procurement is not used more and called for harmonizing definitions of sustainable public procurement and providing more guidance, including on reducing FLW. The leveraging power of sub-national governments in local economies was emphasized.

Local action supported by national leadership

Several groups recognized the struggle to reconcile global challenges and goals with the local reality. Subnational governments are key, in particular for revitalizing rural economies by investing in local employment, including in agriculture. Linkages between producers, retailers, consumers, researchers and cross-sectoral collaboration can be most effectively fostered at local level. Strong national leadership and coherent national policies also play a crucial role.

Action guided by science and evidence

All groups agreed science, data and evidence are key to guide and monitor action. Participants called for science to: be done and communicated in ways that are more usable for policy makers; bridge fields and address trade-offs and lock-ins; to democratize knowledge. The value of lived experience and traditional knowledge was also acknowledged. Some advocated for describing change in a way that connects to people’s emotions and incorporate emotion with data for decision-making.

Dialogue and bringing people together as fundamental

The importance of bringing stakeholders around the same table was part of all groups’ recommendations, e.g. through value chain roundtables (c.f. in Canada) and food councils. The term “trickle-down dialogues” was coined to get this conversation going from global to local level. Working with youth and bringing in under-represented groups is key. Some called for ensuring there is a direct line to concrete action and accountability.

SDGs as the compass for measuring success, with a focus on the local level

Many groups referred to the SDGs for assessing success. They emphasized the importance of focusing on the local level, both in terms of data collection and assessments of success, and of refining indicators (e.g. to include investment-related components).

Participants saw the Food Systems Summit as a unique opportunity to catalyze collective action, innovation and leadership in all the areas described above.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/9

Farmers and food producers lead the way to sustainable and equitable food systems by participating in the formulation of policies that impact them; they are supported and celebrated.

The group identified the following action areas as essential to achieve impact:

- Incentives: in order to create transformative change, farmers need to have the ability to get out of that which is locking them in (policy arrangements, financing, standards, market pressures). New incentives need to be created to reward farmers for producing health and sustainable food.
- Support Smallholders: smallholder farmers and family farmers, in developing countries especially, must be supported in the areas of insurance policy and certification of their farm products.
- Just transitions and farmer agency: In any transition there will be winners and losers. Just transition policies need to be put in place so that farmers are not unduly harmed. As farmers will bear the costs, farmers need to be given much more voice and agency in the transition process. Creative strategies must be developed to align agriculture with investors' and food companies' net zero commitments.
- Market access: Farmers should be supported in connecting to markets, through digitization and other strategies.
- Youth: incentives should be developed to encourage youth to farm.
- Improve livestock: We need to focus on how to make companies involved in this sector move forward significantly in terms of climate impact, antibiotic use, etc.
- Pre-competitive co-operation: between companies to figure out how to lessen their impact and to find models to implement with farmers.
- More dialogue between industry and farmers is key to move sustainability goals forward and meet targets. The group raised the questions: how can industry help to deal with farmer lock ins and incentives? How can industry help to educate consumers and create links between farmers and consumers?

Divergence:

- Livestock: Debates about meat eating become a "turf war" in food system conversations. Perhaps it is more generative to focus on how these systems should be improved.

The group felt we could tell whether the actions listed above would be successful in the following ways:

- By working directly with farmers on indicators around climate change, biodiversity;
- If farmers continue to farm (rather than leaving the sector).
- If governments come together at the Food Systems Summit to make sure farmers are incentivized through the correct policies and commitments.
- If farmers are rewarded for enhancing ecosystem services (and other goals).
- If farmers have agency to get out of lock-downs they are facing.

The participants in the group were ready to contribute to this progress in the following ways:

- By developing a tool to evaluate how individual companies are contributing to food system transformation and create accountability for companies that are lagging behind.
- By having more difficult conversations, especially with regard to "elephants in the room."

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/9

Small and medium enterprises thrive as drivers of sustainable local food systems - innovating, creating employment, partnering, and providing healthy and nutritious foods to local consumers

Recommended priority actions:

- Bring companies into the nutrition space - Healthy food should not come at a premium. Pricing needs to reflect externalities. Companies can play include nutritional values of foods, from soil to plate. More local food chains and improved circularity are needed.
- Address economic and social inequalities - Need more attention to power and agency in the FS Summit agenda. Without addressing economic and social inequalities that poor producers and consumers face, solutions will only be band-aids. More attention to legal and policy frameworks on investment, trade and market power from the national to the global level (e.g. WTO) is needed.
- Leverage the COVID crisis to enable SMEs to build back better – COVID will lead to more deaths from economic decline than the virus. The World Bank looks at the barriers SMEs face, e.g. finance, transport, policy. SMEs need better support to feed their products into the supply chain and be at the core of building back better.
- Provide tools to support behaviour change (BC) - “You can’t change what you can’t measure”. Technology can support BC. Common responses for why food companies aren’t accelerating sustainability practices is that consumers are not ready. Evocco wants to use data about consumers to compile market reports for food industry players.
- Make data driven approaches affordable for SMEs - SMEs do not have budgets for data and often lack an evidence-based approach. They need an innovation budget.
- Financial tools - Governments and large companies need to think about blended financial tools and subsidies. Money needs to be on the table for SMEs to make necessary changes.

We will know if we are successful:

- By identifying healthy food indicators – e.g. ‘A food that is good for us and good for the planet’ – how can we engage people in the ‘power of love’. We want leading, positive reinforcement.
- Through focus on evidence and measurement - The Ceres2030 project, shows the importance of reviewing the evidence and quantifying how much and where spending is needed. The FS Summit should champion the call for better assessments of food systems problems and quantify the costs of solving them. Difficulty comes when moving from concrete to less tangible measurements. New technologies need to be leveraged to support evidence building.

Areas of divergence:

- Local v Global difference needs to be addressed. Evidence and analysis are required to address trade-offs and enable change. Decision-making needs to move from the global to local level. The current system blocks local action. Use the ‘power of love’ – change needs to be described in a way that connects to people’s emotions. Incorporate emotion with data for decision making. Some ideas about what is least environmentally impactful are not correct.

Participants’ contributions:

- Share templates, tools and prototypes for strategies
- Come up with a unified tagline for sustainable and healthy food systems. It is difficult to align people behind a system, rather than an output
- Increase marketing budgets for SMEs to provide healthy, sustainable foods to consumers
- Continue to develop measurement and evidence
- Build tools for consumer behaviour change
- Work with governments to get the policy right
- Carry out more R&D on health, healthy foods and BC, to move sustainable food systems up governments’ priorities list

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/9

Agriculture and land use strategies drive the promotion of agro-biodiversity and stimulate local food production, in a way that provides sustainable livelihoods and healthy diets for all.

We need “game changing action” to implement a global movement for more biodiverse crops from production to consumption. Agrobiodiversity could be a game changer to scale up nature-positive production and support people with healthy, nutritious food.

Recommendations:

- The consumer needs better information, e.g. through labels which provide information about the environmental impact of food (water footprint, carbon footprint, biodiversity food print). Consumer demand is an important driver for change. The group discussed who provides information to consumers and agreed science should help improve consumer information.
- Producers need to learn about “forgotten” seeds. Farmers need access to more trainings, better seeds (e.g. through seedbanks, seed quality, seed systems), and improved crop storage. Family farmers and small-holders need support in: farmer organization, improved market access and links with retailers; access to digital tools; access to higher education levels; capacities in processing and packaging to reduce post-harvest losses. Their ability to speak at policy level should be strengthened. Farmers also need support to do more with less (sustainable intensification). Policies need to address challenges associated with water usage in agriculture.
- Science: Knowledge and information is key, for producers and consumers, hence science has a critical role. More research on agrobiodiversity is required, together with better cooperation between science and multi-stakeholder innovation. Sound monitoring is needed to make actions successful, to trace crops from gene banks back to the ground, and to monitor diversity from production to consumption. Science needs to be transformed into applications, linked to farmers, e.g. : living labs, connecting researchers with various stakeholders (consumer organizations, farmer organizations, etc.), to co-create solutions and encourage local innovation.
- Policy: Subsidies need to be repurposed to support smallholders and family farmers in a transformation towards more (agro)biodiversity, and to increase the use of underutilized crops. Agrobiodiversity is being integrated in the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (ref: SDG 2.5 and Aichi target 13).
- Private sector: Resilient landscape approaches need to be strengthened, including with cooperation of private sector, e.g. by supporting the production of more biodiverse crops. Business models that benefit agro-biodiversity are needed. Example: Costa Rica’s Sustainable Gastronomy initiative, which is a huge opportunity for the tourism sector. There is space to test and pilot new innovations through collaborative business models.

Key overarching topics for the Food System Summit:

- Better connections between science, policies and innovation
- Strengthening connections between farmers, consumers and all stakeholders to co-create solutions
- Bringing together different policy areas (climate change, Biodiversity, desertification). The agricultural sector could be at the center of this convergence through the food systems lens.
- Access to finance
- Knowledge sharing (esp. with farmers)
- How to structure the economic system into a more circular and less extractive system, and the need to shift incentives.
- The linkages between culture, tourism and biodiversity

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/9

Consumers worldwide have shifted to more conscious and sustainable consumption patterns, within planetary boundaries, in line with nutritional recommendations.

Recommended Actions:

- The continuation and spread of Food Loss and Waste (FLW) consumer campaigns in different countries, drawing on expertise such as the World Resource Institute's and examples in countries (UK & South Africa) where there are great success stories. A key component of this success also involves dialogues like these.
- Actions taken up by national leadership – these will have the greatest impact on consumer diet shifts, e.g. China's recent carbon neutral pledge, which will need to consider healthier consumption alongside environmental strategies.
- Redesigning inclusive solutions that change diets, beyond awareness building campaigns. Consumers don't change the way they eat because a panel of experts say so. Food is feeling, culture and emotion. In the next three years we need to look past ideology, reconcile definitions and design inclusive solutions.
- The group saw an opportunity in the fact that social movements are "trending". Despite the effortless look and feel of citizens taking the streets, there is a lot of work and effort that goes into these, and we can potentially use this as a way to make change. Requires a closer look at highlighting the nexus of climate, food and people.

Controversies and Divergences:

- Debate on animal products in diets. We need a shared understanding around what a planetary bounded healthy diet is, and how we can achieve it with the minimal level of global trade offs.
- Need to move beyond dialogues and ensure there is concrete action. We can make small steps in the right direction and hold each other accountable.

Measuring success:

- Using standard templates for reporting and measuring success, such as in the case of FLW. Countries can measure baseline numbers around FLW and compare afterwards.
- For carbon pledges, there needs to be similar research, monitoring and evaluation to ensure that progress is taking place, using scientific methods. The key will be to look beyond national figures and dive deeper into the socio-economic, local and regional nuances that collectively make a systemic shift. This could also entail national food policies, that transcend an agricultural ministry, but involve budget and strategy across ministries.
- Ensuring an inclusive process for the redesign of the food system. This is happening now, with the Summit process underway, and the dialogues as a piece of that. However, for true success, we need to make sure new and diverse actors are participating, specifically from civil society and those who are struggling from the compounded challenge of a health pandemic, economic crisis and food insecurity. This includes SMEs, local retailers, and restaurants, as well as manufacturers.
- Financial and behavioural nudges are important. Like all actions they must be applied differently in different contexts. The food environment is critical to people making the right demands.

Participants' contributions:

- Advance the work of collective action groups that include retailers, manufacturers, and CEOs, and create standard messaging.
- Enhance and spread the word on science-based game changers. Support research that will build the evidence around consumer influence in shifting food systems.
- Continue to work with countries on ways to implement FLW Campaigns in a tailored, fit for purpose, approach.
- Tackle reforms around agricultural subsidies that negatively impact consumers on nutrition.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/9

Policies, actions, and investments in sustainable food systems are informed by science that promotes a systems approach, appreciates impacts beyond individual sectors, and builds on traditional knowledge –

The group identified 3 areas requiring attention:

1. The science / policy interface:

- Focus on ensuring science is usable in policy making.
- Address gaps in existing regulations and the lack of scientists involved in policy making
- Bring scientists from different fields together for coherent policies. More generalists are needed to bridge sectors.
- Science should find adequate processes to address trade-offs and facilitate dialogue between different sectors.
- Inclusivity: Key actors are often missing in discussions (e.g. technical hurdles excluding people). Science on the ground provides the opportunity to connect with stakeholders.
- Addressing asymmetries to ensure everybody has a voice in policy processes.

2. Issues around data:

- Data availability: find efficient and inclusive ways to gather missing data (e.g data gap on “traditional markets” in the global south).
- Equity issues: we need to think about who is generating data, who holds it and who can access it (i.e paywalls). Revise who is heard when collecting data and addressing existing power relations.
- Platforms to make alternative knowledge / lived experiences visible need to be created
- Make lived experiences and traditional knowledge count as valid knowledge in science.
- A platform should be created for different kinds of knowledge to come together and find a common ground.

3. Research and dissemination of knowledge:

- Think about different ways to do science, e.g. with new tools and ways of sharing knowledge.
- Overcome the established notion of who is relevant in science, whom do we listen to, and bring in more young people and underrepresented voices.
- Access to knowledge should be democratized.
- Ask the question of relevance when doing research: whom are we working with, whom is it relevant for?
- Dealing with the difficulties of this era of disinformation: focus not only on people who “believe in science” but bring everybody in.
- Use interdisciplinary approaches to embrace the complexity of food systems and interrelated issues.
- Multidisciplinary/ transboundary research: need for a better toolbox for communication when engaging with diverse actors.
- Optimizing at local level: find innovation that is suitable for local contexts.
- Improve the contextualization of scientific findings.
- Communication work is needed, especially showcasing local knowledge
- Dissemination of results and funding: when asking for funding for research, communication and outreach after the study should be an integral part of the project.
- Finding ways to break lock-ins: for example, we can put our existing narratives aside and find new narratives that are co-created in a dialogue.

The group recommended the following for using science in the Food Systems Summit Dialogues:

- Bring in new science and ways of knowing, not only already established knowledge.
- Bring new people and underrepresented voices from the science community into the Food Systems Summit Dialogues (e.g young people, indigenous peoples, farmers)
- Connect data from different disciplines and sectors and make it available to foster dialogue among sectors
- Value different kinds of data and host “wisdom exchanges” to democratize knowledge production.
- Enable the art form of translating science and data into policy. What are new systems approaches and platforms that we can use to do this?

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 6/9

Innovative governance and incentives at all levels foster cross-sectoral collaboration across policy areas (e.g. biodiversity, climate change, health, trade, etc.).

The group identified the following action areas as priorities to foster cross-sectoral collaboration:

- Working on sustainable school meals: Every child goes to school in most of the world – school meals can be linked to smallholders, culture, organic agriculture, healthy environment. At the UNFSS, this can break silos. It is also politically easy because you can address all the SDGs through school meals. They can create links from local to national scales. Who to involve? Governments, farmers, food suppliers, procurers, etc. National and local levels should work together. What's the push to make this on a large scale? It's a triple win: through school meals you can achieve healthy food, healthy people, and healthy environment while addressing social aspects (small-holders livelihoods). It also helps build the resilience of cities and regions.
- What stopped people to date and what can help? Sometimes the procurement legislation is not supportive, or farmers are in remote areas, are not well connected or are difficult to reach; it is also about political decision making, and the fact that this is not seen as a low hanging fruit.
- Set up food or value chain roundtables/councils where several parts of the food chain are represented and learn to know each other: Value chain roundtables have existed in Canada for almost 2 decades and proved very useful to respond to the COVID-19 food system crisis. These existing systems allowed a rapid response. Councils look at key value chains, and how we integrate the perspectives of actors to build resilience and plan for the long term.
- Combining innovation with classical approaches: We can use the many innovations in the corporate sector, technology, and social organization and make sure they are coherent with the UNFSS objectives. Yet, more classical approaches such as social protection programmes for example have been gaining success in the past months because they target and help to the most fragile people. Also, value chain actors have to sit together to solve these issues.
- Having a coherent food policy and national round tables that connect and inclusive value chains discussions.
- Setting up departmental agencies to allow cross-sectoral collaboration: example of Canada.
- Programmes that address the triple burden of malnutrition (overnutrition, undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies).
- Foster open innovation: facilitate sharing information which then allows innovation to come from broader set of actors, and support collaboration.
- Multi-sectoral food policies: food policies need to link agriculture, health, trade and environment across multiple parts of government. This is not easy and requires hard work and a matrix approach in organization.
- Country-appropriate approaches: the Goal for the summit is that countries explore all and actually set up these approaches as appropriate to their country.
- "Embracing opposites" in how we work across silos

The group determined that an indicator of success in fostering cross-sectoral collaboration will be the permanency and institutionalization of these processes. It proposed as a target that through the UNFSS, X number of countries should learn about these value chains roundtables and food policies.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 7/9

Responsible investments in sustainable and equitable food systems by financial institutions and private investors is the norm

Recommended priority actions:

- Use tool and instruments to measure externalities (positive and negative).
- Better align private and public investments and look at linkages with social issues; tap into the potential of different types of economies and paradigms (e.g. circular economy).
- Facilitate local access of smaller amounts of capital.
- Support entrepreneurs, as change-makers, which can be considered “agropreneurs”.
- Create joint actions between public and private sectors; identify the lock-ins and break them.
- Adopt a systems approach. A cross-sectoral and cross-ministerial approach, at donor level, including issues on poverty, smallholder, livelihoods and climate change, would be a win-win.
- Look at long-term benefits - “longer-term patient capital”. For example, investments in building evidence which will bring multiple benefits.
- Look at smaller investments and longer-term impacts. These may need different Key Performance Indicators and other enabling conditions.
- Have better knowledge of enabling conditions, including the political dimension.
- On nutrition, there is a need for guidance to create enabling conditions and capture best practices. “How to build more trust amongst stakeholders”?
- “Trickle down dialogues:” get this conversation beyond global/national levels to engage local changemakers.

Measuring success:

- Through SDG indicators. Refine them and include investment-related components.
- If we are observing investments in transition (e.g. shifts from conventional to organic). A collective transition would indicate a systemic transformation.
- There are already matrixes (e.g. the SDGs and other agreements), especially for investments purposes. However, some countries might not report on them.
- Enabling conditions need to be better understood, and related matrices should be developed, e.g. to understand that investment-related outcomes take time.

Divergence and contention:

- Which investments and perverse subsidies should be discontinued? Let’s get rid of the damaging ones in the next three years. Ex: Deforestation, subsidies, waters, soils, fertilisers, desertification, etc.
- Regarding trade-offs, there should be a process for just transition, to not leave farmers behind without any livelihoods. Investors/donors should invest in those schemes.
- Investments that hazard basic rights should not happen.

Major challenges include:

- Conflicting policies. Subsidies and investments might not reach the final-level target, such as farmers.
- The challenge of highly industrial food systems: diversification vs. mono-culture, for which the related value chains are highly efficient.
- Data and matrixes. Sustainability should be included in data, and it should be easily accessible. Otherwise, we can be trapped into selecting only tempting data.
- More sustainable consumption. Ex: Digital technology to inform producers and consumers.

Opportunities directly related to the Food Systems Summit (FSS):

- The findings from the FSS should be embedded in the goals of the major funding entities, with the support of countries.
- Allocation of funding (development and domestic funding) should be more directed to work on data.
- Leveraging platforms such as the “Food Policy Platform for Change” focused on agro-ecology.
- One participant raised the idea of bringing food in the Global Commons Alliance (e.g. “Global Food Common”)

ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- ✓ Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
- ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

- ✓ Finance
- ✓ Innovation
- Human rights
- Women & Youth Empowerment
- ✓ Policy
- ✓ Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Trade-offs
- Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 8/9

Governments at all levels make maximum use of their leverage power to bring about sustainable food systems transformation through procurement.

Issues, opportunities and action:

1. Procurement for school meals impacts on sustainable production & consumption, diets and children's health. Why is it not happening?
2. One third of food procured goes to waste. Economic and environmental rationale for saving on food loss and waste (FLW).
3. Public procurement can send strong market signals and raise the whole market baseline towards healthier, more sustainable food and reduced FLW.
4. Incentivize growers towards more healthy foods. They won't make the switch themselves as they lack resources. It is a long-term & high effort engagement.
5. The bottom-up approach with sub-national entities has grown (e.g. ICLEI) and can contribute to Nationally Determined Contributions. The stronger the local efforts, the more likely national governments will follow with strong commitment.
6. Procurement of eco-labelled products by government agencies can support a market for them. Increased resource efficiency will ensure that sustainably produced products are not more expensive.
7. Definitions of sustainable public procurement vary and can include health, waste, environment, human rights.
 - Create good procurement guidelines and improve technical competence in procurement teams.
 - Procurement managers need to be trained and incentivized to procure food sustainably/locally, and factor that in next to cost minimization.
8. Coherent policy, guiding structure and capacity building.
9. Just transitioning: subnational governments can revitalize rural economies by investing in local employment and creating agricultural jobs through local public procurement policies.

Potential divergence:

- Complexity of trade-offs: what is most important? Biodiversity, food security, healthy nutrition, forest protection or climate? Work across sectors, identify sweet-spots.
- Lock-ins & vested interests: Vested interested may not want to let go of the (unsustainable) status quo. Ensure that clear win-wins are used straight away, e.g. ensure procurement of locally grown school meals which support local economies – demonstrates the possibilities at local, municipal, sub-government levels.
- Current policies may incentivise deforestation. Certain products that e.g. drive deforestation, GHG emissions could be banned.

Measuring success:

- Assessing the policy itself, a key driver for the shift from a cost-based to a sustainability-focused approach with new KPIs.
- A compelling economic case for sustainable procurement, which can be built (and monitored) through:
 - internalizing external costs
 - measurable food waste reduction
 - assessing proxies for success
 - creation of a level playing field
 - jobs creation and savings
 - sustainability issue as a national security issue
 - food safety as a public health issue
 - measure of dietary quality and its impact on public health (also economic)

Contributions participants can make:

- Double down on leadership and use multi-stakeholder process to tackle the balance between economic development and preserving nature.
- Restate their commitment on FLW, look at other levers, collaborate with unexpected partners.
- Build on eco-label and resource efficiency.
- Demonstrate that different sectors and levels of government can collaborate and procure sustainable food.
- Continue promoting sustainable healthy diets to prevent the burden of malnutrition and work towards a healthy planet.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 9/9

Interlinkages and trade-offs between policy areas (e.g. agriculture, environment, health, nutrition, etc.) are actively managed through holistic and coherent food systems policies that catalyze joint action

Priority actions:

- Break silos between different institutions, administrations and stakeholders. First step: involve in the conversation those stakeholders that have been left aside.
- The UN through the FSS could provide guidelines and incentives to reorganize their administration so that transformation and policy coherence are achievable.
- A systemic approach requires radical changes within institutions and people's mindsets. Research must build on available information that can inform and transform policy and develop methods and expertise to support institutional change. Research must provide a frame for the change.
- We have evidence on what to do to make food production sustainable, e.g. agroecology. We need to use the evidence to implement necessary actions through holistic approaches. All stakeholders need to invest.
- Closing gaps between producers and consumers means knowledge and information democratization to facilitate informed decision-making.

Who must take the lead? A disruptive answer was new institutions co-created by existing institutions that are flexible and prospective enough to deal with today's and future challenges, learning from the past.

Areas of divergence:

1) Inclusiveness:

- One participant mentioned some NGOs civil society feel relegated and concerned about private sector involvement in the FSS process. How can inclusiveness be promoted, so that the interest of the people is properly represented, not only the private sector?
- Good mix between science and policy would benefit inclusiveness. Silos are not only between governments and departments, but also between stakeholders.

2) Role of trade and markets

- We need to localize food systems and deal with inequity, allowing people to produce what they need and not depend on cheaper food produced overseas. Shipping food is one of the problems in the food system. Global and local food systems are needed to feed the world. Policy makers should remove these blockages.
- Trade-off between consumers' access (price) and producers' income (price).

Measuring success:

- Set milestones for monitoring the transformation. The SDGs are a good frame to do it, but need to be contextualized at national and subnational scales. There are different trade-offs at different levels.
- Promote a systemic and holistic approach across scales.
- Challenges lie in collecting, analysing and accessing data for these indicators, to inform decision-making in different contexts and scales.
- In the short term, monitor policy shifts in countries to learn from them and act accordingly.
- Look at the different interlinkages, associated trade-offs and synergies. We need in country level actions and try to break those silos.

Participants' contributions:

- Help people, cities, regions and countries build up policy with systemic approach.
- Global research alliance for nutrition and Hopkins University are working to get information at subnational level on SDG indicators, to support local decision-making.
- The Millennium institute is working with UNDP to develop locally adapted models to see how SDG targets can be met based on local conditions.
- The Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica contributes with research and awareness raising of future professionals, and extension and discussion fora, for example in the Food Loss and Waste Initiative in Latin America.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

There were difficult trade-offs:

- 1) The place of animal source foods in diets. Some highlighted how debates about meat eating becomes a “turf war” in food system conversations. One group recommended to focus on how these systems should be improved. Another highlighted the need to have a shared understanding of what a planetary-bounded healthy diet is and how we can achieve it with minimal levels of global trade-offs.
- 2) The question of which investments and “perverse” subsidies should be discontinued. Some participants were in favour of getting rid of those that cause damage – e.g. by leading to deforestation, waters, soils, fertilisers, desertification, etc. Some participants suggested that certain products that drive deforestation and Greenhouse gas emissions, for example, could be banned. But there are trade-offs, e.g. potential loss of employment in certain sectors and economic losses.
- 3) The tension between the efficiency of highly industrial food systems focused on a limited set of value chains (e.g. monoculture) vs. the multiple benefits (health, environmental...) of diversification.
- 4) Conflicting policies, and the fact that subsidies and investments might not reach the final-level target, such as farmers.
- 5) The trade-offs in terms of what is most important: Biodiversity, forests and climate, or food security, or healthy nutrition? Participants highlighted the need to work across sectors and identify “sweet-spots”.
- 6) The controversies in the role of trade and markets, including: the trade-offs between consumers’ access (buying price) and producers’ income (selling price); competition of cheap imports with local production vs. the need to ensure an efficient distribution of food; etc.
- 7) The tensions between local and global levels, with some feeling the current system blocks local action and calling for decision-making to move from the global to the local level.

No clear solutions for addressing these challenges were identified but there was consensus on the fact that controversies and “elephants in the room” must be surfaced if we want to really tackle these issues. Participants agreed that Dialogues and the Food Systems Summit provide a good opportunity to do so.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Report of the 1st Global Food Systems Summit Dialogue - One Planet Network SFSP**
https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/1st-Global-FSSD-Report_final.pdf

RELEVANT LINKS

- **One Planet Network Sustainable Food Systems Programme website**
<https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sustainable-food-system>