

ACTION TRACK #2:
**SHIFT TO SUSTAINABLE
CONSUMPTION PATTERNS**



**FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT ACTION TRACK 2 - PUBLIC FORUM 1
9 DECEMBER 2020**

Summary Report & Responses to All Questions

AT2 Public Forum

In the shift towards healthier, safe and sustainable consumption, we need to bring the voice of every stakeholder to the Summit. The Public Forums provide an opportunity for stakeholders to share their ideas for robust and sustainable food systems, which will feed into preparations for the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS).

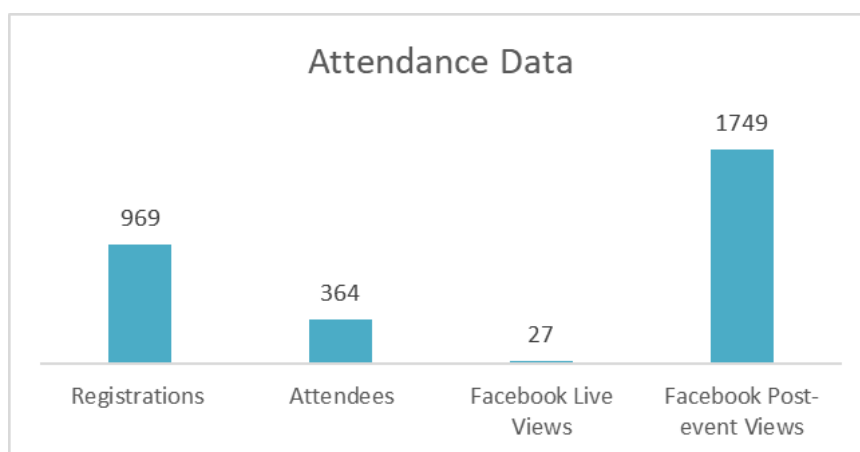
The AT2 Public Forum was held on 9 December 2020, from 13:00 – 15:00 CET. The open meeting was held using Zoom teleconferencing software. Registration in advance was required, but it was free and open to all. The event was promoted widely beforehand through email listservs, social media channels, and on the website of the FSS.

The objectives of the forum were to explain AT2's vision, objectives and direction, introduce the three workstreams, share engagement plans and answer participant's questions. The forum also sought ideas and thoughts from the participants on three questions:

- What should we focus on in AT2?
- What do you want AT2 and the Summit to achieve?
- What is the best way of engaging with you as AT2 moves forward?

Participant Information

The event had 969 registrations from 83 countries. Approximately 364 participants attended via Zoom. Additionally, the event was broadcast on Facebook Live, where it received 27 concurrent views and 1749 post-event views. Based on the registration data (which might differ from the actual attendee data), the most well represented continent at the forum was Europe, followed by North America, Asia and then Africa. The representation from South America and Australasia/Oceania was quite low. The best-represented countries were the USA and the UK. Amongst Asian countries, India was the only one in the top 10 countries that were represented at the forum.



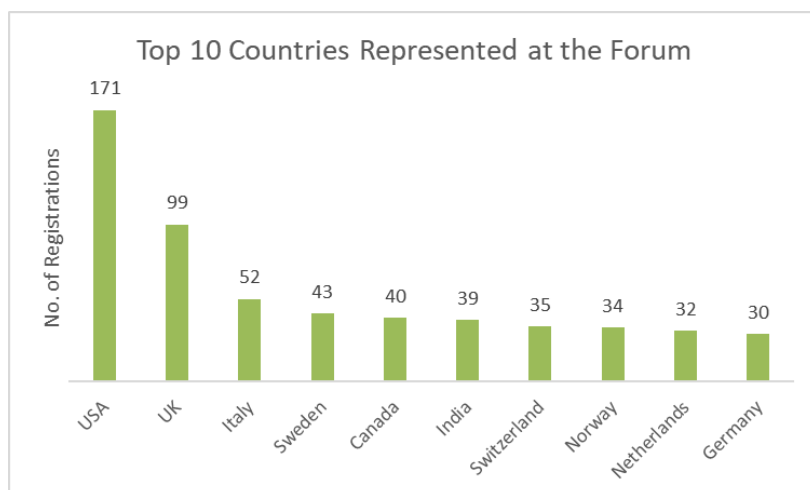
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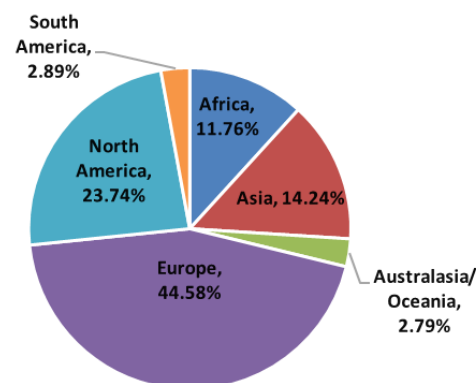
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% of Participation by Continent



Session Overview

The AT2 Public Forum was facilitated by **Paul Newnham**, who is leading the Public Engagement of AT2 for the Food Systems Summit. He is also the Director of the SDG2 Advocacy Hub and Founder of the Chef's Manifesto network. Mr. Newnham welcomed participants to the forum and encouraged them to introduce themselves and send in their questions. He also introduced **Chef Sam Kass**, a former White House Chef and food entrepreneur/investor who is managing Integration across the workstreams and action tracks for AT2. Chef Kass spoke about how today's food systems are leading to nutritional problems and environmental degradation, but are also intrinsically linked to identity, culture and family. This makes food systems transformation complex and challenging, which is why we need to listen to ideas from around the world to decide on actions that can tackle this pressing issue.

Martin Frick, Deputy to the Special Envoy for the Food Systems Summit, then explained the motivation behind the summit, the five action tracks and how their work ties in to each other. Mr. Frick introduced the FSS as not just another UN summit, but also a one-year engagement process. The five actions tracks are the 'thinking machines' of the summit, which will explore what is broken in our current food systems and innovate game-changing solutions to fix it. He spoke about how the pandemic has exposed the vulnerabilities and disparities within the food system and highlighted the need for resilience. Mr. Frick encouraged everyone to engage by participating in the member-state and independent dialogues that can be held at the national and local levels.

The next speaker was **Dr. Gunhild Stordalen**, the Founder and Executive Chair of EAT and the Chair for AT2. Dr. Stordalen delivered a presentation summarising the major issues with our food systems and explaining the work of AT2 in addressing these problems. She outlined the grim picture that we face: poor diets being the world's biggest killer, and food systems being the single biggest cause for climate change as well as the creator of major disparities. This makes the current model unsustainable: consumption trends, if unchecked, would cause us to exceed planetary boundaries while exacerbating the double burden of underweight and obesity. At the same time, food has the potential to be the 'most powerful medicine' for both human and environmental health. Dr. Stordalen explained how AT2 attempts to tap into this potential through three main areas of focus: food environments, food demand and food loss. She also defined the three main food system actors that need to be involved in shifting consumption: people themselves, as consumers and citizens; food industry and their practices; and governments, who have the power to shape policies. Dr. Stordalen concluded by encouraging all participants to play a role in the collaborative process of food systems transformation.

Dr. Francesco Branca, who is the Director of the Department of Nutrition for Health and Development at the World Health Organization (the UN anchor agency for AT2), was the next to speak. He elaborated on the idea of game-changing solutions, which are core to AT2's work. To be game-changing, solutions need to be scalable, actionable and sustainable over time. Dr. Branca mentioned concrete examples of promising game-changing actions: the potential of public food procurement to shift consumer demand



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and production towards healthy and sustainable diets. This could be actualised through school health and nutrition programs that source from local farmers and suppliers, as in Brazil. Food product reformulation through policies that protect or add to the nutritional value of food (such as the sugar levy in the UK) and widespread adoption of breastfeeding are also potential game-changers.

The next speaker was **Dr. Mario Herrero**, the Chief Research Scientist of Agriculture and Food at CSIRO and coordinator of the AT2 Scientific Group. Dr. Herrero presented a brief overview of their main findings. He pointed out that several countries were not meeting the national dietary guidelines. Healthy and environmentally sustainable diets were usually high in diverse plant-based foods, such as fruits, legumes and vegetables and low in animal foods (with the exception of fish), fats, sugars and processed foods. Dr. Herrero also spoke to the synergies and trade-offs that need to be considered, including affordability, availability, poor food environments, and a lack of policy success in changing consumer behaviour. He concluded by mentioning that the UNFSS science committee has found evidence of 25 actions in six main categories (economic costs, political economy shifts, education, equity, governance and circularity) that have been found to be effective.

Question and Answer Session

The session then progressed towards the Question and Answer segment. The attendees asked a diverse set of questions via the Zoom chat and Q&A features. The question themes included problem framing and narratives, role of discussions in the summit process, youth engagement for behaviour change, addressing power asymmetries in food systems, questions of equity and the effective level of engagement (global, national or local) to address food systems issues. These were answered by a panel of respondents: Sam Kass, Martin Frick, Gunhild Stordalen and Mario Herrero.

A discussion on the three workstreams (WSs) for AT2 followed. **Jian Yi**, President of the Good Food Fund in China and the lead for WS1, explained the first workstream on food environments. Mr. Jian mentioned that our food environments are not always benevolent, and it is essential to create food environments that enable people to adopt and maintain healthy, sustainable diets. Food environments need to also build values and emotional connections with people in order to facilitate this shift. WS1's work involves documenting best practices, hearing from consumers, analysing case studies and developing tools and resources (such as policy briefs and roadmaps) that would help governments shift towards better food environments. Governments can design incentives that urge industry to adopt better practices. WS1 has identified two areas of work: public and media environments; and market and dining environments. In both these areas, WS1 will work to develop new databases, build legal capacity, support pilot projects and facilitate peer to peer learning.

The next speaker was **Daniel Vennard**, the Director and Founder of the Better Buying Lab and Cool Food Pledge at the World Resources Institute. Mr. Vennard is the lead for WS2, focusing on food demand. He began by outlining the key barriers to shifting consumer demand to healthier, more sustainable diets. These include barriers of affordability, as healthy food can be costlier than its alternatives; social and gender norms, such as the association of meat consumption with aspiration and masculinity; and a lack of the skills and knowledge to prepare healthy food. WS2 aims to tackle these issues through two main areas: improving the product experience of healthy, sustainable food and improving consumer's motivations and capability to consume these foods. Mr. Vennard left us with a question: of how to understand the role of information in changing consumer behaviour, and encouraged attendees to share their thoughts.

Yolanda Kakabadse, a member of Champions 12.3, former Minister of Environment in Ecuador and former President of the WWF International, was then invited to speak. Ms. Kakabadse is the lead for WS3, which addresses food waste. She began by highlighting the importance of citizen's participation in bringing about real change. Consumers need to be made aware of the extent of food waste: one-third of all food produced is never eaten, which has debilitating impacts on biodiversity, water, soil, poverty and inequity. Ms. Kakabadse gave examples of pilot cities such as Bangkok, Belgrade, Bogota, etc., which can become centres of knowledge sharing. One of the tools that WS3 will employ is target, measure and act, which has been developed by the Champion 12.3 network. This needs support from governments, the private sector and consumers to be effective.



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This was followed by another round of questions from the attendees. The questions revolved around changing consumer behaviour, food industry practices, localising food systems, tools and measurements to track progress and food environments. Lina Mahy (representing Dr. Branca of WHO), Daniel Vennard, Jian Yi and Yolanda Kakabadse responded to attendees' questions.

Next, an overview of AT2 engagement was given by **Lasse Bruun**, Global Director of 50by40 and the civil society lead for AT2. Mr. Bruun began by citing the example of the Paris Agreement, which would not have been possible without the collaboration of civil society, business and other non-state actors. Similarly, the FSS would also benefit from such collaboration, which will require listening and engaging with all stakeholders to ensure inclusivity. This would involve holding consultations in different languages, ensuring a global North-South balance, having a bottom-up approach and addressing cultural differences. Mr. Bruun also spoke about the need to engage with non-UN countries to make the summit truly global. He elaborated the concrete steps being taken to encourage engagement: independent food systems dialogues organised by civil society and a global civil society forum that would amplify their voice. Mr. Bruun concluded by highlighting the importance of discussing trade-offs between the action tracks and encouraging attendees to provide their inputs.

The last speakers for the day were the vice-chairs of AT2. **Lana Weidgenant**, the Youth Vice Chair for AT2 and the Deputy Director of Partnerships at the youth climate organization Zero Hour International, was the first to speak. She outlined the concrete action plans for engagement with the private sector, which included a business panel, action coalitions and awards for highlighting good business practices. Civil society engagement plans included social media campaigns, spreading the word through a global network of influencers, the EAT@Home broadcast and the FSS dialogues. In terms of youth engagement, Ms. Weidgenant mentioned the existing Youth Vice-Chairs on each action track, involving more youth members across AT2 workstreams and having a global youth forum and youth dialogues for AT2.

The final speaker at the session was **Ajay Vir Jakhar**, the Chairman of the Farmers Forum in India and Vice Chair for AT2. Mr. Jakhar emphasised the important role of farmers in the shift to sustainable consumption. What farmers produce is determined by not just consumer demand, but also government policies and food politics. He pointed out that smallholder farmers are especially vulnerable to malnutrition and should be empowered to grow their own food crops. Mr. Jakhar also addressed questions in the chat that brought up the issue of farmers not receiving fair prices, and framed it as one of the trade-offs that the summit process hopes to resolve. He concluded by mentioning plans to hold independent food systems dialogues with farmers from different geographies to crowdsource their opinions and ideas for the summit.

This was followed by the final round of questions, which covered themes such as diversity, equity and inclusion in the summit process, youth engagement, consumer awareness and the involvement of farmers. The questions were taken by Lasse Bruun, Ajay Vir Jakhar and Lana Weidgenant. Post this, the session was concluded by Paul Newnham and Gunhild Stordalen, who thanked attendees for their vibrant and diverse participation. They also encouraged attendees to share their ideas through the survey link in the chat, sign up to be a Food Systems Hero and engage with the UNFSS through social media and webinars.

Resources for Further Information:

- The video from the event can be viewed [here](#).
- To learn about holding food system summit dialogues in your country, see this [website](#).
- To submit any 'game changing' and systemic solutions that you may have for Action Track 2, use this [survey](#). Data from the responses received to date are included in Annex 2.



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Annex. 1: Questions Posed by the Open Forum Participants

Note: Grammar and language imperfections in the original questions and answers are to be expected, given the rapid nature of the Q&A, and have not been corrected. The initials before each response indicate the respondent (SK=Sam Kass, MF=Martin Frick, GS=Gunhild Stordalen, MA=Mario Acosta, LM=Lina Mahy (WHO), DV=Daniel Vennard, YK= Yolanda Kakabadse, JY=Jian Yi, LB=Lasse Bruun, AJ=Ajay Jakhar, LW= Lana Weidgenant, PN=Paul Newnham).

No.	Themes	Question(s)	Response(s)
1.	Food system issues to address - Problem Framing/ Narrative	Q&A: Given the current state of land degradation with soils rapidly eroding and 48% plus or minus of earth's land mass desertifying, is sustainable the right word? What's the point of sustaining a degraded resource that needs to be restored and regenerated?	<p>SK: Words matter and we need to get them right. But the magnitude of these challenges are so vast that I think any movement in the right direction, be it sustainability, that will help transition to a regenerative approach, is great. We shouldn't spend too much time on the specifics of the word, but I completely agree with the spirit of your question.</p> <p>MF: Building the narrative that we need to move from sustainability to restoration, to move back within planetary boundaries, is very much a key part of what we are doing.</p>
2.	Food system Issues to address - Summit Process	<p>Q&A: How will the discussions from the tracks and the dialogues come together at the end of the summit?</p> <p>Chat: Probably this question goes to Martin Frick who was involved in UNFCCC before he joined now the UNFSS work: How can we ensure that countries take up food targets into their Nationally Determined Contributions? So far, hardly any country does this - non with regard to diet change - this "window of opportunity" is slowly closing. And: How else to better connect the policies agendas between climate policy and sustainable food? Many thanks</p>	<p>MF: There's another question in the chat regarding the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the UN FCCC process. We are trying to connect these. We want food systems to get the recognition they need in the NDCs (climate plans of countries) because they are so central to greenhouse gas emissions. The national dialogues should in two things: bringing communities together and triggering policy action but also gathering evidence that feeds back into our central process, into our action tracks and people like Gunhild and the team. So, when we are building the narrative about the importance of food systems to the SDG agenda, your inputs will be taken. And this applies to not only the country (<i>member-state</i>) dialogues but also to the independent dialogues.</p>



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3.	Solutions – Youth Engagement, Behaviour Change	Q&A: I guess, from the three action areas of action, the least controversial i.e. where no one would be against it, have conflicting interests would be that of food waste. Maybe what we need is a young champion. Someone like Greta Thunberg, who could perhaps help to inspire young people all over the world to reduce food waste at a household level, but even to demand for it at a retail level.	GS: I really agree that food waste is the least controversial and the most low-hanging fruit. But to cut food waste in half, we need bolder actions from governments, food producers and distributors. We also need more awareness and changes in consumer behaviour, especially in high-income countries. So the suggestion of finding a young champion like Greta Thunberg for food waste is fantastic because young people are often the first to drive change and care the most about the future. Having a young champion on board is already part of the plan, but not only one because the success of this summit lies in making it a people’s summit. So all the action tracks have a youth vice chair, they are working to include youth voices and networks. I really think we need many more young champions. If you know people that could lend their voice and be champions, please send them to us.
4.	Food Systems Issues to Address – Political Economy, Summit Process	Q&A: If power asymmetries, corporate power in food systems are a driver of healthy and unsustainable diets as shown in your slide, how does the food systems summit plan to address these?	MA: It's a monumental question and it's probably the question that all the action tracks are asking. It's actually not a new one, it was well dealt with in the Lancet Commission on Obesity. It's really all about dialogue and understanding what their policy asks are. What would actually make them shift towards the production of healthier food and also how would they accept some essential levels of regulation so that all the other products gradually start becoming less mainstream. I think those are two crucial things that we need to include. Recently, we had a meeting with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development where Kelloggs and many big institutions were present. We started by really trying to understand what are the policy asks? What kind of incentives would they want from government, to be able to invest in healthy food? That document will be part of the summit. So it's all about dialogue, there's no other way. There's no point in antagonizing the topic.
5.	Food system Issues to address – Diversity, Inclusion and Equity	Q&A: Where is the focus on equity and leaving no one behind? We need more equitable food environments, healthy, safe, and sustainable food for all.	MA: I can provide two points. It is essential that our food environments be created in a way that provides accessibility for all people. So that's one crucial thing, and that's why the focus on food environments is essential. And the other one is cost. We actually need to find a way of ensuring that



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			the cost is significantly reduced, especially to enable poor consumers to access healthy food.
6.	Engagement – Level of Engagement (global, national or local)	Q&A: Global figures can be the basis for action, or do we need to tackle the problems depending on the real situation in each country, groups of countries?	SK: I think, globally, the job is to identify the big picture direction and key actions that we could take, but they're going to play themselves out and come to life on the national and on the local level in different ways. Our job is to figure out what are the biggest levers we can pull collectively as a community across the planet. Then that's going to get translated into everybody's home country, in a way that makes sense both from the specific complexities of their situation, but also from their culture and identity and preferences on the local level.
7.	Solutions – Behaviour Change, Food Industry Practices	Q&A: The European Union launched its farm to fork strategy. It proposes mandatory labelling as one of the measures to help consumers making better (healthier and more sustainable) choices. And it's organizing stakeholder engagement to respond to this proposal, however, should the EU not propose a more holistic approach in which mandatory front of pack labelling is one aspect, but would also include financial incentives, disincentives, marketing restrictions, reformulation targets, et cetera.	LM: I don't want to focus on the EU per se, although their farm to fork strategy is already very holistic and looks at biodiversity, pesticides, AMR, and many other issues. There isn't a single solution to the problem, and member states need to have the freedom to decide what is working best in their context, whether that's labelling, taxation of unhealthy foods, providing healthy food in public institutions, etc. For this you need the evidence, which comes from academia, from feasibility studies like France has done with the Nutri score labelling. And you need everyone to work together, academics, government, private sector and citizens. So there's no single solution, it needs to be holistic and it's for countries to decide what's best for them.
8.		Q&A: How food consumption is driven by marketing from the food companies? How can we nudge people towards more conscious eating when they're bombarded by marketing?	DV: If we set ourselves the challenge of reframing how people consciously and unconsciously shop, we're probably setting our bar too high. I think rather what we need to do is recognize how people shop today and begin to design interventions that work there. So in, in the context of that, the shopping environment is critical because that is really the primary driver of the unconscious habits. I think when people come to making more conscious, deliberative choices, what we need to ensure is that the products or the services they choose are meeting their expectations. So, my sense is we need to work where people already are rather than try and reprogram them to be more conscious in their eating habits.



9.	Solutions – Local Food Systems	Q&A: Would localizing the food system, creating a closer link between consumer and producer reduce waste in your opinion?	YK: Absolutely. The consumer has a very strong voice for the producer. The moment you start buying something, the moment you start calling on the producer and saying, this is not right, the moment that you criticize and involve all the citizens in the change of behaviour, the producer has to change because they want to be in the market and they want to satisfy the consumer. So the pressure created by the consumers is absolutely essential for change.
10.	Engagement – Tools, Measurement	Q&A: Love the focus on food environments, and we need to be talking about them more, but I don't know of any tools that we have to understand the dynamics of the food environment and then design appropriate interventions to address the environment specific needs, and then to monitor progress and measure impact. We'd love to hear from the workstream on how we can design better for food environments.	JY: We are constantly discussing how we can build a data system to collect good practices and case studies from around the world. And out of that we can probably find some agreed problems and also possibly agreed actions to improve our food environments. I also saw some other comments about school environments and advertisements, with which I totally agree. These are all very important areas. So we'll be setting out to do all this research and we'll be collecting the database.
11.	Solutions – Behaviour Change, Food Environments	Q&A: Cultural practices and social norms have a strong influence on our dietary behaviour, even though food is very personal, but the choices are not limited to the individual. How do we create an enabling environment for promoting sustainable consumption practices?	LM: I think that's a great question. And that's why we should really avoid using the term lifestyle problem for malnutrition. It's not always just a choice for people, many people in this world don't have a choice, don't have the luxury. So the food environment, policy environment really must nudge towards being able to have people make the healthy choice and that people can have access to it. I think that's key and we shouldn't forget it. JY: Will just add that every one of us have different levels of control of what we can have on our plate. So we think it is important for the food environment to ensure the minimum good environment that can be offered to everyone because as Lina said not, not everybody is privileged enough to make all those choices. So sometimes it's just the end products that are offered to us.
12.	Food Systems Issues – Political Economy,	Q&A: How are global food companies responding to Action Track 2? Unfortunately, this move to sustainable diets will eventually fall	YK: I have already seen many companies changing and as I mentioned before, good companies and visionary leaders want to stay in the market. They know that if they don't help consumers that are supporting the



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	Food Industry Practices	to them, but only if there is a real consumer pressure. Is there a fear of greenwashing and just sticking an accreditation on their foods to fulfil Action Track 2?	<p>changes of trends and practices and production patterns, they will have to just shut the door. Of course there will always be a potential of greenwashing, but we shouldn't focus on those because they will also have to change when they see that the transparent companies are getting the best out of the market.</p> <p>DV: I think it's a very good question for me. It's always a case of balance. Central to much of the food system around the world is the private sector and industry. Engagement is critical, and I know a number of large corporates and small companies that are strongly committed to this agenda. So we do need to work with them and enable it. But often, in the operating environment of the food system, there are these embedded norms and practices, for example, the way that our supermarkets are laid out or the media environments that we're in that really need transformation, if we're going to get to the more systemic issues. And I think that is probably over and above the remit of a specific company and starts to move into the policy agenda. So for me, it's not saying it's one or the other, but really thinking about how both can work in union.</p>
13.	Engagement - Survey	Q&A: What is the deadline for filling out the survey?	PN: It will remain open throughout the summit process, but we encourage you to complete it as soon as possible.
14.	Engagement – Diversity, Inclusion and Equity, Youth Engagement	The UN FSS is being called the people's summit. And there's a general call for involvement of diverse voices. How is this being reflected in the leadership of the summit? And even in events like this?	LB: It's great to get all those critical questions, because we need those critical questions. We need the scrutiny particularly at this early stage in the planning. If you look at the people who are here today, and their diversity in terms of people representing consumers, civil society, youth, I think this is an unprecedented gathering of people, that has a real influence. A year ago, when all this came up, there was a lot of conversation about greenwashing, corporate control and cooptation, by industry. There were concerns that the engagement of civil society and other non-state actors would be tokenism, as has been the case in other fora in the past. But I really feel this is a fresh breath of air that has come into this summit. And I think we're off to a really good start. I can say, from my perspective, the way civil society is being included in this process is on par with any amazing government conversations I've ever been



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			<p>engaged in. So I'm very hopeful that we can take this forward, but keep asking the questions. And we'll also keep ensuring that there is proper parity, and there's proper representation of people. So this is the people's summit.</p> <p>AJ: I just want to tell all the participants here, because there's so many of them and I'm overwhelmed with the number of questions. On this question that has come up again and again about greenwashing, about corporates, I think that we need to, as participants, keep the pressure on the food systems and deliver to the aspirations of the people. It's a people summit. It's a solution summit and keep up the questions. It doesn't end today. We will try to get solutions that will last beyond the summit and we need your support to do this. It cannot be done by just the action track leadership teams and the core teams. We need everyone coming on board.</p> <p>LW: Particularly on youth engagement, I think the summit is showing real leadership and having young people not only speak for two minutes, but really engaged in the decision making and the leadership structure. The fact that a vice chair of every single action track, which is the thinking machine of the summit, is being led by young people shows that we are really doing the work alongside everyone else. And I think that is showing real leadership in a way that is paving the path hopefully, for future, meaningful involvement of young people. Also, in terms of diversity, it's not just young people from one gender identity, or one geographic representation. It is very diverse. That's also global self-representation. Throughout the summit, we have farmers at the table, we have youth at the table. So I think that's very important.</p>
15.	Engagement Consumer Awareness	– The plant based nutrition course from eCornell and Dr. Campbell gives good information about how the sustainability of our food system, how can we get this information out to the consumer? Consumer empowerment starts with being educated by independent sources.	<p>LB: We need to socialize knowledge. That is why we're sitting in this panel here and trying to make these connections today, as this summit is about you. In terms of getting the best knowledge out there, we need to have a very critical eye on the different sources of science and have conversations like we had today with Mario, who's the science lead. We need to make sure that the intricate details of the work Mario and others are doing are brought forward in a way that can be understood by the</p>



			<p>people. And that also comes down to the work of Daniel, who's leading on how to engage the consumers and make this incredibly complex work accessible to people, because the first choice of people before affordability and accessibility comes the basic knowledge of what is actually good. It's a jungle out there for finding the right information. So I think we have a big responsibility in making sure that the right information comes out that is based on true sustainability, and which serves the people and the planet.</p>
16.	Engagement – Farmer involvement	How are farmers being engaged in this track, to bring their ideas?	<p>AJ: We've just started off with a discussion starter that's out in the public domain, we'll be seeking comments and we're going to be using this forum. We're going to have subsequent open forums, we're going to have a place where you can park your comments, we will be having system dialogues, independent dialogues which I'll be leading myself. That's how we will pull in and crowdsource ideas. And it's a systems approach. So the ideas that come in for AT2 will have relevance for other tracks just as ideas for other tracks may be relevant for AT2. So it's like crowdsourcing ideas from everywhere and then working together. It's not a silos approach where AT2 will be working separately from AT3; it will all be pulling in together. And that's the beauty of this whole system, that we are not working in silos.</p>
17.	Engagement - Youth Engagement	How can we engage young people from around the world? Is there some sort of global young faculty forum?	<p>LW: I'm definitely not old enough to be part of young faculty anywhere. I think in general, we're aiming for people a little bit on the younger side than that. But we also are open to engaging young people through universities, for example, Masters and PhD students, or through schools as another way to reach young people around the world. Of course, there are already youth led organizations, which are a great way to make sure you're directly hearing the voices of young people themselves, and not just people who speak on behalf of or care about them. Other youth mechanisms such as, for example, YOUNGO, which is already set up in the UN system, to the UN FCCC, we have representatives from, for example, the International Federation of medical students associations, which is also led by young people. So really getting to where young people</p>



			<p>are already speaking out through the mechanisms that we have created is one of the ways that we have started doing that.</p>
18.		<p>How do we ensure that youth have an enabling environment to meaningfully participate in decision-making?</p>	<p>LW: In terms of a meaningful environment to participate, I would say that some of what the UN Food Systems Summit has already been doing for the young people who are engaged, really working together and being part of all the meetings, discussions and decisions especially. In terms of bringing in more young people, I think we are incorporating their voices into the feedback. This is where the meaningful engagement line is really drawn: there's having young people speak and being like, okay, young people have a voice or okay, young people are in the room, so they have a seat at the table. Then there is okay, this is what young people say, therefore, we're going to incorporate that into the actions and decisions that are taken. And that's where I see it going into the meaningful territory.</p> <p>AJ: I think the way the food systems have developed over the last few decades, the youth have been leaving agriculture and this Food Systems Summit will hopefully get their voices, their aspirations as producers to design a system where farmers get better prices for their produce. So they get fair prices, and they get the true cost of growing food. Those are the trade-offs. I think it's very important that the youth farmer voice comes in. Normally, what would happen if we did not have these farmer consultations that are going to be taking place, is that a lot of voices would come from people in urban spaces because they have better internet and social media connectivity. So the challenge is how do you get these country led dialogues and independent dialogues to get the voices of those who would normally not be here today? This webinar system helps us get those voices there. So that's the challenge and the opportunity we have.</p>



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Annex. 2: Survey Responses

The attendees were encouraged to submit their ideas and opinions via the survey link that was pasted in the chat. The survey, administered via Survey Monkey, received 54 responses as on 15 December 2020. It consisted of 6 questions, which are listed below (*mandatory questions are marked with **):

No.	Questions	Response Options
1.	What are the potential actions that should be taken to shift to healthy and sustainable consumption? (In one simple, clear phrase) https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/at_2_discussion_starter.pdf *	Open-Ended Response
2.	Who are the main actors that would put this action into place? (Choose 3 only) *	Policymakers (government) Cities Private sector Civil society organizations UN agencies Farmers/fisheries Consumers (individuals) Other
3.	What are three key ideas, topics, issues you want to see explored under Action Track 2? *	Open-Ended Response
4.	And, just for tracking purposes, please state what region you (the submitting person/organization) are based in...	North America Central or South America Middle East / North Africa Sub-Saharan Africa Europe East Asia South or Southeast Asia Australia / Oceania / Pacific



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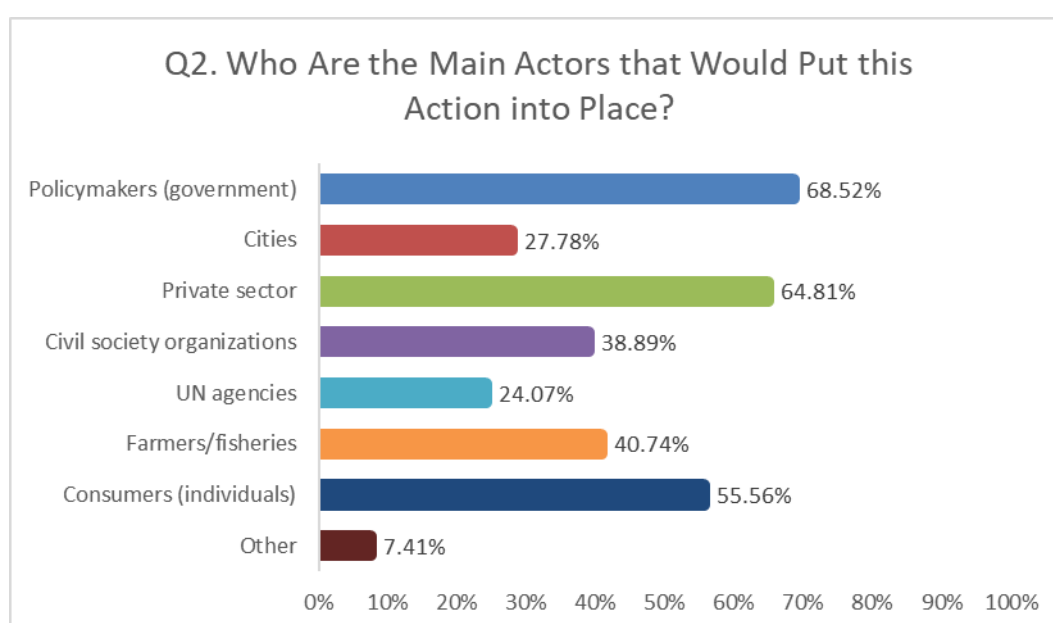
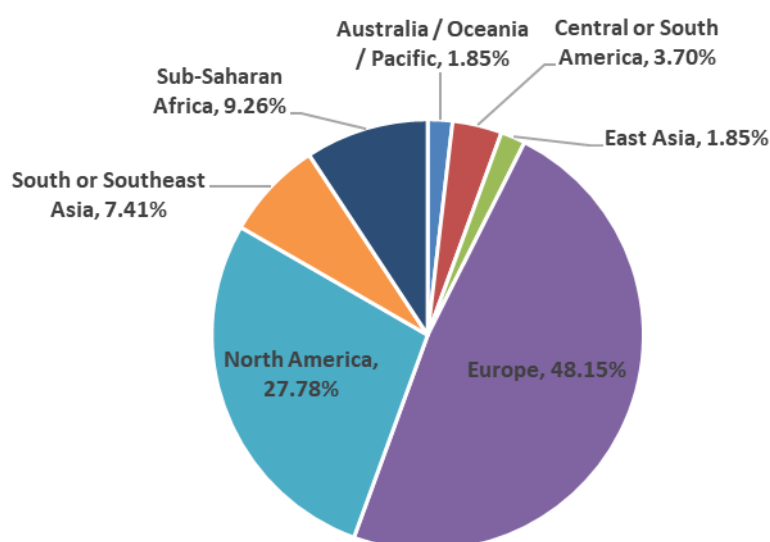


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5.	Your country and/or city...	Open Response
6.	If you are willing to be contacted in case we need any additional information about your feedback, please provide your name and email address.	Open Response

The responses from the surveys are analysed below. Among the survey respondents, Europe was the most represented region, followed by North America. Representation from East Asia, Australia/Oceania and Central or South America was low. The responses to Q2 (Who are the main actors that would put this action into place?) were also analysed. A large majority of respondents believed governments, the private sector and consumers were the main actors who would drive the transformation towards healthy and sustainable consumption.

Regional Distribution of Respondents



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