



**FOOD SYSTEMS
SUMMIT 2021**



DIALOGUES

September 2021

**Synthesis of
Independent
Dialogues**

REPORT 3



**UNITED NATIONS
FOOD SYSTEMS
SUMMIT 2021**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to express our gratitude, respect, and appreciation for the hundreds of volunteers who convened Independent Dialogues and reported the results as well as the thousands who participated in the Dialogues and shared their reflections, hopes, insights, and concerns on which this synthesis report is based.

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, and the Blue Marble Evaluation Network.

The 4SD team that designed the standardized method and supported Convenors, Curators, and Facilitators of Independent Dialogues deserves special recognition for the Herculean labour involved that has led to more than 1350 Member State, Independent, and Global Dialogues to date. Our synthesis work has flowed from and been dependent on the process they initiated and supported. Our thanks to Florence Lasbennes, David Nabarro, John Atkinson, Noemi Blazquez Benito, Charlotte Dufour, Will Fihn-Ramsay, Magali Madi, Saber Mouimen, William Nabarro, Thuy Nguyen, Arne O'Donoghue, Samia Ouraïed, Laura Ovies, Marlen Schuepbach, Paola Victoria.

The [Blue Marble Evaluation](#) team wishes to express special thanks to United Nations Summit Secretariat staff Zak Bleicher and Sarah Hutton for their support, advice, and collaboration throughout this synthesis process.

We also wish to acknowledge and express appreciation for the contributions of the Dialogues coding team, Ms. Nozipho Ngwabi, Dr. Marlene Roefs, Ms. Tikwiza Silubonde, and Dr. Lauren Wildschut and Blue Marble Evaluation Network members who contributed to the synthesis process and four Deep Dive reports: Gabriela Reneria Flores and Taruna Gupta (Youth), Charmagne Campbell-Patton and Donna Podems (Gender), Mutizw Mukute and Claire Nicklin (Smallholder Farmers) and Andrealisa Belzer and Serge Eric Yakeu Djiam (Indigenous Peoples). Our Claremont Graduate University special issues coding team expanded our capacity to code and synthesize the large influx of Dialogue reports in July: Ann Marie Castleman, Minji Cho, Sarah Gaal, Deborah Kaddu-Serwadda, and Theodore Theoharis. Marlene Roefs and Bob Williams provided independent peer reviews of the report which helped identify both the strengths and limitations of the synthesis.

Finally, we wish to recognize and celebrate the leadership of the United Nations Secretary-General and the entire UN Summit Secretariat for their vision and commitment in conceiving of the Summit and making it a reality.

We would be remiss in not recognizing and thanking our families for the disruptions in family life sometimes brought on by our engagement with this endeavor – and our deepest appreciation for their support and understanding.

THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED BY THE BLUE MARBLE EVALUATION NETWORK

Blue Marble Evaluation (BME) is an approach to evaluating global initiatives aimed at transforming systems towards a more sustainable world. Blue Marble Evaluators constitute a global network of evaluators who work in the space of global systems transformation. For this assignment, our BME team brings together evaluators from around the globe who offer an interdisciplinary approach to research and evaluation. As a team, we bring various standpoints yet at the same time we have a shared view seeing the world as a global system of ecological and human interdependence.

Blue Marble Evaluation Lead Team

Dr. Michael Quinn Patton. Team Lead. Dr. Patton is the founder of BME. He has 50 years' experience conducting applied research and program evaluations and is a former president of the American Evaluation Association (AEA). He was on the faculty of the University of Minnesota for 18 years, including 5 years as director of the Minnesota Centre for Social Research, has authored multiple research and evaluation books, including Blue Marble Evaluation, and won numerous prestigious evaluation awards. He has hand-picked the core multidisciplinary evaluation team, which he oversees.

Dr. Donna Podems. Lead Researcher and program manager. Dr Donna Podems is a researcher and evaluator with nearly 25 years of experience in Latin America, Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa. She facilitates evaluative processes for non-profits, foundations, governments, UN agencies and the private sector, in various sectors including agriculture, education, environment, finance, gender, and others. She is a former National Board member of the American Evaluation Association (AEA) and the South African M&E Association (SAMEA). She is a Board member for the International Evaluation Academy and AEA's current representative to a global evaluation forum. She has written numerous articles and books chapters and is the author of Being an Evaluator. She is based in Cape Town, South Africa.

Dr. Lauren Wildschut. Lead ATLAS.ti methodologist. Dr. Wildschut is currently the Director of the Evaluation Studies Programme at CREST, Stellenbosch University where she is responsible for the postgraduate diploma, Masters and PhD in Evaluation Studies. She is also the director of the Evaluation Management Solutions (EMS) which has conducted evaluation studies in several African countries in the fields of Education, Higher Education and Health. She is the Director of the African Institute for ATLAS.ti (AIA) which aims to build a cadre of qualitative researchers across Africa who produce rigorous research utilising ATLAS.ti. She is the former Chairperson of the South African Monitoring and Evaluation Association (SAMEA). She is based in Stellenbosch, South Africa.

Ms. Tikwiza Silubonde. Data researcher. Tikwiza is a lecturer at the Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology Studies (CREST). Tikwiza has over five years of professional practice in conducting research and conducting evaluations for a range of clients including government, non-governmental organisations, and international development agencies. She has a multi-disciplinary background in social development, international development, higher education, and community **engagement. Tikwiza brings strong qualitative data analysis skills in ATLAS.ti.** She is a Board member of SAMEA and is based in Stellenbosch, South Africa.

Ms. Nozipho Ngwabi. Data researcher. Nozipho is a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Researcher at the Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology Studies (CREST). Nozipho has over seven years of professional practice in conducting research, evaluations, and evaluation trainings in the fields of Health, Social Development, and Education for a range of clients including government, non-governmental organizations, and international development agencies. Nozipho brings strong qualitative data analysis skills in ATLAS.ti. She is a South African Monitoring and Evaluation Association (SAMEA) legacy board member. She is based in Stellenbosch, South Africa.

Dr. Marlene Roefs. Food systems specialist. Currently with Wageningen University, Dr. Roefs is a Monitoring and Evaluation specialist. She has more than 20 years of research and consultancy experience in poverty, food security, economic and sustainable development, governance, basic services, and renewable energy. She is based in the Netherlands.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the course of 18 months, and in the midst of an unprecedented pandemic, the Secretary-General's Food Systems Summit has engaged people around the world in an ambitious effort to accelerate action to transform food systems to realize the vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In the context of the Decade of Action, the Food Systems Summit has been a catalytic moment for global public mobilization and motivating actionable commitments by various stakeholders.

Food Systems Summit Dialogues have a critical role in this process. The Dialogues Programme has engaged more than 100,000 people around the world; people who have stepped forward to ensure that their perspectives would serve as direct input to the Summit and who are serious about taking real action towards positive change for food systems.

Independent Dialogues are 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, anywhere. The Independent Dialogues (hereafter Dialogues) have value in bringing diverse people together on a variety of issues to think about and build momentum for the Summit and for accelerated action in all contexts. People connecting and interacting around food systems issues and the future of food and agriculture has value in and of itself quite apart from the substance that emerges from the Dialogues. The Dialogues provide important and thoughtful guidance about how food systems transformation should be undertaken, and solutions implemented.

The purpose of this Independent Synthesis is to inform deliberations leading up to, during, and following 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, are included in this synthesis. That cut-off date was necessary to allow time for coding and analyzing the results and writing this report in time to inform the Summit deliberations. Reports submitted after the cut-off date for this report are still being coded and will be included in the final, all-inclusive Independent Dialogues reports database and will continue to inform future synthesis work following the Summit.

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

DIALOGUE PRIORITIES: TOP 15 INDEPENDENT DIALOGUE TOPICS

Through August 13, 2021, a total of 850 Dialogues had been registered. This number includes Dialogues registered and scheduled but not yet convened. It also includes Dialogues that were convened but for which reports have not yet been posted. Moreover, Dialogues sometimes covered different topics and issues than those announced, so titles didn't always match content. Still, the top 15 topics in Dialogue titles provide a window into the issues that generated the greatest interest among Dialogue conveners.

1. Sustainability/sustainable food systems
2. Youth engagement
3. Framers
4. Nutrition
5. Food Systems
6. Resiliency
7. Women/gender
8. Climate change
9. Transformation
10. Food security
11. Innovation
12. Food for all
13. Agriculture
14. Inclusion
15. Financing and investment

accessible at the Dialogues online portal (<https://summitdialogues.org/explore-dialogues/>). This synthesis provides an overview of themes that emerged across reports but is no substitute for reading the reports themselves. The synthesis is not an evaluation of the Dialogues but rather a sense-making process to spotlight dominant patterns across Dialogues.

This Executive Summary will highlight the guidance being offered. The body of this report will provide elaboration and supporting documentation of these guiding themes from the Dialogues.

Building on Previous Synthesis Interim Reports

The first interim synthesis report, released in May, spotlighted the key agenda-setting themes and ideas identified in an initial 17 Independent Dialogue feedback form reports submitted to the online Dialogues portal. The second interim report synthesized 103 FSSD reports submitted through the end of May 2021. The second report was used as input into the Pre-Summit in Rome on 26-28 July 2021. This third Synthesis Report is prepared as an input into and resource for the UN Food Systems Summit to be held in New York City in September 2021.

Participant Data

Of the 447 reports submitted, 416 included data on participants. A total of 40,978 participants took part in those 416 dialogues, averaging 99 people with a median of 62 participants. About one-third (31%) of the sessions included more than 100 participants. Gender data were available for 358 Dialogues. Of those who reported gender data, slightly more males (16 878 or 49%) attended than females (16 023 or 47%; 4% did not report gender). Both genders participated in 356 of these dialogues. Most Dialogues included representation from age groups ranging from 19 to 65. Sixty dialogues included participants younger than 18 years and 27 Dialogues included people 80 years or older.

Themes from the Independent Dialogues

This report presents 22 Guiding Themes based on 447 feedback form reports submitted to the online Dialogue Portal through 23 July 2021. Using the same in-depth coding process as the two interim reports, the most prominent and relevant themes have been identified and reported here.

Each theme is introduced below, with an expanded explanation and supporting quotes detailed in the body of the report. A second part of this report will be posted on the Summit Community website to provide an abundance of quotes that offer deeper insights into each of the 22 themes.

(<https://foodsystems.community/communities/summit-dialogues/>)

This synthesis organizes and presents Dialogue feedback as answers 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?

The 22 Guiding Themes for food systems transformation

Guidance on what is needed and envisioned

1. TRANSFORM FOOD SYSTEMS

Transformation means major, significant, deep, and broad changes beyond piecemeal reforms, incremental change, and narrowly focused projects and programs.

2. ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY AND STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE

Sustainability entails humanity and nature thriving together, with resilience as the capacity to regenerate and adapt. Resilience supports sustainability.

3. MAKE EQUITY A PRIORITY

Dialogue participants emphasized contributions to equity as a priority criterion for judging food systems solutions.

Guidance on who should be engaged in transforming food systems

4. TREAT EVERYONE AS A STAKEHOLDER IN FOOD SYSTEMS

The call is for everyone to be involved; *all hands on deck*.

5. VALUE DIVERSITY & ENGAGE INCLUSIVELY

An extension of treating everyone as a stakeholder is valuing diversity and engaging inclusively which are essential to achieve equity.

6. PRIMACY of GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

National governments were most often identified as the primary actor to drive transformation.

7. ENGAGE COLLABORATIVELY IN PARTNERSHIPS

The Dialogues call for transformative partnerships, synergies, and alliances supported by multi-stakeholder platforms and networks and a need for all sectors and stakeholders to work together with governments toward food system transformation. Power imbalances will have to be acknowledged and managed.

8. AMPLIFY AND EMPOWER HISTORICALLY EXCLUDED VOICES

Dialogues spotlighted women, Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers and other small-scale producers, and youth as needing and deserving special attention and engagement.

Guidance on how transforming food systems be undertaken

9. APPLY SYSTEMS THINKING

The Food Systems Summit has elevated and focused attention on *food systems*.

10. RECOGNIZE COMPLEXITY

Complexity is recognized as a fundamental Food Systems Summit Principle of Engagement.

11. GUARANTEE THE RIGHT TO FOOD

Dialogues emphasized that conceptualizing food as a right, rather than merely a market-based commodity, would provide a unified and universal framework for food systems transformation.

12. SUPPORT NATURE-POSITIVE SOLUTIONS

Nature-positive means going beyond reducing damage to food ecosystems and, instead, making ecosystems thriving and resilient. This includes several sustainable approaches to agricultural production and human consumption of food: agroecology, regenerative agriculture, and organic farming, among other related approaches.

13. CONTEXTUALIZE AND LOCALIZE

Dialogue participants consistently emphasized localized food systems, in which different solutions will be needed for different contexts through place-based innovation and adaptation.

14. EDUCATE ABOUT FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

Education can assist in shifting perspectives and revising problematic narratives.

15. INNOVATE AND INTEGRATE WHAT IS ALREADY WORKING

Change what needs to be changed, innovate, and adapt but also identify, keep, and build on what is working.

Success factors that are key to transformative results

16. GENERATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES SUFFICIENT TO ACCELERATE TRANSFORMATION

Massive investments will be needed to transform food systems. How investments are made also needs transformation: cost of loans, access to finance, and funding policies that support food systems transformation.

17. ALIGN AND INTEGRATE COALITIONS AND SOLUTIONS

A Dialogue Principle of Engagement is to *complement the work of others*. Several Dialogues addressed this principle as a matter of collaboration and coordination.

18. ENSURE OPENNESS and TRANSPARENCY

Transparency is a major and consistent concern across Dialogues that applies to all aspects of food systems transformation decision-making and implementation.

19. ACT WITH URGENCY

Acting with urgency is another Dialogue and Summit Principle of Engagement affirmed and embraced by Dialogue participants.

20. FACILITATE CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND NEGOTIATE TRADE-OFFS

Spotlighting the need for conflict resolution and trade-offs came with recognition that the urgency of food systems transformation means that disagreements must not become bottlenecks that stop the transition to more sustainable and equitable systems.

21. BUILD GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION MOMENTUM ACROSS SYSTEMS

Dialogues were occurring during the Coronavirus Pandemic and increased evidence of the Climate Emergency with severe weather episodes, fires, droughts, and floods. Dialogue participants often observed that the potential for food systems transformation was inevitably and intrinsically tied to transformation of climate and health systems.

22. LEARN AND ADAPT THROUGH ONGOING EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation came up often as a cross-cutting theme, regardless of the issue being

discussed. Traditional evaluation approaches were advocated as well as the need for innovations.

Additionally, the 22 Guiding Themes are regrouped in the graphic below to suggest a **sequence of engagement** that constitutes a potential theory of transformation.

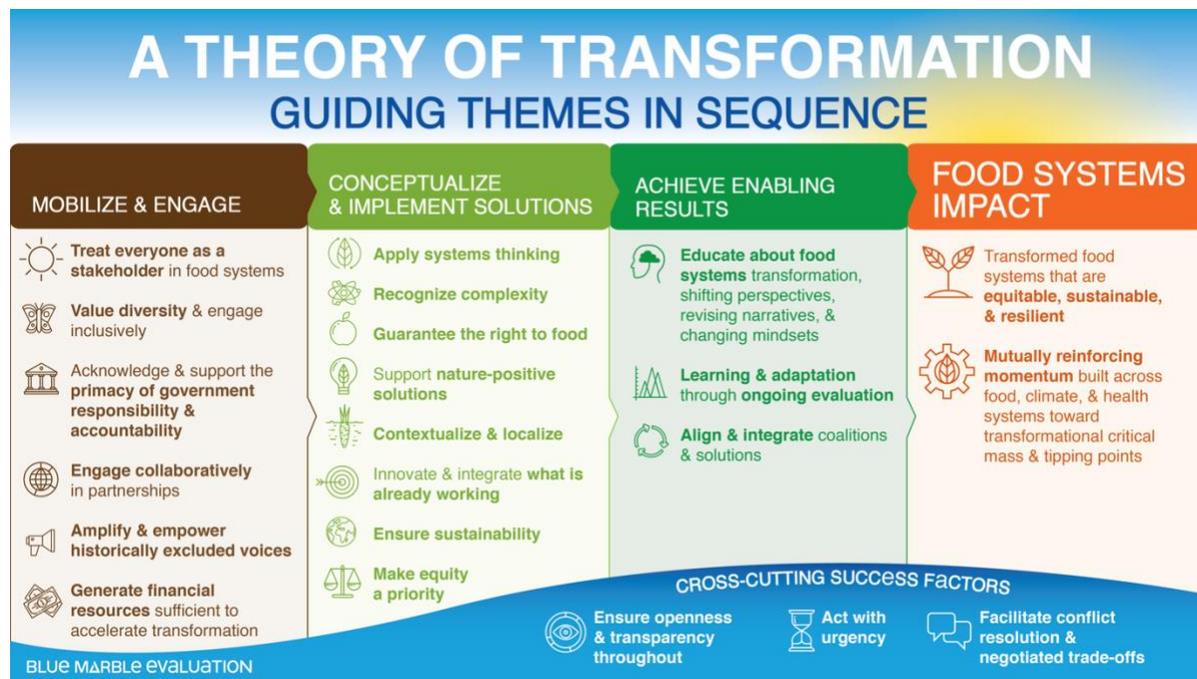


Figure 1: The 22 Guiding Themes as a sequence towards transformation

Summary synthesis of guiding themes for summit solutions

The 22 Guiding Themes are not a mere checklist of themes to address one by one. Dialogue participants caution that isolated and siloed solutions will not achieve transformational impacts. No singular solutions are likely to be sufficiently powerful to reach the critical mass that can tip systems into new, more equitable and sustainable trajectories. Thus, solutions need to be examined for their cumulative, interactive, and interdependent interconnections that, implemented together in mutually reinforcing momentum, can transform food systems. The Dialogues have emerged as providing important and thoughtful guidance about how food systems transformation should be undertaken, and solutions implemented. **Below, the guiding themes are presented woven together as a potential framework for a theory of transformation, which has emerged from the synthesis of 443 Dialogue Feedback reports.**

CONNECTING AND WEAVING SOLUTIONS TOGETHER FOR TRANSFORMATION

Transforming food systems to be **equitable and sustainable** (Guiding Themes 1, 2 & 3) means seeing and acting on the interconnections between equity and sustainability as interdependent pillars of major food systems transformations. Because food systems are **complex** (theme 10), their transformation requires a systemic approach. **Systems thinking** (theme 9) involves developing and undertaking solutions with attention to interdependencies, diverse perspectives, overlapping problem boundaries, and dynamic interactions across levels, initiatives, and actors. Complex systems are not amenable to standardized interventions, so **solutions must be adaptable to diverse local contexts** (theme 13). Engaging in, achieving, and sustaining food systems transformations will require education that **shifts perspectives and changes mindsets** (theme 14),

which constitutes a foundation for systems change. Those changed perspectives and mindsets must include **valuing diversity and engaging inclusively** (theme 5) to ensure equity in whatever solutions are implemented. This requires **amplifying the historically underrepresented voices** of women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and smallholder farmers (theme 8). Transformation requires innovation, but Dialogue participants caution and advise that solutions should **integrate what is already working into innovations** (theme 15). Solution proposals will inevitably generate differences of opinion; **resolving these should be facilitated and negotiated** (theme 20). The transformation process begins by **mobilizing and engaging all stakeholders** (theme 4) with national **governments taking the lead** (theme 6) but engaging through **collaborative partnerships** (theme 7). Conceptualizing and implementing solutions should be based on a **right to food** (theme 11). **Nature-positive solutions** (theme 12) in which both humans and the environment thrive is the vision of transformation. Evidence of progress will come with aligned and **integrated coalitions and solutions** (theme 17). All of this will take massive **financial investments and commitments** (theme 16). Appropriate, effective, and adaptive use of resources will require learning and adaptation through **ongoing evaluation** (theme 22). Cross-cutting success factors include **openness and transparency** (theme 18) and **acting with urgency** (theme 19). Success will be manifest in **mutually reinforcing momentum built across food, climate, and health** systems toward transform (theme 21).

Discussion of Guiding Theme Implications

Moving beyond presentation of the Dialogue findings to discuss and interpret their implications as part of the synthesis sense-making process, this report presents eight implications that flow from the 22 Guiding Principles. These are independent interpretations offered by the Blue Marble Evaluation team and report authors to inform and stimulate both Summit deliberations specifically and food systems transformation deliberations generally.

1. How we think and talk matters

How the Independent Dialogues were framed, how conveners were trained, and how Dialogue Feedback reports were structured affected both the content and the process of the Dialogues.

2. Principles matter

The entire Dialogue process from beginning to end kept the Summit Principles of Engagement in front of Dialogue conveners and participants. This influenced and made a difference in what came out of the Dialogues as represented by the Guiding Themes in this report.

3. Food Systems Summit emphasis on systems

The Food Systems Summit has elevated and focused attention on *food systems*. The language and rhetoric of **systems** is noticeably ascendant. Thinking systemically is still nascent.

4. Complexity understandings

The implications of the transition to deeper complexity understandings, in alignment with systems thinking, are substantial. Recognizing complexity means designing solutions for adaptability, resilience, nonlinear interactions, uncertainties, turbulence, and dynamic systems.

5. Transformation

Dialogue reports consistently acknowledge that food systems transformation is imperative. It is essential to ensure that what is called transformation constitutes transformation.

6. Theory of transformation

This Synthesis Report, based on the Independent Dialogues, includes elements of a potential

theory of transformation. Transformation is not a project. It is multi-dimensional, multi-faceted, and multilevel, cutting across national borders and intervention silos, across sectors and specialized interests, connecting local and global, and sustaining across time.

7. Transforming international development infrastructure and architecture

What has not been much discussed is transformation of the underlying infrastructure that inhibits innovation and transformation of food systems initiatives. This concerns the ways that projects and programs in national, regional, and international development are planned, designed, funded, implemented, managed, and evaluated. To transform food systems will require transforming governance, management, and administrative systems.

8. Transformation and transparency

A predominant crosscutting theme of the Independent Dialogues was the need for transparency. Implicit in the Dialogues is the admonition that transparency applies to all aspects of food systems transformation, at all levels, from beginning to end.

Looking to the Summit and Beyond

Although this is the last synthesis ahead of the Summit, the dialogue process should not be ending here. Below are five ways the Independent Dialogues could continue beyond the Summit.

- **Support Independent Dialogues after the Summit**
These Dialogues will aim to engage participants in (a) learning about what came out of the Summit and (b) discussing how they can engage with food systems transformation in their own arenas of action.
- **Maintain the Independent Dialogues Database as Accessible for Additional Research and Evaluation**
Overall, the data can be used for research on perceptions of food systems transformation, deeper analysis, and as a resource for university theses, dissertations, and scholarly inquiries. To make the database accessible will require curation. The database can be lodged in a university or consortium that has experience managing such databases.
- **Train and Engage Food Systems Facilitators**
The Dialogues generated long lists of complicated trade-offs that will have to be dealt with in designing, implementing, and evaluating food systems transformations. Special knowledge and skills are needed to facilitate negotiations among diverse stakeholders and their competing interests. Creating and supporting more food systems facilitation specialists to provide that needed expertise can be a cross-cutting solution to support all other food systems transformation solutions.
- **Explore More ‘Deep Dives’ on Critical Issues**
Our thematic synthesis provides a big picture panorama of 22 cross-cutting areas of guidance harvested from all Dialogue reports. The Dialogues are a rich resource for further exploring key issues related to food systems transformation.
- **Evaluate Food Systems Transformation.**
The Guiding Themes in this synthesis report could provide a foundation for more systemic and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of progress. Currently, there is a gap in the current global evaluation architecture, including within the UN, in relation to the mandate to evaluate food systems in a holistic manner.

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	I
BLUE MARBLE EVALUATION LEAD TEAM	II
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	III
INTRODUCTION TO THIS SYNTHESIS OF THE INDEPENDENT DIALOGUES	1
PARTICIPANT DATA	3
<i>Data Notes</i>	3
<i>Descriptive Participation Data</i>	4
MOVING FROM INDIVIDUAL REPORTS TO A COHERENT SYNTHESIS.....	9
GUIDING THEMES FOR SUMMIT SOLUTIONS.....	12
<i>What Food Systems Transformations Are Needed and Envisioned?</i>	12
<i>Who Should Engage in Transforming Food Systems?</i>	15
<i>How To Engage in Transforming Food Systems?</i>	20
<i>What Success Factors Are Keys to Transformative Results?</i>	26
INTERCONNECTED GUIDING THEMES AS A THEORY OF TRANSFORMATION	34
IMPLICATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS.....	39
LOOKING TO THE SUMMIT AND BEYOND	44
SYNTHESIS PART 2: DETAILED AND EXTENSIVE SUPPORTING DIALOGUE DOCUMENTATION AND QUOTES	47
ANNEX 1: METHODOLOGY	48
ANNEX 2: LIST OF DIALOGUES MISSING PARTICIPATION DATA	51
ANNEX 3: LIST OF ALL DIALOGUES CODED FOR THIS REPORT	53

INTRODUCTION TO THIS SYNTHESIS OF THE INDEPENDENT DIALOGUES

In this introduction we shall review the purpose of the Synthesis of the Independent Dialogues, provide a summary of Dialogue topics, explain the coding process on which the Synthesis is based, and list the strengths and limitations of the Synthesis. That will set the stage for presentation of the 22 Guiding Themes that are the heart of the synthesis. This introduction expands the context provided in the Executive Summary.

The Purpose of the Food Systems Summit: Support for the 2030 Agenda and Decade of Action

In September 2021, UN Secretary-General António Guterres will convene a Food Systems Summit as part of the Decade of Action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The Summit will 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.

Weaving between the spheres of people, planet, and prosperity, food systems hold the potential to be a powerful driver for recovery from COVID-19 and to support the needs of the present and future generations. Presently, our food systems are failing us; they contribute significantly to the degradation of our health, environment, and ability to thrive. To those engaged in the process, and in light of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the vision and urgency of the 2030 Agenda is as relevant as ever.

Overview of the Independent Dialogues Process

Independent Dialogues are 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 typically included a presentation on the topic of the Dialogue followed by panel discussions or breakout groups.

NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT DIALOGUES BY MONTH

Year	Month	Dialogues
2020	May	1
	June	1
	November	4
	December	5
2021	January	20
	February	38
	March	48
	April	97
	May	174
	June	236
	July	173
	August	41
	September	12
Total	850	

The Dialogue process begins when a group, organization, or individual decides to convene a Dialogue. The convener or conveners register the Dialogue, attend trainings, organize the Dialogue, invite participants, hold the Dialogue, and then report the outcomes. The graphic below provides an overview of the Independent Dialogues process from initial conceptualization through to holding the Dialogue and then reporting the results.

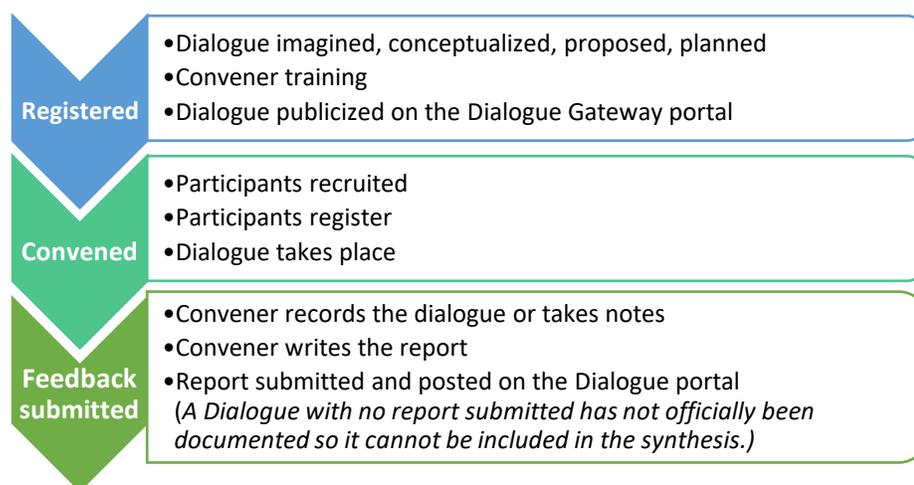


Figure 2: The Independent Dialogues Process

The Top 25 Independent Dialogue Topics

Through August 13, 2021, a total of 850 Independent Dialogues had been registered. This number includes Dialogues registered and scheduled but not yet convened. It also includes Dialogues that were convened but for which reports had not yet been posted. Moreover, it is important to note that the actual Dialogues sometimes covered different topics and issues than those announced. Still, the top 25 topics in Dialogue titles provide a window into the issues that generated the greatest interest among Dialogue conveners.

1. Sustainability/sustainable food systems
2. Youth engagement
3. Framers
4. Nutrition
5. Food Systems
6. Resiliency
7. Women/gender
8. Climate change
9. Transformation
10. Food security
11. Innovation
12. Food for all
13. Agriculture
14. Inclusion
15. Financing and investment
16. Health
17. Indigenous Peoples
18. Agri-Food Systems
19. Science & Technology
20. Urban food
21. Rural Food Systems
22. Covid-19 pandemic
23. Small Businesses
24. Policy
25. Research

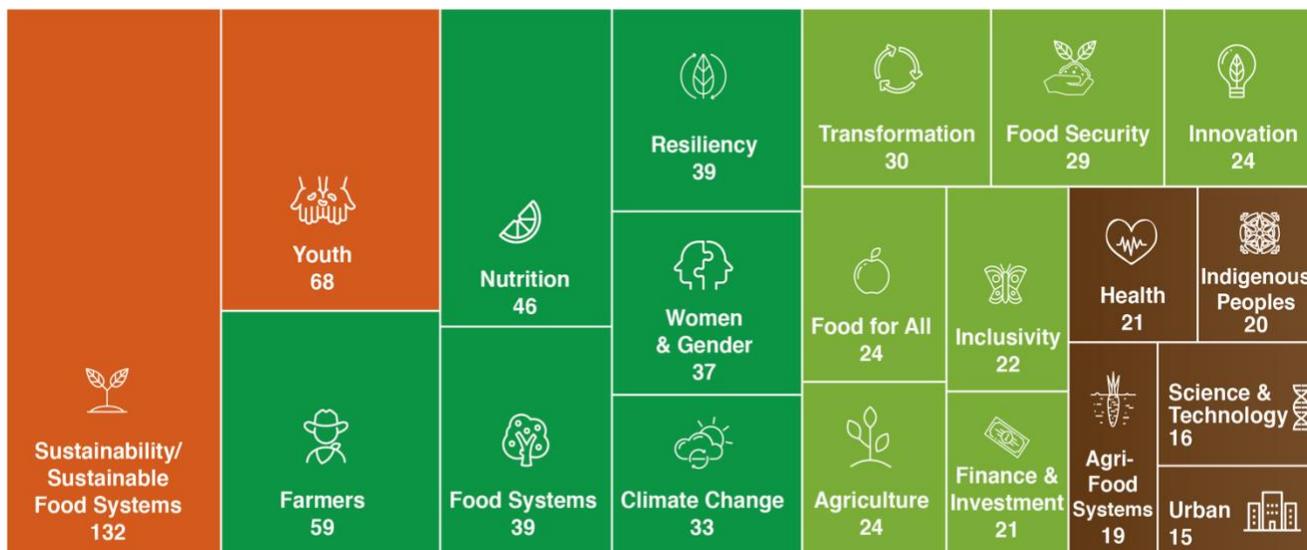


Figure 3: The top 25 Independent Dialogue topics by title

PARTICIPANT DATA

This section provides descriptive participation demographic statistics for the 447 dialogues held between 5 November 2020 and 21 July 2021. We begin with our *Data Notes* section, which describes the data issues we encountered, and a few of our “workarounds” used where we encountered these challenges. The remainder of the section provides insights into the number and kinds of people who attended and participated in the Independent Food System Dialogues.

Data Notes

Incomplete or not provided participant data. Thirty-one of the 447 dialogues were excluded from the demographic analysis presented in the section due to incomplete or missing data. A list of the excluded dialogues can be found at the end of this section.

Incomplete data for specific categories. In some instances, the total number of participants is documented but the breakdown for four categories is incomplete or not provided, namely: age, gender, sector, stakeholder.

- 58 (or 14%) of the 416 dialogues do not have gender data for participants.
- 81 (or 19%) of the dialogues do not include age data.
- 98 (or 24%) of the 416 dialogues do not include sector data.
- 121 (or 29%) dialogues do not have stakeholder data.

Calculated data. The total number of participants is calculated for dialogues where it is not specified. The total number of participants is derived from the total number of participants per age group or the total number of participants per gender, whichever is the greater number.

New categories. The nutrition stakeholder group was not included in the stakeholder breakdown from the commencement of the dialogues but was added in later to capture a more complete picture of participants. Therefore, the number of nutrition stakeholders who attended the dialogues is not an accurate reflection of nutrition stakeholders for all dialogues.

Double counting. A few dialogues counted participants more than once if they fell within more than one sector or fulfil two or more stakeholder roles. For example, a person could be both a small-scale farmer and an indigenous person – this person is counted twice under two different stakeholder roles.

Descriptive Participation Data

This section presents the analyzed participation data (i.e., 416 Dialogues. The number results from 447 dialogues less the 31 excluded for poor or insufficient data).¹

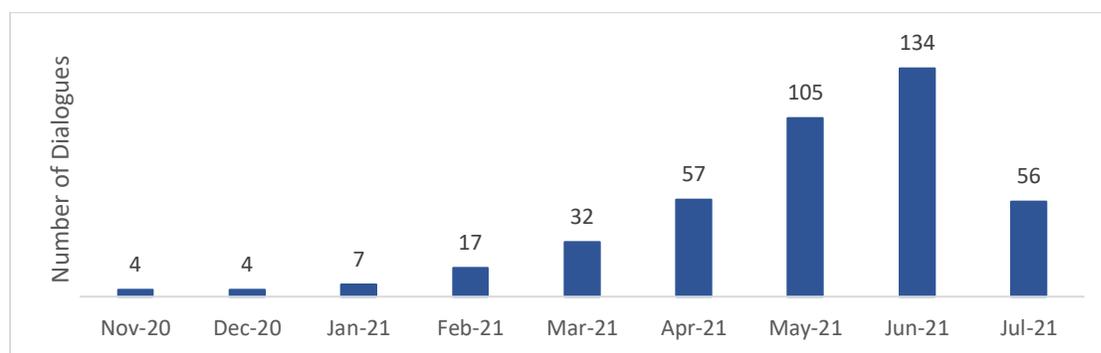


Figure 4: Number of dialogues per month (N=416)

Total Number of Participants

A total number of 40 978 participants took part in the 416 dialogues, averaging 99 people with a median of 62 participants. More than 100 people attended one third (31%) of the sessions.

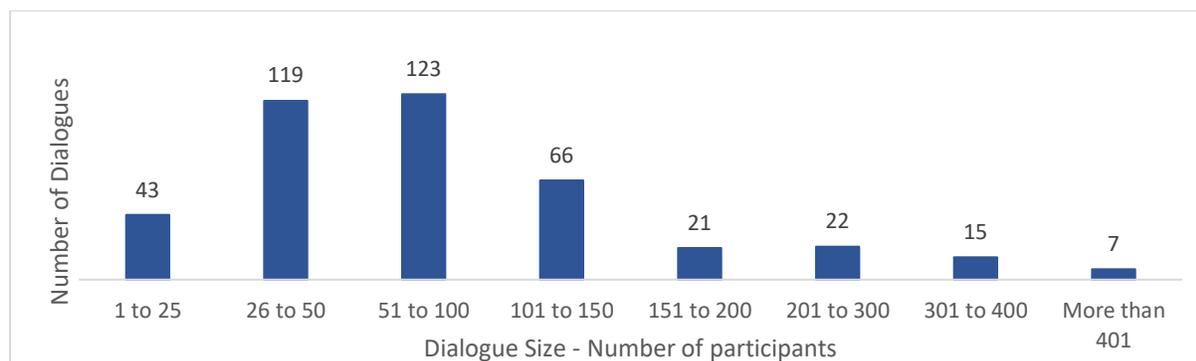


Figure 2: Number of dialogues per size category (N=416)

¹ The data notes detail the reasons for excluding 31 dialogues from the analysis.

Participation by Gender

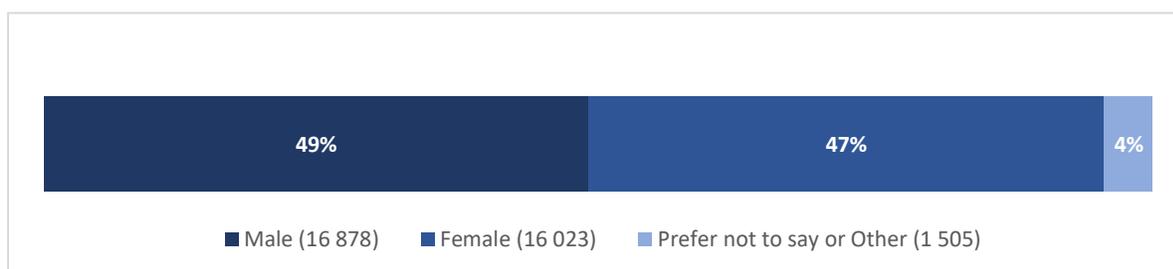


Figure 3: Population breakdown by gender for 416 dialogues (N=34 406)

Gender data is available for 358 Dialogues. Of those who reported gender data, slightly more males (16 878 or 49%) attended than females (16 023 or 47%; 4% did not report gender). The reporting form only offered male and female options, and a generic category of *prefer not to say or other* (4%), and therefore the data report focuses on the male/female genders. Both genders participated in 356 of these dialogues. One Dialogue in Cameroon, convened by Bertha Yenwo, *The Role of Rural Women in the Transforming Food Systems towards Achieving the Economic Creativity for Sustainable Development*, was attended by fifty women and no men. Another Dialogue, convened by Permanent Mission of the Holy See to FAO, and named *Food for Life: The Role of Women in Promoting Integral Human Development* was attended by 14 women.

Participation by Age

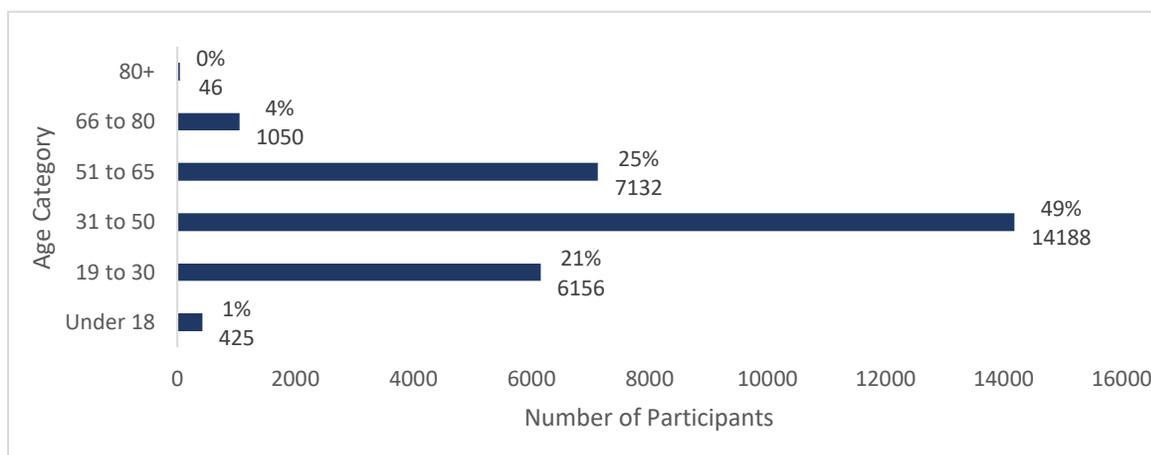


Figure 4: Population breakdown by age for 28 997 participants, no data for 11 981.

Approximately eighty (81%) dialogues reported age group data. Almost half (14 188 or 49%) of the dialogue participants were 31 to 50 years old, only one percent (425 out of the 28 997) participants were younger than 18 years of age and 46 people were older than 80 years.

Table 1: Representation per age group across 416 dialogues

Age group	Under 18	19 -30	31 -50	51 -65	66-80	80+
Number of dialogues with at least one person per age group (maximum is 78)	60	295	318	303	189	27

Most Dialogues included representation from age groups ranging from 19 to 65. Sixty dialogues included participants younger than 18 years and 27 Dialogues included people 80 years or older.

Participation by Sector

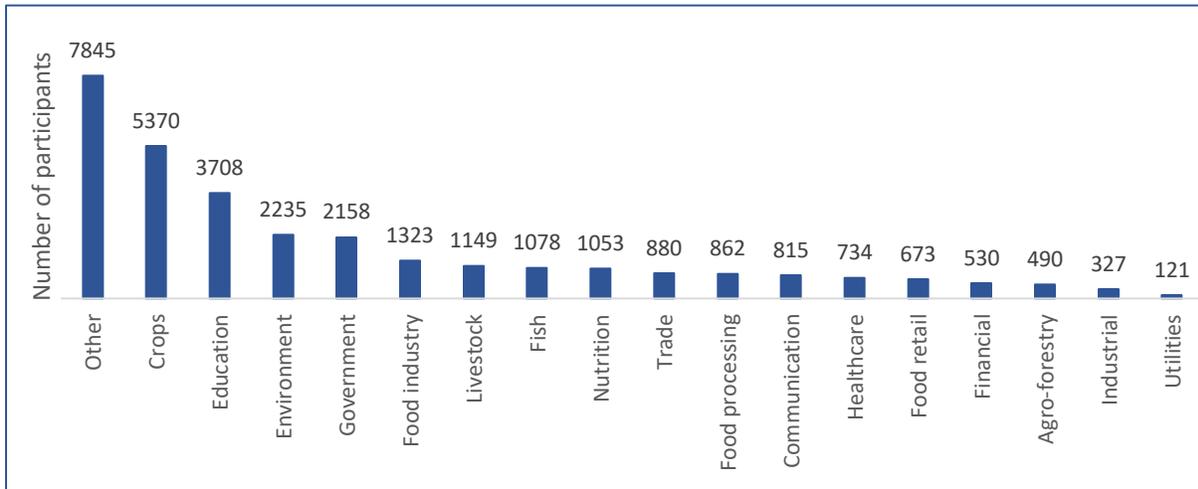


Figure 5: Population breakdown by sector for **31 351** participants, no data for **9 627**

Most participants documented the sector they represent as “Other”. The most represented sectors were Agriculture/Crops, Education, Environment and National and Local Government, with more than 2 000 representatives.

Participation by Sector per Dialogue

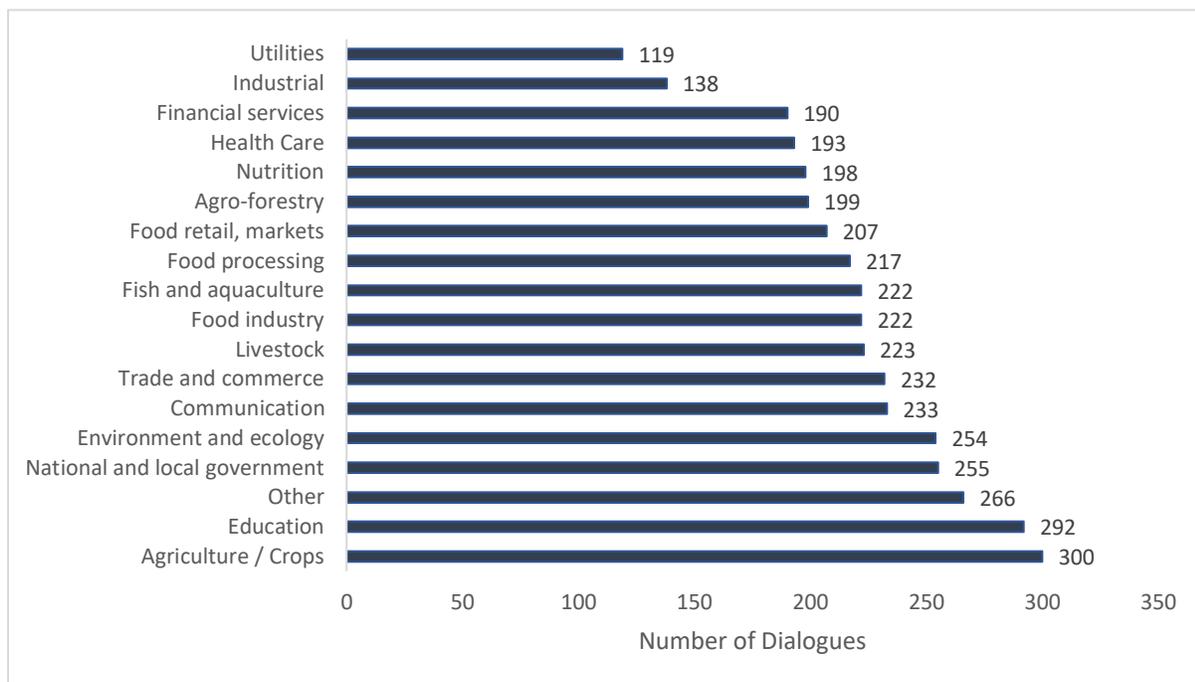


Figure 6: Sector Representation per dialogue (N=416)

Many dialogues included participants of various sectors. While Agriculture/Crops, Education, Other and National and local government sector attended more than 60% of dialogues, the Utilities and Industrial sector were not well represented. Please note the Nutrition sector was only included as a sector in some attendance forms, therefore data for this sector should be used with caution.

Participation by Stakeholder Type

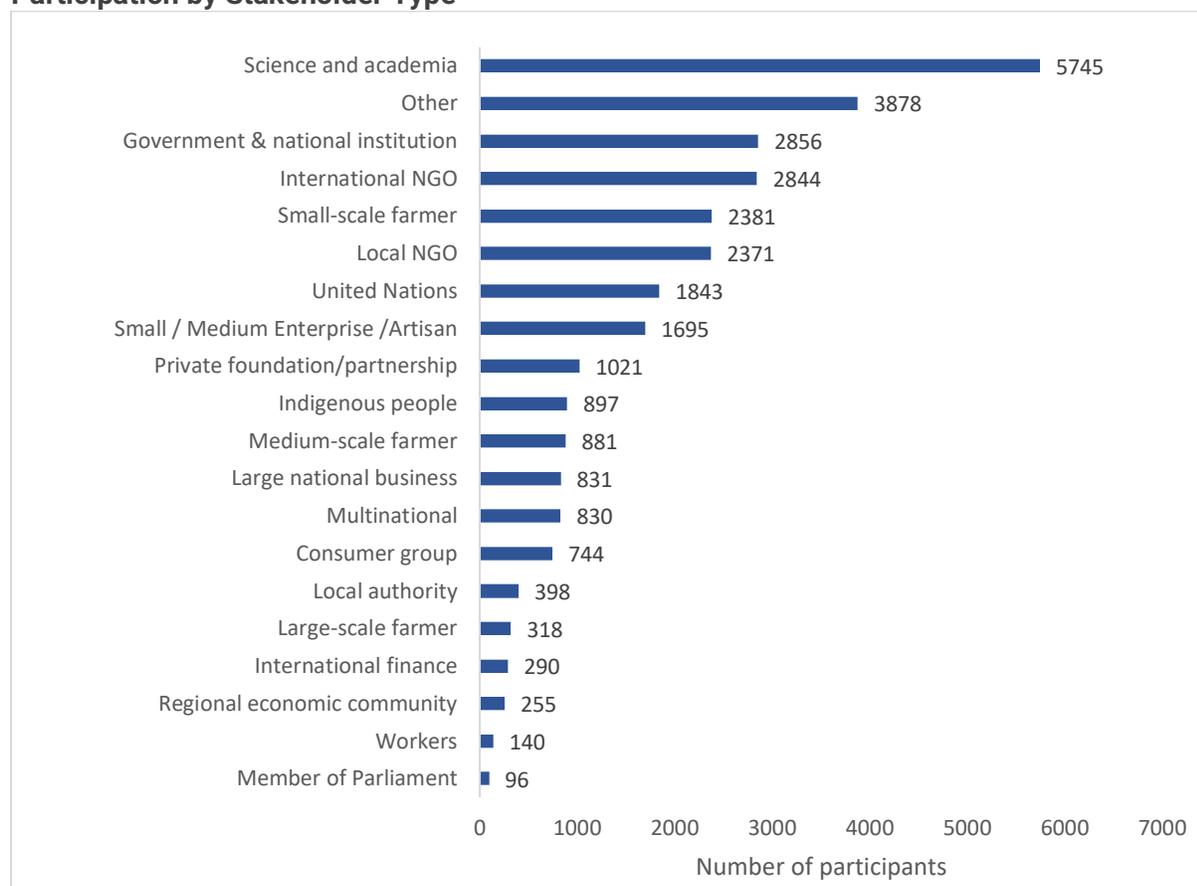


Figure 7: Population breakdown by stakeholders for **31 814** participants, no data for **9 164**.

Science and academia attended the dialogues far better than any other stakeholder group, with 5745 participants at 273 dialogues. Government and national institutions had 2 856 participants in 238 dialogues while international NGOs had 2 844 participants in 257 dialogues. The farmer group attendance is discussed next.

Farmer Groups	Number of Participants	% Participants	Number of Dialogues with at least one representative
Small-scale	2371	3%	221
Medium scale	881	3%	194
Large-scale	318	9%	172
Total	3570	15%	

Farmers made up 15% of the recorded participants. Small and medium scale farmers attended about half (221 and 194 respectively) of the 416 dialogues, while large scale farmers attended 41% (172).

MOVING FROM INDIVIDUAL REPORTS TO A COHERENT SYNTHESIS

Approach to the Synthesis: A Sense-Making Process

The purpose of this Independent Dialogue Synthesis is to inform deliberations leading up to, during, and following the Summit. The audience for this report is anyone interested in the Food Systems Summit and its aspirations to transform food systems to be more equitable and sustainable. 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, are included in this synthesis. That cut-off date was necessary to allow time for coding and analyzing the results and writing this report in time to inform the Summit deliberations. The Synthesis coding team used a software program (ATLAS.ti, <https://atlasti.com>) to organize and code the data. Reports submitted after the cut-off date for this report are still being coded and will be included in the final, all-inclusive Independent Dialogues reports data bank.

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 Individual Dialogue reports are accessible at the Dialogues online portal (<https://summitdialogues.org/explore-dialogues/>). This synthesis provides an overview of themes that emerged across reports but is no substitute for reading the reports themselves. The synthesis is not an evaluation of the dialogues but rather a sense-making process to spotlight dominant patterns across dialogues.

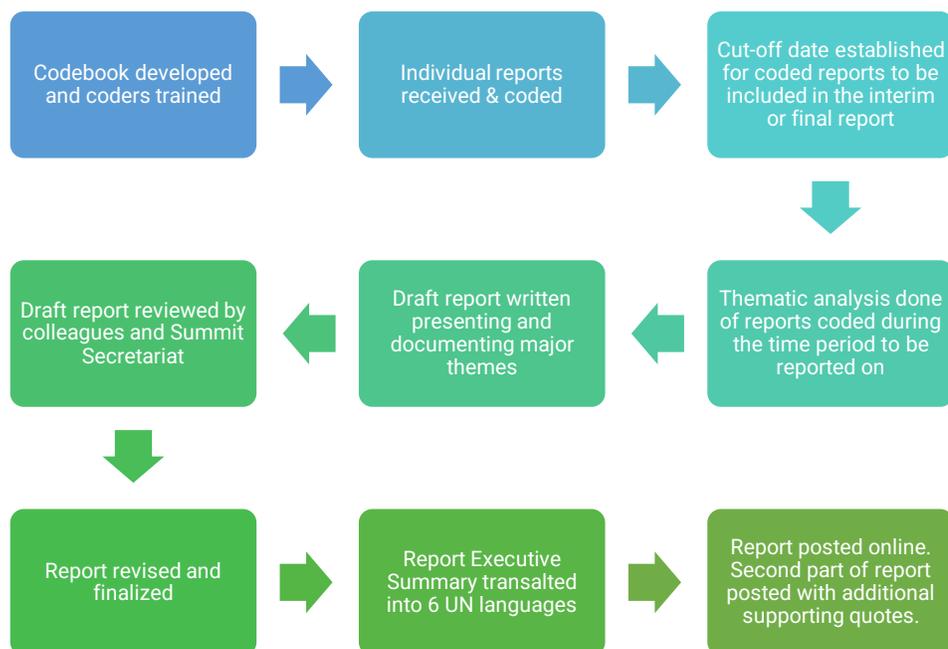
Previous Synthesis Interim Reports

The first Interim Synthesis Report, released in May, spotlighted the key agenda-setting themes and ideas identified in an initial 17 Independent Dialogue feedback form reports submitted to the online Dialogues portal. The second interim report synthesized 103 FSSD reports submitted through the end of May 2021. The second report was used as input into the pre-Summit conference in Rome July 26-28, 2021.

This third Synthesis Report is prepared as an input into and resource for the UN Food Systems Summit to be held in New York City in September 2021. This report presents 22 Guiding Themes based on 447 feedback form reports submitted to the online Dialogue Portal through July 23, 2021. Using the same in-depth coding process as the two interim reports, the most prominent and relevant themes were identified and reported here. Each theme is introduced and discussed in what follows. A second part of this report will be posted on the Summit Community website to provide an abundance of quotes that offer deeper insights into each of the 22 themes.

(<https://foodsystems.community/communities/summit-dialogues/>)

Independent Dialogues Synthesis Process



Limitations to the Synthesis

There have been several challenges to analysing the data. These include:

- 1. The term “dialogue” does not necessarily mean the same thing for each event.** While all dialogue reports identified that they followed the suggested approach, reading the dialogues suggest otherwise (e.g., some were panels). Further, it is questionable if participation of over 800 people, as seen in one instance (*Advancing equitable livelihoods in food systems*), could still be considered a dialogue.
- 2. Dialogue titles do not have standardized information.** For example, region, country, sector, convener is not clear or often identified. At times the convener’s information is mixed (e.g., on the organisation is listed).
- 3. Lack of variance to question on the approach.** The question regarding “Did you use the same method as recommended by the Convenors Manual?” does not offer any variance. All responses thus far are “yes”; however, it is clear from some reports that that method was not always used.
- 4. Participation categories are not always completed.** Further it is not clear if these are participation rates or registration rates. This data also does not always add up (e.g., the total number versus the participants in each sector).
- 5. The dialogue reports do not follow any consistent approach for reporting challenges, strategies, and innovative ideas.** While some reports identify challenges and strategies separately, others seemingly fold the two together, and at times intermix ideas. This increases the complexity of coding responses.
- 6. The strategies do not always offer details but rather offer general statements.** At times, the researchers had to discern and make interpretations among unclear statements and ambiguous descriptions.

7. **It is not clear whose voice is being heard.** The dialogues are written as a summary. Therefore, there can be no attribution of quotes, comments, ideas or suggestions to a certain group or person (e.g., farmers said this, government said that). Anonymity was an intentional design feature of the dialogue reporting to protect confidentiality.
8. **The various report sections do not always offer clarity for reporting.** Some reports have repeated information throughout the reports, while others offer summaries that then have no additional information to support that summary in the remainder of the report.
9. **Action tracks are “ticked” by report writers, but do not always accurately appear to reflect the report’s content.** At times, report writers tick all the action tracks. At other times the Action Track is ticked however the content analysis does not identify that Track as being covered.
10. **Attribution.** The formatting approach for attributing quotes changed several times during the writing and formatting of the final report. While all quotes can be attributed to a specific Dialogue Report and place in that report, our final report may have some errors. Should mistakes be identified, the authors can identify all quotes based on the initial analysis.

These coding challenges are not unusual for this kind of decentralized, voluntary engagement process. It is to be expected that there would be variation in how reporters interpret and undertake their task. We mention these challenges to be open and transparent about the data strengths and weaknesses. Moreover, it is important to emphasize that convening the Independent Dialogues was not a research inquiry but rather a political engagement process. Likewise, the data reported cannot be judged by research criteria like validity and reliability because the process was not designed nor reports written to meet such research criteria. The Synthesis, then, is a sense-making process to inform Food Systems deliberations not a research process to produce generalizable and attributable findings.

We would also reiterate that the Synthesis process and reporting is not an evaluation endeavor. The Blue Marble Evaluation team is not judging the Dialogues but rather using well-established and rigorous qualitative analysis processes to identify, describe, and communicate what was reported by Dialogue conveners and facilitators.

GUIDING THEMES FOR SUMMIT SOLUTIONS

The Independent Dialogues invited participants to discuss how food systems can be transformed. This synthesis organizes and presents Dialogue results 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 food systems be undertaken?
- ❖ What success factors are key to transformative results?

This report provides a small number of illuminative quotes for each guiding theme. The source of the quotations are cited in footnotes which provide direct access to the quoted report. Part 2 of this report posted to the Summit Community website brings extensive additional documentation and many more quotations illuminating each Guiding Theme.

What Food Systems Transformations Are Needed and Envisioned? Transform Food Systems to be Sustainable and Equitable

GUIDING THEME 1: TRANSFORM FOOD SYSTEMS

Transformation means major, significant, deep, and broad changes beyond piecemeal reforms, incremental change, and narrowly focused projects and programs.

Dialogue reports consistently acknowledge that transformation is imperative. Transformation means major, significant, deep, and broad changes beyond piecemeal reforms, incremental change, and narrowly focused projects and programs. A lot needs to be changed to reform systems and eliminate bottlenecks necessary for food systems transformation – *and food systems transformation is essential to meet the 2030 SDG targets.*

Dialogue reports generally recognize that humans are depleting the Earth's resources at levels, scales, and speed that are changing Earth's ecological systems and, in so doing, warming, polluting, and degrading the environment at a level that threatens not just food systems but the very future of humanity and the capacity of the natural world to sustain life.

Here are a few examples of what Dialogue conveners reported about transforming food systems:

As broken food systems push human, animal, and planetary health to their limits, policymakers and public health professionals alike must change the discourse surrounding food systems and come together so that transformative food systems change, and health are put at the center of the pandemic recovery agenda.²

There's also an urgent need to rethink and transform production models.³

² <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12007>. p.5

³ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8049>. p.7

[B]olster multi-sectoral approach is needed in advancing research and development to transform the agricultural sector, expand the value chain and achieve sustainable food systems in Nigeria.⁴

Many Dialogue reports noted that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for global transformation that focuses on ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring prosperity for all. Here is an example.

In summary, the group agreed three elements for sustainable rural livelihoods in 2030. Firstly, there must be support for the diversity of emerging sustainable livelihood strategies, including maximising productivity/ efficiency from a single enterprise, portfolios of farm enterprises (including the environmental enterprise) and a blend of farm/non-farm activities.⁵

As a criterion for identifying and selecting Summit solutions a common admonition from Dialogue participants was to ensure that what is called transformation constitutes transformation. This means thoughtfully examining whether and how a proposed solution constitutes a trajectory toward sustainable and equitable systems transformation.

GUIDING THEME 2: ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY AND STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE

Sustainability means humanity and nature thriving together. Resilience means capacity to regenerate and adapt. Resilience supports and ensures sustainability.

Sustainability was by far the most common theme in the title of Dialogues. Of the 850 Dialogues registered through August 13, 132 included sustainability or sustainable food systems in the Dialogue title. Here are three examples to illustrate the emphasis on sustainability:

- The evolving role of an effective Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS) within a sustainable food system, 19 May 2021. <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16087>
- Advancing food systems transformation to nourish the health of future generations and enable a sustainable planet, 28 April 2021. <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8433>
- Achieving a sustainable food system in Bandung City – towards a diverse, equitable, healthy and resilient food system in Indonesia, 8 April 2021. <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10429>

Beyond titles, most Dialogues addressed sustainability in some way. Some Dialogue participants were concerned that the term “sustainability” lacks a clear definition or has become over-used. Some prefer “resilience” to sustainability. Thirty-eight 38 Dialogues have resilience in the title. To capture this diversity of perspectives about sustainability, we have called this theme “resilient sustainability” to connote that sustainability is not just continuity (keeping the world going) but must include adaptability in the face of changed and changing conditions.

Sustainability has multiple and varied, interrelated and interdependent conceptualizations throughout the Dialogues:

- sustainability as an essential dimension of and criterion for transformation;
- sustainable use of resources (regenerative, renewable, recycling practices);

⁴ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10249> p. 11

⁵ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16079>. p.9

- sustainable agricultural production (nature-positive, agroecological, regenerative, organic approaches);
- sustainable food consumption patterns (nutritious, healthy food with recyclable packaging and minimal waste);
- sustainable distribution of food, emphasis on local foods;
- sustainable places: ecosystems, landscapes, aquascapes (land, water, air), cities, communities; and
- sustainable livelihoods.
- resilient sustainability

There was a clear consensus from the [dialogue] group that sustainability in the Agri-food sector has environmental, economic, social and people elements to it.⁶

The debate has also put together innovation and Mediterranean Diet. The latter is well aligned with the different dimensions of sustainability (economic, social, environmental) and it has a positive contribution in terms of health. Therefore, the valorisation of the Med diet can constitute a lever for innovation for the business sector, which is progressively called upon to adopt sustainable models. In that transition, innovation is a fundamental instrument.⁷

The Covid-19 pandemic highlights the need to redesign the way we produce, consume, trade and organize food supply chains in order to better prepare for future crises, ensuring more equitable sustainability in the food supply chains. Family Farming gained visibility during this pandemic, as the importance of local and sustainable food consumption has been highlighted during the crisis.⁸

GUIDING THEME 3: MAKE EQUITY A PRIORITY

Equity and sustainability were often linked as twin pillars of transformation. Many dialogue participants emphasized contributions to equity as a priority criterion for judging solutions. Valuing diversity and exercising inclusivity (discussed below) are processes necessary to achieve the desired systems transformations toward greater equity.

Here are examples of what Dialogue conveners reported about making equity a priority:

Food systems must now also be valued for nourishing people, regenerating nature, improving equity and resilience to shocks.⁹

Ensure equity, dignity & inclusion: Participants emphasized these as cross-cutting themes. They shared how to involve stakeholders in food systems solutions, particularly farmers and students, who have historically been omitted from the conversation.¹⁰

Policies must be gender-sensitive policies and allow women to have access and control of resources. They should be developed using transformative approaches that allow for the

⁶ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16087/> p.9

⁷ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6814> p.15

⁸ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17025> p. 9

⁹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16087/> p. 5

¹⁰ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8433> p. 7

*engagement of all stakeholders at a community level where gender norms are deeply entrenched.*¹¹

*There is a huge opportunity to come together on these topics to ensure that there is global nutritional density and equity, but it will require a level of collaboration and framing that doesn't exist. Better collaboration is needed across both spaces and the spaces together as there are many existing organisations tackling regenerative agriculture, nutrition wisdom, food equity and access, and other overlapping categories. This will also be important in elevating local knowledge and issues that need to be addressed for food equity and access.*¹²

Like sustainability, equity is manifest as a multi-faceted and multi-level concern with multiple dimensions. This was expressed in the dialogues as:

- equitable access to food, land, water, capital, agricultural production inputs, technologies, markets
- equity supported in societal, economic, cultural and political systems
- equity commitments at all levels including local, regional, national, and international settings, institutions, and systems
- equitable scaling of solutions
- equitable finance mechanisms and opportunities
- policies that enhance and ensure equity by supporting and reinforcing women's networks, equal payment for men and women, and recognizing women for traditionally unpaid work
- equity-based human rights approach that recognizes a right to food.
- equitable livelihoods for farmers, including smallholder farmers, women, youth, and underserved groups
- equity in recognizing Indigenous sovereignty
- equity-focused personal commitments in interpersonal interactions (personal mindset shifts)

Who Should Engage in Transforming Food Systems?

Mobilize diverse stakeholders inclusively, engage collaboratively, while recognizing the primacy of government responsibility and accountability and amplifying and empowering historically excluded voices.

GUIDING THEME 4: TREAT EVERYONE AS A STAKEHOLDER IN FOOD SYSTEMS

The call is for *all hands on deck*: public sector, private sector, civil society, nongovernmental organizations, international agencies, scientists, researchers, universities, philanthropy, financial and social impact investors, industry and community representatives, those with special interests, and those committed to the general public interest.

Here are examples of what Dialogue conveners reported about stakeholder engagement:

All stakeholders have unique and important roles to play. Policy makers and researchers should work together to have more evidence build a better understanding of food systems. The academia will do research, the private investor will invest, but we need the farmers as well. If the

¹¹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2893> p. 9

¹² <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27670> p. 10

small-scale farmers who are important players of the economy are left out in foods systems decision making, this will perpetuate current inequities.¹³

Participants urged that all stakeholders embrace and amplify these gains to reach our shared goals and to convince the public of the value and impact of practical improvements that must be continued.¹⁴

Clear policy direction and collaboration with all stakeholders.¹⁵

This calls for considering sustainability, inclusivity and resilience of food systems an urgent matter which requires building existing systems and policies. All stakeholders in the agri-food system including smallholders have a role to play in shaping the pathways for resilience and sustainability.¹⁶

There were few areas of real divergence as all participants recognised in all cases the need for multiple solutions that encompass all stakeholders' viewpoints.¹⁷

GUIDING THEME 5: VALUE DIVERSITY & ENGAGE INCLUSIVELY

An extension of treating everyone as a stakeholder in food systems transformation is valuing diversity and engaging inclusively. This theme showed up in various ways. Some Dialogues observed that without attention and commitment to inclusion and diversity there can be no equity. Some Dialogues picked up on the idea of the “People’s Summit” which they interpreted must mean and include all people. Some Dialogues came to diversity and inclusion through the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda which commits to *No one left behind*. That, they affirmed, includes everyone – and including everyone ensures the diversity that supports equity.

Many Dialogues recommended creating platforms to facilitate inclusiveness with attention to diversity within those platforms. Guidance offered included diverse forms of communication, developing collaborations, and building bridges amongst diverse groups (e.g., scientists, producers, consumers, youth, women, indigenous people, farmers, and policymakers). Dialogue participants consistently recommended that solutions must include a commitment to involve those who have traditionally been underrepresented and excluded, which will vary by context.

Diversity will be the unifying factor and the narrative won't imply a homogenization of diversity but will rather embrace it as a source of richness.¹⁸

Decision-making processes were felt to not always be inclusive of all stakeholders, in particular the most vulnerable. For example, it was noted that while sustainable development is linked to innovation and there is a general need for new ideas, there are possible trade-offs in terms of social inclusion. We need to be vigilant in order to avoid that technology fosters exclusion in the most fragile parts of society.¹⁹

Recognize the importance of establishing platforms with an inclusive atmosphere and a multidisciplinary approach in pre-competitive spaces such as innovation hubs. Stakeholders, such

¹³ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6387> p.8

¹⁴ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7117> p. 9

¹⁵ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16087/> p.16

¹⁶ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17889/> p. 6

¹⁷ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16769> p. 12

¹⁸ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3657/> p. 6

¹⁹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6814/> p. 16

*as farmers, students, government representatives, NGOs, and companies, can be brought in early to see the development and potential of innovations which in turn works to build trust among them.*²⁰

*[C]reate platforms and mechanisms that bring food system stakeholders together for discussion or shared implementation of effective solutions and compliance.*²¹

GUIDING THEME 6: PRIMACY OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In the Independent Dialogue discussions, national governments were most often identified as the primary actor to drive transformation. While governments engaged in national Dialogues, which includes articulating the commitments they are making to fulfill their responsibilities and the help they seek in overcoming the barriers they face, the Independent Dialogues provide insight into how others view government's role in bringing about a sustainable and equitable food system. Representatives of governments also participated in some of the Independent Dialogues. Overall, in the Independent Dialogue discussions, government was often identified as the primary actor to drive change in several areas. Two quotes from the Dialogues sum up why government is viewed in this way.

*...[M]ost 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.*²²

*The government has a big role to play in making necessary changes.*²³

A few Dialogues talked about how government structures and systems prevent change. The quote provided offers some insight to that finding.

*The role of governments was also an important topic...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.*²⁴

Some Dialogues focused on how to engage government, with a powerful emphasis on the need to demonstrate the financial and economic benefits of having an equitable and sustainable food system. One Dialogue noted,

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

²⁰ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2887> p. 9

²¹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7868> p. 8

²² <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15559/> p 6

²³ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30846/> p 6

²⁴ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7002/> p 7

*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.*²⁵

GUIDING THEME 7: ENGAGE COLLABORATIVELY IN PARTNERSHIPS

The Dialogues call for transformative partnerships, synergies and alliances supported by multi-stakeholder platforms and networks. The private sector, NGOs, community organizations, farmer networks, civil society leaders, researchers, donors and investors, and entrepreneurs, to name diverse examples, need to work together toward transformation. Building on the preceding theme, many dialogues emphasized the role of government in enabling partnerships.

- National governments take the lead and push external donors and organizations to work together.
- Governments can facilitate cooperation between academia, researchers, and agribusiness entrepreneurs.
- Municipal governments can develop linkages between farmers and local restaurants, food banks and supermarkets so they better understand local demand and diversify their production accordingly.

A wide range of potential partnerships and collaborations were suggested in Dialogues as illustrated by the following quotations:

*Collaboration among Food Systems Actors: Important factors brought up multiple times is the need for innovation, transparency, accountability, and stronger partnership between science, the private and public sectors, farmers and other various stakeholders across food systems.*²⁶

*Build a stronger partnership between the public, private sectors, farmers' associations, civil society, research, and universities, to ensure that inclusive approaches are used across the agricultural value chains.*²⁷

*Our dialogue highlighted the importance of strong partnerships within food systems and value chains, the need for increased gender equality and inclusion within food systems, and increasingly sustainable investment practices that prioritize producer's needs and increase producer visibility in agri-food systems.*²⁸

GUIDING THEME 8: AMPLIFY AND EMPOWER HISTORICALLY EXCLUDED VOICES: WOMEN, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, SMALLHOLDER FARMERS, AND YOUTH

In our first interim report in April, we identified as a central theme the importance of engaging women, Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers and other producers, and youth in the Summit. These four groups consistently attracted attention in the Dialogues. As a result, we undertook “Deep Dives” into the importance of these groups focused on three questions: (1) Why this group’s perspectives are important, (2) overview of some of the key perspectives each group brings to consideration of food systems transformations, and (3) strategies for engaging each group in the Food Systems Summit and beyond. These Deep Dive Synthesis reports are available on the Dialogue Portal section on

²⁵ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6387/> p 11

²⁶ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6387/> p.6.

²⁷ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13822/> p.6

²⁸ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/5876/> p. 6

Documentation (<https://www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit/documentation>). Below are highlights from the conclusion of each Deep Dive.

Women bring critical perspectives needed to support sustainable and equitable food systems. Research shows that women are responsible for half of the world's food production, and also tend to be primarily responsible for feeding their families. Yet across food systems, women are underrepresented in leadership positions and often denied access to land, training, finance, and other key resources. Data from the Dialogues and focus group support these claims. While disparities and challenges in the food systems cut across multiple issues, a fundamental challenge to a food systems sustainability can be found in gender inequality.

A lot of women felt that they do not have is recognition. Awareness on the important roles that women in the entire agriculture value chain - amplify the role they play, give them a voice, and make them more visible in discussions about the sustainability of our food systems.²⁹

Smallholder farmers and other small-scale producers are a reservoir of traditional and local knowledge on sustainable farming practices. At the same time, they continuously need to advocate for their rights to seed, land, water, food, education, and health, and are more adversely affected by climate change than large scale producers. Small-scale producers require supports that are often readily extended to more powerful actors (e.g., large-scale farms), such as access to financial and other resources, knowledge sharing on innovations and other practical information, and financial incentives for nature-positive agriculture. The dialogues have highlighted the importance of involving all levels and types of producers in relevant decisions and actively engaging them in food systems transformation.

In shaping the transformation of food systems, indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers are to be given a place at the table with other key stakeholders to scale up their indigenous knowledge as recommendations are being developed and implemented.³⁰

Indigenous Peoples' rights, knowledge systems, and belief systems are an essential piece in achieving sustainable and equitable food systems. Across and within socio-cultural regions, Dialogues describe great diversity among traditional food systems and context-specific challenges to food security. The Dialogues also demonstrate broad agreement that Indigenous Peoples' food systems are resilient and regenerative, and are in themselves a game-changing proposition for the achievement of healthy, sustainable food and all SDGs. The engagement of Indigenous Peoples in the transformation of food systems is fundamental to nature-positive solutions that address biodiversity loss and climate change.

Indigenous people are closer to nature and the importance of indigenous knowledge cannot be overemphasized because traditional farming practices are more ecologically sensitive, nature friendly and sustainable.³¹

Youth are an untapped asset for food system transformation. The inclusion of youth as equals in key decision-making processes, as opposed to including them as beneficiaries or affected populations, is essential; youth will carry the burden of today's actions. Youth are the future and therefore should have a critical voice in how that future is shaped. Youth are uniquely positioned to provide insight, unique perspectives, and advice on issues such as agriculture and conservation, which is essential for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

²⁹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9775/> p 8

³⁰ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12151> p 5

³¹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12151> p 7

To advance equitable livelihoods of youth and secure their inclusive interest in Agriculture, the dialogue noted that seemingly invisible barriers be lifted. For instance, the Land Use Acts needs to be reviewed and allowed for access to land for agricultural purposes in addition to enable access to farm inputs and financing.³²

How To Engage in Transforming Food Systems?

Transforming food systems will require: systems thinking, recognizing complexity, guaranteeing a right to food, implementing nature-positive solutions, localizing and contextualizing, educating about food systems to shift perspectives and change mindsets, and innovating while integrating what is already working.

GUIDING THEME 9: APPLY SYSTEMS THINKING

Food systems transformation involves changing systems. The Food Systems Summit has elevated and focused attention on *food systems* and the importance of thinking in terms of systems permeates the Dialogues. Participants engaged with systems concepts in a variety of ways.

- The future of food systems and climate change were consistently linked together. Numerous dialogues discussed the need to address agriculture, the environment and global climate change at different levels, with and through different actors in the system, and with various kinds of system-change investments.
- Participants linked consumption and climate: an environmentally friendly diet is one that does not have a large carbon footprint.
- Dialogues often discussed the gap of understanding and lack of alignment between production systems and consumption systems along the food systems value chain.
- To create an enabling environment for sustainable food systems, dialogue participants frequently mentioned building infrastructure as well as systems and networks. These included strengthening transportation systems, establishing information hubs, building up the research and development (R&E) infrastructure, accountability/transparency mechanisms, and creating governance for equitable and sustainable food systems.
- Dialogues addressed broad ranges the systems transformation from national-level systems to community-level systems, including marketing systems, seed bank systems, land tenure systems, and finance systems.
- The pandemic gave rise to many discussions of the interconnections between health systems and food systems, including the significant increases in food insecurity and hunger due to Covid.

Below are examples from Dialogues around systems-thinking;

Food systems define our health. Food systems define our environment. Food systems are central for the future of our young people and this complexity, this interdependence, is often hard to manage - but if you come to a city, to a village, to a landscape; this complexity becomes manageable.³³

³² <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12151> p 10

³³ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11436> p 8

There was a conversation about what should be the focal point of the dialogue... [the] need to look at the solutions from the perspective of food systems.³⁴

Establish local information hubs that provide up to date and emerging information, in the relevant vernacular language for communities, practitioners, and traditional authorities on all various aspects of food systems and for various players (farmers, agri-SMEs, consumers, field practitioners).³⁵

What is expected as a Central American Region at the 2021 Food Systems Summit is to dramatically elevate the public discourse on the importance of food systems and what to do to make the public work for the people and the planet.³⁶

Water, energy, and food security is necessarily cross-cutting, and requires an integrated, systems approach to navigate through trade-offs and competing industries that exist, and to leverage positive interlinkages and ways to make the WEF nexus more functional. Still, this may not be sufficient to overcome supra-institutional issues, such as budget allocations, which are typically allocated by departmental needs and priorities, and not shared strategic visions. This can slow effective cooperation.³⁷

GUIDING THEME 10: RECOGNIZE COMPLEXITY

Recognizing complexity is a fundamental Food Systems Summit Principle of Engagement:

We recognize that food systems are complex, and are closely connected to, and significantly impact, human and animal health, land, water, climate, biodiversity, the economy and other systems, and their transformation requires a systemic approach.³⁸

The Independent Dialogues consistently acknowledged and discussed the complexity of food systems. Participants recognized that transforming complex dynamic systems poses special challenges but also expressed determination that complexity not become an excuse for inaction or insufficient effort.

The dialogues cautioned against focus on a simple solution to these complex questions.

“Decisions about nutrition happen in complex environments at the household and individual level; we should not assume that fixing finance is going to solve that.”³⁹

Food systems transformation is complex, yet that is no reason not to act.⁴⁰

Complexities were most often recognized with regard to a particular issue that was the focus of the Dialogue, for example:

- Empowering women is complex
- Financial mechanisms are complexity
- Complexity is at the core of ecosystems sustainability

³⁴ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6387/2449> p. 14

³⁵ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6387/5560> p.8

³⁶ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6387/13952> p. 6.

³⁷ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7859> p. 12

³⁸ <https://www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit/vision-principles>

³⁹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6387/2119> p. 7

⁴⁰ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6387/11208> p. 3

- Policymaking is complex

The list of complexities is long, encompassing every dimension of food systems.

*Challenges within Food systems are becoming more complex and require faster and well-integrated solutions.*⁴¹

A multiregional dialogue on faith and food noted that complexity is increasing globally as food systems problems deepen:

*In 2050 we will be 10 billion people, cities are exploding, and diets are shifting to unhealthy and unsustainable consumption. And we face an extinction crisis. And we waste 40% of food post-harvest.*⁴²

Systems thinking and complexity understandings were often combined in Dialogue discussions.

*Adopt a systems, thinking approach to deal with the complexity inherent to sustainable food systems.*⁴³

*Food systems are very complex entanglements of relations, some of them are visible, but many of them are hidden and they should be recognized in order to face this challenge.*⁴⁴

GUIDING THEME 11: GUARENTEE THE RIGHT TO FOOD

Most Dialogues focused discussions on pathways for making food systems more sustainable and equitable through transformative solutions in production and consumption, through changed policies and innovations and by engaging in multi-stakeholder collaborations. The Dialogues that discussed the right to food began with the premise that the framework for transformation already exists in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. Conceptualizing food as a right rather than merely a market-based commodity would provide a unified and universal framework for food systems transformation.

A dialogue on the right to food in Chile noted:

*The characteristics that should accompany the Right to Food are sufficient, permanent, quality, healthy, innocuous, accessible, culturally relevant, sovereign, sustainable and non-discriminatory.*⁴⁵

The Dialogues discussed and lamented the barriers to the right to food in political, economic, and legal systems.

*A world where no one goes hungry: everyone has access to nutritious and affordable food. The right to food should be engrained in all policies.*⁴⁶

Several Dialogues connected the right to food to other human rights

⁴¹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6387/16087> p. 9

⁴² <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6387/12778> p. 6

⁴³ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16087> p. 6.

⁴⁴ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9217> p. 6.

⁴⁵ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11720> p. 6.

⁴⁶ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3940> p. 7

There was a strong sense that the Summit should explicitly recognise and promote the human right to food alongside other human rights principles, treaties and covenants.⁴⁷

The right to food should be engrained in all policies. All governments (department of agriculture, trade, health, urban development, rural affairs, etc.) should ensure policy coherence, synergy and compatibility, and have common aims when it comes to food.⁴⁸

GUIDING THEME 12: SUPPORT NATURE-POSITIVE SOLUTIONS

The right to food concerns not only ending hunger and guaranteeing food security but also the right to sustainably produced and healthy food. Nature-positive solutions is a basket of sustainable approaches to agricultural production and human consumption of food: agroecology, regenerative agriculture, and organic farming, among other related approaches. Nature -positive means going beyond reducing damage to food ecosystems and, instead, making ecosystems thriving and resilient.

Participants suggested that the current production systems need to change and adopt agro-ecological approaches. Government needs to play a role in incentivizing natural farming and setting up Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), especially for small and marginal farmers.⁴⁹

The role of the government in this transition (natural farming) was also discussed, in terms of incentivizing and subsidizing natural farming (such as compensation for ecosystem services) instead of chemical intensive agriculture⁵⁰

Dialogue participants emphasized that understanding and changing food systems requires active engagement with science and scientists, especially making scientific knowledge accessible to farmers and producers, and using science to inform government policies. Ideas ranged from ensuring that scientists' work is translated into lay terms, to ensuring that science is used to inform policy and farming decisions. The need for partnerships with scientists was often stressed. Those Dialogues that focused on nature-positive and related approaches believe that scientific evidence supports the viability and sustainability of such approaches.

Studies of 60 different crops across 6 continents have shown that organic and conventional yields are almost equal (organic yields are just 8-9% lower than conventional) when organic is done well and certain organic practices like crop diversification and crop rotations are applied. Using organic practices can be a significant part of the solution in achieving zero hunger, and because it doesn't use synthetic chemicals and other inputs that conventional does, it also achieves the goal of ensuring good health and wellbeing. In addition to yield returns, organic also provides financial and ecological returns.⁵¹

Panelists believed that knowledge bases on agroecology must be shared with policymakers, who can support and help scale up agroecology and regenerative approaches. They discussed the need for strong connections between various generations, countries and sectors in order to scale-up agroecological practices. Some panelists found that government financing and investments from philanthropists can aid in the transformation. For better transformation, it was

⁴⁷ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23190> p.8

⁴⁸ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2711> p. 13

⁴⁹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1956> p.7

⁵⁰ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1956> p.9.

⁵¹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11909> p. 5

*found that healing frameworks should be used and implementation of intergenerational knowledge and knowledge transfer.*⁵²

GUIDING THEME 13: CONTEXTUALIZE AND LOCALIZE

Dialogue participants consistently emphasized the importance of adapting solutions to diverse local contexts. Different solutions will be needed for different contexts.

*One size does not fit all. There is a need to respect local needs, capacity, particularly in developing geographies.*⁵³

*Participants balked at the notion that there is any one silver-bullet to 'improving the food system.'*⁵⁴

*It's important to understand the different actors and their dynamics. Aspects such as land ownership, collateral land use, local solutions, and the power of big companies surfaced as factors that should be taken into consideration. Sustainable solutions need to be based on local solutions and local ownership.*⁵⁵

Dialogue participants were leery about overly broad, standardized, and top-down solutions that are insensitive to local contexts, both ecosystem and cultural contexts. Solutions that claim to be “best practices” lead to inappropriate one-size-fits-all interventions and scaling strategies that are not only inappropriate in some contexts but can bring about harm through negative consequences; diversity needs to be considered.

*In particular, the webinar stressed the need to support locally tailored solutions which are based on the understanding of local context, supported and promoted by actors which have organized themselves, while taking into account the needs of vulnerable groups or groups with special needs such a women and youth.*⁵⁶

*Participants suggested that to reduce the risk of food production caused by climate crisis, we need to diversify and sustain production strategies that is customized to our geolocations, cultures and different variety of crops.*⁵⁷

A common thread across dialogues was emphasizing the great diversity of agro-ecological landscapes and farming systems. “Localization” and adaptation emerged as imperatives in any scaling of solutions.

*Different solutions are required for the diversity of the food systems in Latin America with its wide range of products and producers. These solutions already exist for different contexts; however, they need to be scaled up through investments and policies.*⁵⁸

*Indonesia is such a large country, there are so many options to choose from in terms of processes and products, and potential resources to support the Summit's Objectives. Different regions prefer different processes to be pursued.*⁵⁹

⁵² <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/36602> p. 6.

⁵³ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2887> p. 13

⁵⁴ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10553> p. 6

⁵⁵ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7431> p. 11

⁵⁶ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7431/> p. 6

⁵⁷ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12151/> p. 5

⁵⁸ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1081> p. 5

⁵⁹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1696> p. 6

GUIDING THEME 14: EDUCATE ABOUT FOOD SYSTEMS: SHIFT PERSPECTIVES, REVISE NARRATIVES, AND CHANGE MINDSETS

Education was discussed as critical at all levels of food systems, from schools to consumers, and including farmers, distributors, and producers, the very young, and the not so young. Education includes capacity-building so that those historically excluded have the skills and confidence to engage in food systems negotiations. Myriad educational topics were identified from planting, harvesting, and cooking, to pre-production, processing, and marketing with a focus on nutrition, health, and other critical information. Education also included formal and informal approaches using various kinds of traditional or innovative communication, teaching, and capacity building activities.

The education sector needs to be provided with financial support and capacity to educate the next generation in food production and food security as a matter of human survival.⁶⁰

More science-based facts should be available to consumers and education on healthy and sustainable food consumption needs to be supported from an early age.⁶¹

The education sector needs to be provided with financial support and capacity to educate the next generation in food production and food security as a matter of human survival. Courses need to be developed, teachers equipped, and students provided with opportunities to explore how culture, science and values intersect in the field of food production.⁶²

Education as discussed in Dialogues often involved much more than providing students with traditional Western knowledge. It involved changing mindsets, revising narratives, and shifting perspectives as part of transformation.

The concept of 'science' should be broadened to include empirical, social, indigenous knowledge.⁶³

Mindset change is key for changing the food system, acknowledging its complexity.⁶⁴

A mindset shift is required from the one in which we must produce more food to feed the world, to the one in where we must produce foods that are more nutritious and more sustainable, waste much less, and shift towards a plant-rich diet.⁶⁵

Participants acknowledged the need for a change of narrative, with a stronger focus on embracing diversity, bringing about a culture of empowerment, and rethinking our habitats while reconsidering the value of food with the lenses of a true cost approach.... Food has been disconnected from story, people, and landscape.⁶⁶

GUIDING THEME 15: INNOVATE AND INTEGRATE WHAT IS ALREADY WORKING

Change what needs to be changed, innovate and adapt, but also identify, keep, and build on what is working.

Innovation in technology to scale-up agricultural productivity and accelerate food security such as solar, wind, water energy and agro-processing...Digital innovation...Co-create

⁶⁰ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6508> p. 9

⁶¹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16079> p. 6

⁶² <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6508> p. 9

⁶³ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2449> p. 16

⁶⁴ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1256> p. 16

⁶⁵ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1256> p. 11

⁶⁶ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13402> p. 7

innovation/solutions that respond to community needs...Cautions about overriding what is going well were expressed along with admonitions to build innovations on strengths and appreciate what is valuable in existing systems...Failure to appreciate what is working and valued in local settings when engaged in innovative transformations can create resistance, do harm, and undermine needed transformation processes.⁶⁷

Innovations should resonate right along the Food Innovation System chain. Currently there are innovation 'silos', with little communication to others in the chain. Fairness is important. Innovations should yield benefits for farmers, processors and consumers.⁶⁸

First, about renewed traditions, the group underlined the importance of taking the best out of both traditions and innovations, as it would reduce the fear of losing something. It highlighted that while intergenerational dialogues are key, the voice of the youth should be strengthened in decision-making arenas, in a real and honest manner, in particular when it comes to taking actions with a sense of urgency.⁶⁹

Youth are central to innovation and more programs are needed for students and to inspire youth globally to work in food systems.⁷⁰

Meanwhile, innovation and advancement are also key. For example, to improve the linkages, efficiency, and transparency between markets, producers, and consumers, digital innovations need to be supported.⁷¹

What Success Factors Are Keys to Transformative Results?

Generating Financial Resources Sufficient to Accelerate Transformation, aligning and integrating coalitions and solutions, ensuring openness and transparency, acting with urgency, facilitating conflict resolution and negotiating trade-offs, generating mutually reinforcing momentum across food, climate, and health systems toward transformational critical mass and tipping points, and learning and adapting through ongoing evaluation.

GUIDING THEME 16: GENERATE FINANCIAL RESOURCES SUFFICIENT TO ACCELERATE TRANSFORMATION

Finance concerns were wide-ranging, from job creation to a focus on strengthening rural economies.

Blending of public and private finance can lead to new financial instruments that increase the size and tenor of loans for transformational (as opposed to incremental or otherwise insufficiently large) investments.⁷²

Access to credit is essential to support the development of agricultural businesses by vulnerable populations. The agricultural sector has enormous potential in terms of job creation and wealth, and governments must support the transition of small producers into the formal economy.⁷³

⁶⁷ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/4137> p. 12

⁶⁸ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16087> p. 6

⁶⁹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7905> p. 9

⁷⁰ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2887> p. 6

⁷¹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7976> p. 9

⁷² <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2880> p. 8

⁷³ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24209> p. 9

*Smallholder farmers play a crucial role in the growth of rural economy, not only in Jharkhand, but many part of the world by their multifunctional role of diverse food production, seed conservation and nature positive production pattern.*⁷⁴

*Increasing job creation in the agricultural sector can minimize the economic and social impact of male out migration.*⁷⁵

Discussions identified strategies that deserve attention and deeper analysis:

- financial incentives for food systems transformations
- reviewing the effects of subsidies
- accelerating, de-risking, and promoting public and private finance and investment.
- true and full cost accounting.
- access to capital by women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and smallholder farmers.

*The repurposing of agricultural subsidies: It was agreed that a major overhaul of the current system of agricultural subsidies is needed to stop subsidizing “business-as-usual” which encourages unsustainable practices and start subsidizing “food system” transformation.*⁷⁶

*Need to enhance information dissemination via the social media educate the consumers about true cost accounting in organic production systems.*⁷⁷

Suggestions for financing food systems transformation include:

- Get private sector engaged by having government play the role of catalyst
- Reduce risk reduction, not just investment risk but also risks of corruption and political instability
- Prioritize climate-smart investments across food systems and value chains: green bond issues, carbon credits, and sequestration should create income for farmers to cover the cost of transition to more sustainable agriculture.
- Tax exemption for foreign investments and capital investments
- Build credible investment pipelines by establishing and funding independent platforms with the required industry-specific know-how along with finance, legal, investment, and policy-specific expertise along the entire value chain of investing.
- Create a nutritional food asset class to identify, structure, and match attractive, sustainable and scalable investment opportunities with potential investors.

The bottom line is the understanding among Dialogue participants that food transformation will mean massive financial resources and economic transformation.

⁷⁴ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8532> p. 6

⁷⁵ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30950> p. 8

⁷⁶ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7013/> p. 7

⁷⁷ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7142> p. 6

GUIDING THEME 17: ALIGN AND INTEGRATE COALITIONS AND SOLUTIONS

Another Dialogue Principle of Engagement is to *complement the work of others*.

Recognizing that issues related to food systems are being addressed through several other global governance processes, we will seek to ensure that the Food Systems Summit aligns with, amplifies and accelerates these efforts where practicable, avoiding unnecessary duplication, while encouraging bold and innovative new thinking and approaches that deliver systems-level transformation.

The Dialogue Feedback Form asks conveners to report on the relevance of the discussion to the five Summit 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

In July, the Blue Marble Evaluation Synthesis team compiled a list of Dialogues that were especially relevant to each Action Track and forwarded those resources to Action Track co-chairs to support alignment and integration. The Dialogue Training and Feedback Form increased attention to the importance of this engagement principle. Several Dialogues addressed this principle as a matter of collaboration and coordination.

*Coordinated efforts and solutions are needed to find solutions that are tailored to address African problems.*⁷⁸

*“Building back better”, reducing the risk of future pandemics, and building long-term resilience requires bold leadership and commitment to both global health security and food systems transformation based on an integrated approach, addressing multiple challenges in a holistic way.*⁷⁹

*Develop evidence-based regenerative food systems and foodscapes that are attuned to local cultures, and economic and biophysical circumstances. Integrated approaches are good for soil and the environment, healthy animals, and raising farmer productivity and livelihoods.*⁸⁰

*Widespread coalitions and partnerships do not exist yet to reduce risk for everyone. There is a strong belief in shared value...Collective purchasing can enable better conditions for farmers, ensuring whole crop guarantees. Collective and inclusive diversion efforts can help more food get to more food insecure individuals. Investment syndicates that include multiple capital providers, private or public, streamlines the fundraising efforts for entrepreneurial groups tackling the SDGs, reducing the time it takes for these groups to raise capital.*⁸¹

⁷⁸ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/18043> p. 6

⁷⁹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12007> p. 6

⁸⁰ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13252> p. 7

⁸¹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3198/> p. 5

GUIDING THEME 18: ENSURE OPENNESS AND TRANSPARENCY

Transparency is a major and consistent concern across Dialogues. Transparency applies to all aspects of food systems transformation decision-making. Who is making decisions? How are decisions made? What considerations, voices and perspectives are included? What assumptions are made? Who is funding systems transformation? What evaluation criteria are being applied? But transparency as discussed in Dialogues is not limited to decision-making and operations. Transparency includes openness about the thinking processes and frameworks proposed and used.

*Decision-making processes were felt to not always be inclusive of all stakeholders, in particular the most vulnerable.*⁸²

*Participants discussed how transparency is key in setting sustainability standards and being accountable if they are not met. It is important to be transparent about what was reached and what was not rather than simply changing the metric after the fact to align with the outcome.*⁸³

Some Dialogues focused on transparency among key actors, and for the consumer.

*Create spaces for transparent dialogues between farmers, consumers and authorities*⁸⁴

*Strong partnerships require transparency and interdisciplinary communication.*⁸⁵

A few Dialogues focused on the need for the supply chain and private sector to be transparent.

*Food systems affect us all, and it is important to create a fully accessible virtual space where all actors across the agri-food value chain feel comfortable sharing their priorities, aspirations and challenges in an open manner.*⁸⁶

*Bottom line: Enhancing accountability & transparency” is “essential in building confidence in food systems.*⁸⁷

GUIDING THEME 19: ACT WITH URGENCY

Acting with urgency is another Dialogue and Summit Principle of Engagement:

We recognise the utmost urgency of sustained and meaningful action at all levels to reach the respective 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Dialogue participants picked up on this principle and affirmed their own sense of urgency.

*The other main finding coming from all of the break-out rooms, was that we must act now. Time is critical and a cohesive, collective effort is needed to ensure food systems transformation is accelerated.*⁸⁸

*Some key areas of interest for our participants included... calling for urgent action from our government regarding the current food crisis.*⁸⁹

⁸² <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6814> p. 15

⁸³ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7576> p. 12

⁸⁴ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2887> p. 11

⁸⁵ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1081> p. 5

⁸⁶ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8888> p. 3

⁸⁷ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8433> p.7

⁸⁸ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11208> p.6

⁸⁹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11787> p. 6

*Act with urgency.*⁹⁰

*To truly commit to the ambition and urgency needed for food systems transformation, there is a need to intentionally bring together participants and an audience which is full of diverse opinions and contexts to most accurately reflect the complexity of a systems transformation that is being sought at the FSS and listen to these perspectives.*⁹¹

*In the sense of social participation in public agendas, the urgency of strengthening the performance of public councils and committees was highlighted, so that they occupy the democratic spaces of public participation properly and press for the implementation and compliance with already established laws and monitor possible setbacks.*⁹²

*The urgency and complexity of food systems transformation underscores the need to consider multiple perspectives and pathways.*⁹³

GUIDING THEME 20: FACILITATE CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND NEGOTIATE TRADE-OFFS

The Dialogue reports include a final section where “Divergences” are reported. This section highlights areas of disagreement, reiteration of complications, complexities to consider, and trade-offs that will have to be discussed. Spotlighting trade-offs came with recognition that the urgency of food systems transformation means that disagreements must not become bottlenecks that stop the transition to more sustainable and equitable systems. The impetus to generate clear and visionary solutions, and the urgent need for action can lead to well-conceptualized and elegantly articulated solutions that ignore the realities of conflicting interests, power imbalances, competing interests, incompatible values, and national versus global and local priorities.

Facilitating and negotiating trade-offs applies to trade-offs themselves. There can be a trade-off between acting boldly with urgency to maintain the integrity and fidelity of a proposed transformational initiative versus watering down the initiative through negotiated compromises that achieve wider support but less significant change. The Dialogues generated long lists of complicated trade-offs that will have to be dealt with in designing, implementing, and evaluating food systems transformations.

Examples of the trade-offs anticipated include concern that conservation of natural resources could conflict with livelihoods or banning deforestation could mean loss of employment and economic losses. Other trade-offs included: production for local consumption versus export, affordable food for consumers versus increasing small farmers’ income, and debates about the role of livestock in the future of food. Below are sample quotes about conflicts and trade-offs that will have to be negotiated.

*The debate around the role of the global meat sector in future sustainable food systems is often centered on the negative (gross) impacts of livestock on the environment; however, ...the total impacts are positive, and this is noticeably missing in a public arena.*⁹⁴

Participants noted that “in addition to food, livestock provide many other human benefits, including a large array of pharmaceutical ingredients, wool, pelts, leather, hides, organic fertiliser and draught power in addition to acting as a mobile source of wealth, critical to LMIC

⁹⁰ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7117> p. 3

⁹¹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6291> p. 3

⁹² <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/5883> p 17

⁹³ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30950> p. 11

⁹⁴ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8886> p.3

smallholder farmers. ... A healthy grazed grassland can create deep carbon sinks. Managing grasslands well also contributes to carbon storage in other ways: by enhancing soil health and water holding capacity to equip land to be more resilient to extreme events.⁹⁵

There were also questions regarding the water-intensive crops that are currently irrigated in Egypt, including rice in the Delta and sugarcane. Should these crops be continued, noting an entire industry is connected to that? Can agronomic practices and yet more advanced seed technologies reduce water use of these crops? Or should they be stopped to push back against growing water scarcity and accelerate a stronger nutrition focus of national crop production?⁹⁶

GUIDING THEME 21: BUILD GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION MOMENTUM ACROSS SYSTEMS: GENERATE MUTUALLY REINFORCING ACCELERATION OF SOLUTIONS ACROSS FOOD, CLIMATE, AND HEALTH SYSTEMS TOWARD TRANSFORMATIONAL CRITICAL MASS AND TIPPING POINTS.

Food Systems Transformation Dialogues were occurring during the Coronavirus Pandemic and increased evidence of the Climate Emergency with severe weather episodes, fires, droughts, and floods. Progress on the SDG indicators was often reversed as great numbers of people experienced food insecurity, hunger, and deepened poverty. Dialogue participants often observed that the potential for food systems transformation was inevitably and intrinsically tied to transformation of climate and health systems.

There are nearly 690 million people in the world who are hungry, or 8.9 per cent of the world population – up 10 million people in one -year and nearly 60 million in five years and the COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated the problem.⁹⁷

Transform food systems to address climate and biodiversity crises. Conservation measures including pollinators and nutrient management. Incentivize farmers. Who: Businesses, government agencies, and schools.⁹⁸

It would be critical to address the need to reduce emissions, then need to address soil health, food and to assure that waste is managed in a more regenerative, sustainable and appropriate way.⁹⁹

To stop agriculture from impacting critical ecosystems we should no longer convert lands, use water resources unsustainably or modify the natural ecosystem to produce food.¹⁰⁰

GUIDING THEME 22: LEARN AND ADAPT THROUGH ONGOING EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) came up often as a cross-cutting theme regardless of the particular issue being discussed. Traditional evaluation approaches were advocated as well as the need for innovations.

⁹⁵ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8886> pp. 8,10

⁹⁶ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8886> p. 8

⁹⁷ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9038> p. 9

⁹⁸ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1717> p. 7

⁹⁸ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1717> p. 7

⁹⁹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1717> p. 6

¹⁰⁰ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1081> p. 5

Improved and harmonized outcome indicators (climate, biodiversity, nutrition, livelihoods / social inclusion, etc.), to deliver on the multiple objectives demanded in agriculture. These can provide a common framework for assessing the value of different approaches in different contexts and for different ends and can help overcome unhelpful dichotomies between different approaches. These outcome indicators can also help reduce investor uncertainty. Finally, as mitigation and nature objectives become increasingly important, we need to bring those outcomes together with the “human face” that comes through livelihoods / income and adaptation outcomes. ¹⁰¹

*Policy: Suggested a compulsory M&E...*¹⁰²

*Ideology versus reality. Coordination issues, side effects and insufficient information may make flexibility difficult in practice. Working in parallel and embedding M&E throughout the process rather than at the end could help with this.*¹⁰³

*Although political commitment exists, the focus has typically been on the policy, governance, and academic aspects, with little attention paid to the transition to demonstration projects, related monitoring and evaluation, participation of communities, and how to effectively scale successful demonstration projects.*¹⁰⁴

*Addressing data needs for monitoring and evaluation of food systems transformation, and for the related advocacy and strategic leadership to foster positive transformation recognized the complexity of food systems.*¹⁰⁵

*Furthermore, it is important to ensure adequate participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects and activities, especially with young people.*¹⁰⁶

*Conducting reviews of successful pilot projects and technologies to identify those that can be scaled up...Need to strengthen capacities for policy implementation and monitoring and evaluation...*¹⁰⁷

One Dialogue convened by, for, and with evaluators focused on *The role of evaluation in moving towards zero hunger and sustainable food systems: challenges and solutions.*¹⁰⁸

The Dialogue generated key messages to inform the Summit:

- Evaluation and evidence should be at the hearth of the Food Systems Summit and support the role of evaluation in providing evidence and lessons to inform food systems transformation and in reviewing the summit outcomes and commitments.
- New approaches and innovations are required to transform food systems, for a more equitable and sustainable world. Evaluation has a key role to play in supporting this, by shedding light on the complexities and interdependencies of food systems and identifying actionable and timely solutions, and ultimately contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

¹⁰¹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8565> p. 7.

¹⁰² <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20489> p. 14

¹⁰³ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20703> p. 13

¹⁰⁴ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7859> p. 12

¹⁰⁵ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6387> p. 3

¹⁰⁶ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23084> p. 6

¹⁰⁷ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20051> p. 8

¹⁰⁸ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30489> (Title is quoted, there is no page number).

- The evaluation community can deliver evidence to inform decision making towards sustainable and resilient food systems.
- Evaluation can offer results on what works and what doesn't, responding to the need to act with urgency to reach the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.
- Evaluation can draw on and put into context lessons learned, including those on the impacts of Covid-19 on food systems and the failures uncovered by this crisis.
- Engage in assessing the outcomes of the Summit and how the Summit narrative informs actions, especially at the national and regional levels.

Participants also discussed how, in order to unleash the full potential of evaluation, evaluators need to evolve as a community and to take on board new professional and methodological challenges. These relate to ways of working, methods and approaches and to the practice of evaluation within the broader development ecosystem. The following points were raised and considered necessary for evaluation and the evaluation community to support transformation of food systems:

- Promote an evaluation culture, to enhance the learning value of evaluation, in balance with accountability objectives.
- Evaluation should become everyone's business, including donors, commissioners, decision-makers, civil society and others involved in food systems.
- Embrace the complexity of food systems transformation and other global challenges – such as climate change and its impact, which require integrating systems thinking and dealing with uncertainties.
- Promote the role of evaluators as engaged participants: evaluators should position themselves in a more dialogic and partnership role to facilitate support decision-making and engage in open communication to help form solutions and stimulate transformative change.
- Innovate methods and approaches making a case for non-traditional and creative ones. These may include developmental, participatory and other approaches, which are more suited to help understand the complexity around food systems, while ensuring that the focus on quality is preserved.
- Continue to develop capacities of evaluators so that they are equipped with the necessary skills and confidence in making the right choices on methods and approaches.
- Ensure more inclusive and equitable evaluations: cross fertilize research and evaluation with local and indigenous food systems and practices and involve different stakeholders in the process- leave no one behind.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁹ <https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30489> p. 5.

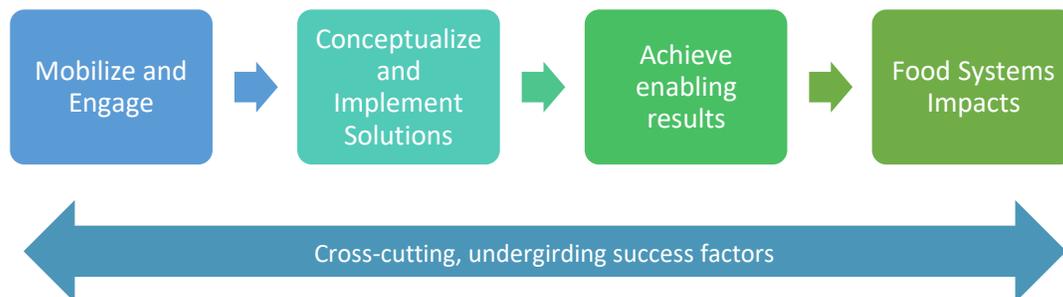
INTERCONNECTED GUIDING THEMES AS A THEORY OF TRANSFORMATION

The 22 Guiding Themes are not a mere checklist of items to address one by one. Dialogue participants caution that isolated and siloed solutions will not achieve transformational impacts. No singular solutions are likely to be sufficiently powerful to reach the critical mass that can tip systems into new, more equitable, and sustainable trajectories. Thus, solutions need to be examined for their cumulative, interactive, interdependent, interconnections that, implemented together in mutually reinforcing momentum, can transform food systems. The Independent Dialogues have emerged as providing important and thoughtful guidance about how food systems transformation should be undertaken, and solutions implemented.

The Guiding Themes have been presented in groupings that answered four questions:

- ❖ What food systems transformations are needed and envisioned?
- ❖ Who should engage in transforming food systems?
- ❖ How should transforming food systems be undertaken?
- ❖ What success factors are keys to transformative results?

In what follows we regroup the Guiding Principles to suggest a sequence of engagement that constitutes a potential theory of transformation.



By way of review of the 22 Guiding Themes we first present them in a sequence depicting a transformation trajectory. We then present them in a graphic depicting the whole, big picture, which is portrayed panoramically.

The transformation trajectory

How does food transformation occur?

Mobilize and Engage

- Treat everyone as a stakeholder in food systems
- Value diversity & engage inclusively
- Acknowledge and support the primacy of government responsibility and accountability
- Engage collaboratively in partnerships
- Amplify and empower historically excluded voices
- Generate financial resources sufficient to accelerate transformation

Conceptualize and implement solutions

- Apply systems thinking
- Recognize complexity
- Support nature-positive solutions
- Contextualize and localize
- Innovate and integrate what is already working
- Guarantee the right to food
- Ensure sustainability and strengthen resilience
- Make equity a priority

Achieve enabling results

- Educate about food systems transformation, shifting perspectives, revising narratives, and changing mindsets.
- Learn & adapt through ongoing evaluation
- Align and integrate coalitions and solutions

Food systems impacts

- Transformed food systems that are equitable and sustainable
- Mutually reinforcing momentum built across food, climate, and health systems toward transformational critical mass and tipping points.

Cross-cutting success factors

- Ensure openness and transparency throughout
- Act with urgency
- Facilitate conflict resolutions and negotiated trade-offs

Theory of Transformation Narrative

Transforming food systems to be equitable and sustainable (Guiding Themes 1, 2 & 3) means seeing and acting on the interconnections between equity and sustainability as interdependent pillars of major food systems transformations.

Because food systems are complex (theme 10), their transformation requires a systemic approach. Systems thinking (theme 9) involves developing and undertaking solutions with attention to interdependencies, diverse perspectives, overlapping problem boundaries, and dynamic interactions across levels, initiatives, and actors. Complex systems are not amenable to standardized interventions, so solutions must be adaptable to diverse local contexts (theme 13).

Engaging in, achieving, and sustaining food systems transformations will require education that shifts perspectives and changes mindsets (theme 14), which constitutes a foundation for systems change. Those changed perspectives and mindsets must include valuing diversity and engaging inclusively (theme 5) to ensure equity in whatever solutions are implemented. This requires amplifying the historically underrepresented voices of women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and smallholder farmers (theme 8).

Transformation requires innovation, but Dialogue participants caution and advise that solutions should integrate what is already working into innovations (theme 15). Solution proposals will inevitably generate differences of opinion; resolving these should be facilitated and negotiated (theme 20).

The transformation process begins by mobilizing and engaging all stakeholders (theme 4) with national governments taking the lead (theme 6) but engaging through collaborative partnerships (theme 7).

Conceptualizing and implementing solutions should be based on a right to food (theme 11). Nature-positive solutions (theme 12) in which both humans and the environment thrive is the vision of transformation.

Evidence of progress will come with aligned and integrated coalitions and solutions (theme 17). All of this will take massive financial investments and commitments (theme 16). Appropriate, effective, and adaptive use of resources will require learning and adaptation through ongoing evaluation (theme 22).

Cross-cutting success factors include openness and transparency (theme 18) and acting with urgency (theme 19). Success will be manifest in mutually reinforcing momentum built across food, climate, and health systems toward transform (theme 21).

That, in summary, is how it all fits together and forms the potential framework for a theory of transformation that has emerged from the synthesis of 443 Dialogue Feedback reports.

The next page offers a summary interpretation of *what to do* and *what not to do* guided by the Dialogue themes. This is our effort to synthesize and distill the basic messages that we found across the 443 Dialogues. Following that is a discussion of implications flowing from the Guiding Themes leading to recommendations.

ISSUES		WHAT NOT TO DO	WHAT TO DO
	TRANSFORMATION	Rhetoric about transformation but default to the usual piecemeal projects and stand-alone programs.	Walk the talk of transformation: major, significant, enduring systems change initiatives
	SUSTAINABILITY	Producing without attention to the limited resources of Earth; consuming as if we have several planets worth of resources when we only have one Earth.	Make regenerative and sustainable practices a priority criterion for any proposed food transformation solution.
	EQUITY	Large-scale agricultural approaches based on inequitable land ownership and access to resources; policies that exacerbate historic and current inequities	Make equity a priority criterion for any proposed food transformation solution.
	SYSTEMS THINKING	Simple cause-effect linear thinking; results articulated as achieving narrowly conceptualized project goals. Thinking in siloes.	Design and evaluate using systems concepts of interdependencies, systems perspectives, interconnected boundaries, and interacting factor dynamics. Understanding that food systems transformation is connected to climate change, health systems, ecosystems, and political, economic, social, and cultural systems.
	RECOGNIZE COMPLEXITY	Over-simplified narrow solutions based on command-and-control, top-down design, implementation, management, and evaluation models.	Design solutions for adaptability, resilience, nonlinear interactions, uncertainties, turbulence, dynamic systems; simultaneous top-down and bottoms-up engagement with all hands on deck self-organizing for collaboration up and down the food value chain.
	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	Stakeholder interest groups engaged around their own priority interests acting in isolation and competition.	Multi-stakeholder platforms bringing together stakeholders with varied interests to work together for the common good guided by a shared vision of more sustainable and equitable food systems.
	INCLUSIVITY & DIVERSITY	Stakeholder engagement based on power and resource hierarchies. Voices of women, Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers, and youth typically excluded.	Diverse stakeholders engaged together and included in meaningful and authentic ways with special attention to the voices and experiences of women, Indigenous Peoples, smallholder farmers, and youth.
	COLLABORATION	Sector interests acting in isolation and autonomy.	National governments taking the lead responsibility but collaborating with the private sector, civil society organizations, community groups, researchers, and international agencies for collective impact.

	ISSUES	WHAT NOT TO DO	WHAT TO DO
	CONTEXTUALIZE LOCALIZE	Seeking generalizable, scalable, best practice, one-size-fits-all silver bullet solutions.	Conceptualizing models and solutions in ways that support local adaptation, options by context, ecosystem-sensitive scaling.
	INNOVATION	Beneficiaries of existing systems have incentives to maintain the status quo and resist innovation.	Incentives created to support systems transformation with innovations built on what's already working.
	MINDSETS & PERSPECTIVES	Acceptance of inequalities and resistance to change.	Educate about food systems, shift perspectives to transformation, revise narratives
	FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION	Food as a market commodity. Markets determine access, availability, and production and consumption patterns.	Right to food based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Agenda 2030 vision of No one left behind taken seriously as the framework for action.
	INTERCONNECTEDNESS	Solutions generated, designed, implemented and evaluated in isolation from each other.	Integrated and multi-faceted solutions generated, designed, implemented and evaluated in ways that recognize and support interconnections, critical mass, and transformation tipping points. Understanding that food systems transformation is connected to climate change, health systems, ecosystems, and political, economic, social, and cultural systems.
	TIME HORIZON	Traditional 3 and 5 year fixed planning timelines	Act with a sense of urgency, adapting timing to changed, emergent, and dynamic conditions like the Pandemic.
	PRODUCTION	Maximizing yield with high use of artificial inputs (fertilizers), herbicides and pesticides.	Nature-positive approaches: agro-ecological, regenerative, sustainable, organic, and Indigenous agricultural production approaches that provide fair and adequate livelihoods to food producers.
	CONSUMPTION	Food processed and mass marketed for calories not overall nutritional value. Consumers separated from producers.	Healthy, nutritious food accessible to all with reduced waste, eliminating plastic packaging and prioritizing locally grown food consumption of fresh foods.
	EVALUATION	Project and program evaluation tools and techniques; traditional industrial manufacturing criteria dominant, e.g., effectiveness and efficiency based on SMART goals and linear logic models.	Evaluating transformation means transforming evaluation to assess systems change using systems thinking, complexity concepts and appropriate transformation criteria like sustainability, equity, and interconnectedness.

IMPLICATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

This section moves beyond presentation of the Dialogue findings to discuss and interpret their implications. These reflections have been influenced by Blue Marble Evaluation team discussions over the last nine months and the experience of participating in the Pre-Summit in Rome, 26-28 July 2021. Several of these observations and interpretations were shared at the Pre-Summit and are available online.¹¹⁰ The purpose of these interpretations is to further serve as input to the Summit process.

1. How we think and talk matters

People are understandably critical, even skeptical, about whether talk, dialogue, speeches, rhetorical commitments, and promises will lead to action. The Summit vision promises that “the Summit will result in significant action.”¹¹¹ Action is informed by how we think and talk, how we understand the problem and conceptualize the solution. In that regard, it is worth noting that how the Independent Dialogues were framed, how conveners were trained, and how Dialogue Feedback reports were structured affected both the content and the process of the Dialogues. The themes identified and discussed in this report flow directly from how the Dialogues were conceptualized, registered, conducted, and reported

The very framing of the Summit, and therefore the framing of the Independent Dialogues, as being a *Food Systems Summit* drew attention to food systems and not just food production and consumption. As a result, the language of systems permeated the Dialogues.

The training of conveners to conduct the Dialogues, the Convener Manual, and the Feedback Reporting form all called attention to the Summit Principles of Engagement. For example, the emphasis in the Dialogues on valuing diversity and engaging inclusively (Guiding Theme 5) flows directly from the Dialogue Principle of Engagement to “Embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity.” The Summit Engagement Principle states:

We support inclusive multi-stakeholder processes and approaches within governments and communities that bring in diverse perspectives (including indigenous knowledge, cultural insights, and science-based evidence) to enable stakeholders to find alignment through understanding and to design policy options that deliver against multiple public goods across these various systems.

The training for conveners emphasized diversity and inclusion. The Dialogue Feedback Form reinforced the emphasis on diversity by asking for data on age of participants, gender, sector representation, and number of participants from various stakeholder groups. This is a classic example of the performance measurement mantra: “What gets measured gets done.”

The Feedback Reporting form asked not only about main findings but about divergences. Common differences in perspectives included (1) how to define the problem, (2) the role of government and

¹¹⁰ Michael Quinn Patton pre-Summit presentations, July 27 and 28, 2021, FAO, Rome.

Dialogue Synthesis interim report presentation: <https://youtu.be/NbkWIMrXAmc>

Plenary Synthesis Reflections: <https://youtu.be/6E4-v2KOL7s>

¹¹¹ <https://www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit/vision-principles>

public policy, (3) food system sustainability priorities, (4) research and food production technology approaches and priorities, and (5) the supply, demand, and consumption of food, including what constitutes a healthy diet and a healthy ecosystem. The Guiding Principle on facilitating conflict resolution and negotiating trade-offs (theme 20) flows directly from the Divergences section of the Feedback Reporting form – which flowed from convener instructions to ask about and record divergences.

2. Principles matter

The Food Systems Summit has been framed and organized around Principles of Engagement. On the global stage, given the diversity of people, cultures, political systems countries, ecosystems, and issues, rigid rules and standardized protocols may inhibit open dialogue. Thus, the Principles aim to encourage Dialogue participants to share freely.

Section 2 of the Dialogue Feedback Form asks conveners to respond to three questions:

1. How did you organize the dialogue so that principles were incorporated, reinforced, and enhanced?
2. How did your dialogue reflect specific aspects of the principles?
3. Do you have advice for other dialogue conveners about appreciating the Principles of Engagement?

The entire Dialogue process from beginning to end kept the Summit Principles of Engagement in front of Dialogue conveners and participants. That influenced what came out of the Dialogues as represented by the Guiding Themes in this report. It is perhaps worth noting that we call these Dialogue findings “Guiding Themes” rather than principles so as not to confuse the issue, but the guiding themes can be thought of as a further elucidation of principles for food systems transformation.

3. Food Systems Summit emphasis on systems

The Food Systems Summit has elevated and focused attention on *food systems*. The language and rhetoric of **systems** is noticeably ascendant. Thinking in systems is noticeably nascent. The transition from simple, linear project and program thinking to systems thinking constitutes a substantial change in worldview. It is a paradigm shift of major proportions for many. The Food Systems Summit has initiated that transition but maintaining and deepening it will require ongoing attention and support.

Systems thinking means designing, implementing, and evaluating transformation initiatives with attention to the interdependencies among humans and nature, and among producers, distributors, and consumers of food. Systems thinking maps and incorporates diverse perspectives within and across ecosystem, political, economic, social, and cultural boundaries. Systems thinking identifies and monitors the dynamic interactions of multiple factors and relationships in the production and consumption of food, attending to iterative interconnections, feedback loops, leverage points, momentum dynamics, critical mass transitions, networked interactions both formal and informal, and cross-siloes interconnections among multiple stakeholder constituencies: governments, private sector actors, civil society and NGO advocates and activists, researchers and university scholars, philanthropic donors and social impact investors, international and domestic agencies involved in various aspects of food systems, and managers and evaluators of transformational initiatives. Applying systems thinking includes understanding and acting on the interdependent nature of land, air, and water systems, the knowledge

that food systems transformation is connected to climate change, health systems, sustainable ecosystems, weather systems, and healthy landscapes and seascapes.

4. Complexity understandings

Recognizing complexity is a Dialogue Principle of Engagement. As with systems thinking, language and rhetoric of complexity permeated the Dialogues and Pre-Summit presentations. The implications of the transition to deeper complexity understandings, in alignment with systems thinking, are again substantial.

Recognizing complexity means moving beyond over-simplified narrow solutions based on command-and-control, top-down design, implementation, management, and evaluation models. To the contrary, recognizing complexity means designing solutions for adaptability, resilience, nonlinear interactions, uncertainties, turbulence, and dynamic systems. This means simultaneous top-down and bottoms-up engagement with *all hands on deck* self-organizing for collaboration up and down the food value chain. It's a tall order but critical to transformation.

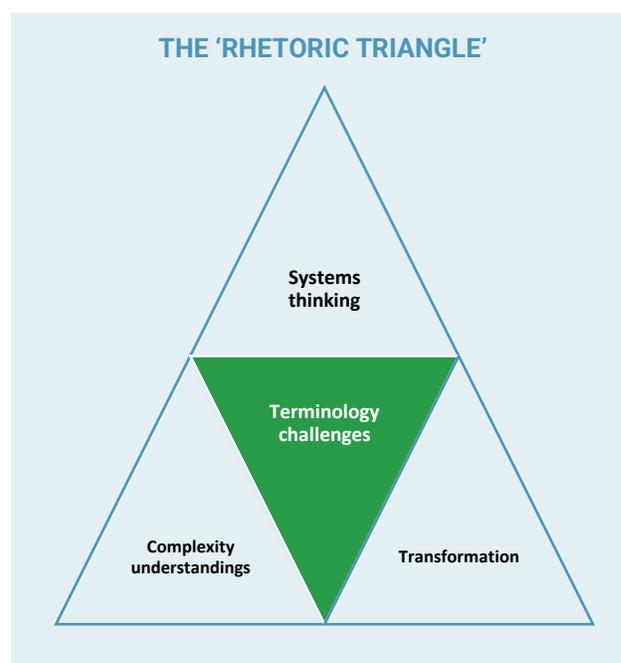
5. Transformation

The third side of the language and rhetoric triangle is transformation.

As explained in elucidating the Guiding Principle of Transformation, transformation entails changing complex dynamic systems. Dialogue reports consistently acknowledge that food systems transformation is imperative. Transformation means major, significant, deep, and broad changes beyond piecemeal reforms, incremental change, and narrowly focused projects and programs. Dialogue reports generally recognize that humans are depleting the Earth's resources at levels, scales, and speed that are changing Earth's ecological systems and, in so doing, warming, polluting, and degrading the environment at a level that threatens not just food systems but the very future of humanity and the capacity of the natural world to sustain life.

But like any term that becomes commonplace, and its use catchy and cachet, its deeper meanings and high stakes can be lost in casual and continual repetition. It is important to keep before us the magnitude of what transformation means. Historical examples include the end of slavery, the end of colonialism, the end of apartheid, rebuilding nations after World War II, the creation of the United Nations, the pushback of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and hopefully, soon, defeating the Coronavirus pandemic.

Watered-down transformational commitments are far from benign. They undermine and distract from the magnitude of the commitment needed and challenges to be overcome for people and planet to



prosper together. It behooves all involved to be vigilant about true transformation. The scope, scale, and acceleration of challenges and crises of Food Systems Transformation will require much more than piecemeal projects and band aid solutions that treat system symptoms rather than change system dynamics. *Ensure that what is called transformation constitutes transformation.*

6. Theory of transformation

This Synthesis Report, based on the Independent Dialogues, offers a potential theory of transformation. This is different from a theory of change. A theory of change specifies how a project or program attains desired outcomes. Transformation is not a project. It is multi-dimensional, multi-faceted, and multilevel, cutting across national borders and intervention silos, across sectors and specialized interests, connecting local and global, and sustaining across time. A theory of transformation incorporates and integrates multiple theories of change operating at many levels that, knitted together, explain how major systems transformation occurs.

In the interest of informing Summit deliberations on Food Systems Transformation, here are some of the implications of the theory of transformation.

- Complexity theory and systems thinking inform and permeate transformative theory.
- No one person, organization, entity, or network is in charge of, controls, or manages transformation, but synergistic interactions can propel and accelerate transformation.
- Transformational engagement and momentum will generate opposition and resistance from those who benefit from the status quo.
- Transformation frames the nature, scope, and magnitude of change desired and needed, but values, stakes, and perspectives inform judgments about the desirability of the direction of transformation. That is, transformation is a descriptive term. Whether any particular transformation is viewed as positive or negative, desirable or undesirable, depends on where one is positioned in the current and projected systems and the perceived costs and benefits of the transformation.

7. Transforming international development infrastructure and architecture

The Independent Dialogues and Pre-Summit presentations were, appropriately, dominated by attention to food systems transformation. But what has not been as much discussed is transformation of the underlying infrastructure that sometimes inhibits innovation and transformation of food systems initiatives. This concerns the ways that projects and programs in national, regional, and international development are planned, designed, funded, implemented, managed, and evaluated. Traditional top-down, accountability-focused, and bureaucratic processes, protocols, procedures, and reporting mandates have sometimes become rigid, time-consuming, and a barrier to more innovation-oriented adaptive management approaches.

A short but illustrative list of these often-problematic processes and procedures includes:

- silver bullet solutions
- simplistic linear logic models
- mechanistic, narrowly focused theories of change
- unrealistic SMART Goals
- paperwork-heavy, compliance-driven results-based management

- outdated, standardized evaluation criteria and methods.

To transform food systems will require dismantling and transforming dysfunctional underlying development architecture. The dominant planning and evaluation approaches are typically based on accountability mindsets, not systems transformation based on complexity understandings, authentic learning, collaborative styles of engagement, and ongoing adaptation.

- To incorporate systems thinking into planning requires transforming planning.
- To design for sustainability requires transforming design processes.
- To engage inclusively, ensure diversity, and change systems to be genuinely equitable requires transforming power structures.
- To infuse complexity understandings into management requires transforming management training and practices.

To evaluate transformation requires transforming evaluation.

8. Transformation and transparency

A predominant crosscutting theme of the Independent Dialogues was the need for transparency. This relates to the preceding point about transforming international development infrastructure and architecture

Implicit in the Dialogues is the admonition that transparency applies to all aspects of Food Systems Transformation.

- Be transparent about thinking processes: what kinds of systems considerations and frameworks were used in formulating solutions?
- What mindsets dominate? What mindsets are targeted for change?
- How are local contexts taken into account in transformational scaling?
- How is diversity, inclusivity, and equity defined contextually and ensured in design, implementation, and evaluation?
- What assessment was done of what was working that should be appreciated and reinforced in the face of innovation?
- What trade-offs were considered and negotiated?
- Who makes the decisions? Whose perspectives were included in decision-making? Whose perspectives were left out?

A clear message from the Independent Dialogues is an expectation of openness and transparency, both at the Summit and beyond.

LOOKING TO THE SUMMIT AND BEYOND

Although this is the final synthesis ahead of the Summit, the dialogue process should not be ending here. Below are five ways the Independent Dialogues could continue beyond the Summit.

1. Support Independent Dialogues after the Summit to engage Dialogue participants in (a) learning about what came out of the Summit and (b) discuss how they can engage with food systems transformation in their own arenas of action.

The Independent Dialogues have been an important part of making this the Peoples Summit. The process has engaged more than 100,000 people around the world. They have understood that their perspectives would inform Summit deliberations. Moreover, the Summit has taken on the daunting challenge of generating “solutions” to transform food systems to be more equitable and sustainable. But top-down solutions will not be adequate. To change complex dynamic systems requires engagement at multiple levels by multiple actors in multiple arenas.

2. Maintain the Independent Dialogues database as accessible for additional research and evaluation.

The Dialogues have been comprehensively coded using rigorous coding procedures entered into fully searchable state-of-the-art software. The Blue Marble Evaluation synthesis report has extracted the dominant themes cutting across some 450 reports submitted as of July 23, 2021. More reports are coming in that can still be coded leading to as many as 550-600 coded reports. We are committed to continuing to code Feed Reports posted right up to the Summit so that all reported Dialogues are included in the final database. The Feedback Reports are of uneven quality. Some contain as little as a sentence here there. Others are brief but include linkages to reports, websites, blogs, and videos. Still others are quite deep and rich. Overall, the data can be used for research on food systems transformation, deeper evaluation analysis, and as a resource for university theses, dissertations, and scholarly inquiries. To make the database accessible will require curation. The database can be lodged in a university that has experience managing such databases. There is a tremendous amount of rich data and reflection in the Independent Dialogue reports. Maintaining the database and making it accessible for further analysis is consistent with an open and transparent process.

3. Train and Engage Food Systems Facilitators

Guiding Theme 20 spotlights the critical importance of facilitating conflict resolution and negotiating trade-offs. As noted in discussing that theme, the Dialogue Feedback forms reported many areas of disagreement, reiteration of complications and complexities to consider, and trade-offs that will have to be negotiated as part of food systems transformation processes. The Dialogues often recommended multi-stakeholder platforms and engagement processes. Conflicts and disagreements can become bottlenecks that delay or stop the transition to more sustainable and equitable systems. The Dialogues generated long lists of complicated trade-offs that will have to be dealt with in designing, implementing and evaluating food systems transformations. Facilitating conflict resolution and negotiating trade-offs doesn't happen easily or natural. New governance structures and processes are likely to be needed. But beyond formal governance, special knowledge

and skills are needed to facilitate negotiations among diverse stakeholders and their competing interests. Creating and supporting more food systems facilitation specialists to provide that needed expertise can be a cross-cutting solution to support any and all other food systems transformation solutions.

4. Explore More ‘Deep Dives’ on Critical Issues

This thematic synthesis provides a big picture panorama of 22 cross-cutting areas of guidance harvested from all Dialogue reports. Greater depth of analysis and synthesis is possible with deeper dives into the data. As reported in Guiding Theme 8 on amplifying and empowering historically excluded voices, the Blue Marble Evaluation synthesis team undertook Deep Dives into Dialogues focused on women, Indigenous peoples, smallholder farmers and other small-scale producers, and youth. We presented highlights from the conclusion of each Deep Dive in this report. Other topics would likewise yield important insights from Deep Dive syntheses.

As an example of a Deep Dive possibility, we offer an overview synthesis of concerns raised about food packaging on the following page.

5. Evaluating Food Systems Transformation

Evaluating food systems transformation requires a multi-agency, cross-silo, cross-sector effort that spans beyond nation-state boundaries. The Guiding Themes in this synthesis report could provide a foundation for evaluating what results from the Summit as well as more generally Food Systems Transformation.

MINI DEEP DIVE: FOOD PACKAGING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE

An environmentally friendly diet is one that does not have a large carbon footprint. This diet can be achieved by: a. Paying attention to locality, naturalness, and type of product (reduce consumption of animal products, prioritize more carbon-friendly vegetable products). b. Reducing food waste and plastic packaging that is not environmentally friendly.¹

Dialogues discussed food packaging from two very distinct yet overlapping environmental angles. First, the plethora of plastic packaging which ends up in our ocean and destroys our sea life, needs to stop. Second, food packaging labels need to be transparent so that consumers are informed on how their purchase contributes to (negative) environmental impacts.

Plastic

All major rivers, water system & oceans are in deep eco suicide laden with plastic waste...¹ Regulate plastic use ... it is now considered hazardous waste like in the UK.¹

One simple phrase drawn from Dialogues sum up the entire section.

Eliminate use of plastic.¹

A few select Dialogue quotes provide a bit more depth, and a few concrete suggestions.

- *Minimal environmental impact- **biodegradable** packaging materials using **local** biological resources¹ Promote the use of alternative and **biodegradable** packaging.¹ **Organic** packaging.¹*
- *[Improving packaging use in processing, e.g. through using **recycled sugarcane** packaging.¹*
- *F]ind ways to **address the bi-product waste/packaging** created by restaurants providing takeout options for clients¹ **Low pack/no pack** solutions: shops using no packaging and customers using own recycled materials when shopping in stores.¹*
- ***Reducing...plastic packaging** that is not environmentally friendly.¹ Future food should return to the past, for example by using baskets for containers. Instead of using plastic, the use of baskets is **more natural and environmental friendly**.¹*
- *The [banana] leaves can be used as food packaging.¹ The process from upstream to downstream is very sustainable because **traditional food packaging** uses banana leaves. So it does not pollute the environment.¹ Banana are used for a lot of food products but the leaves are thrown away, the leaves could have been used in the making of packaging or even plates and bowls.¹*
- ***Recycle** food packages in order to reduce or prevent land degradation and emission of toxic gasses to the atmosphere.¹*
- ***Disincentives** such as **making plastic bags expensive** so people bring their own cloth bags can also be created.¹*
- *[P]ackaging makes food last longer but also adds to waste in landfills...promote innovation/research on products designed to **increase life span of produce without packaging**.¹*
- *Developing novel **end-of-life plastic packaging technology** using catalytic hydrothermal reactors that can convert plastic milk bottles into renewable biocrude oil that can then be reused to make plastics in a true circular economy.¹*

Some Dialogues suggested who should take the lead in bringing about these changes, which would most likely take place through inclusive partnerships.

- ***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.¹*
- *In terms of **community-level action**, participants agreed on the need for advocating with governments and ... campaigning to eliminate the use of plastics...¹*
- ***Food companies, including retailers**, must design and manage their packaging to reduce the risk that their packaging materials would leak out of the waste management system into the natural environment, usually ending up in the ocean.¹*
- *The **uses of plastic needs to be controlled** in the farming, packaging, transportation and distribution of foods.¹*

Packaging information

How packages are labelled are critical for moving towards a sustainable food system. Consider a few of many Dialogue quotes.

- *Empowering **consumers** from being 'passive' to 'active', includes better product information.¹*
- *Labels are valuable tools for communicating with consumers, but these need to be transparent, **regulated and governed** in order to be trusted by consumers and to create meaningful impact. Labels should capture social, economical and environmental sustainability metrics.¹*
- ***Labelling policies** are key to support influencing people in making healthy choices...¹*
- *Ensuring that **the private sector** is encouraged – or required – to develop their food labelling practices and transparency around the source of food and potential risks associated therein.¹*
- *Another critical element is **food origin and sustainability** labelling.¹*

SYNTHESIS PART 2: DETAILED AND EXTENSIVE SUPPORTING DIALOGUE DOCUMENTATION AND QUOTES

The second part of this report consists of greater detailed documentation of the themes with multiple quotes and subthemes identified and discussed. With 22 themes and some 450 coded reports, Part 2 may exceed 300 pages. Including this detailed documentation with this report would be daunting for readers and cumbersome to access. Therefore, Part 2 will be posted on the Dialogue Community website to be available in conjunction with publication of this report for those who want to examine in detail the source data for the findings and conclusions in this report.

Annex 1: Methodology

Retrieving reports

To retrieve the Independent Dialogue reports, the research team relied on email notifications about published reports received from Food Systems Summit Dialogues team. The available reports were downloaded, followed by a manual search on the [Summit Dialogues website](#), to ensure that all available published reports had been downloaded.

The research team developed an Independent Dialogue List in EXCEL to facilitate the process of tracking the retrieval of Independent Dialogue reports. The Dialogue list had several fields. These are illustrated in the table to the right.

Coding Process

A combination of inductive and deductive coding was used to code reports. Initially, the reports were coded using inductive coding, also called open coding, to create codes based on the data itself. Through this process codes arose directly from within the data itself. A process of inductive coding was selected to enable the researchers to identify patterns emerging in the data. The codes that emerged were categorised according to the following themes: Actors, Principles, Problems, Strategies, Divergences, and Trade Offs – these are aligned with Dialogue Forms’ key content areas.

The coders consulted a Food Systems Specialist (Marlene Roefs, University of Wageningen) and used relevant literature to develop a defined set of codes which could be used for further coding. The result was a total of 247 Codes, organised into 55 themes/categories as illustrated with a few examples in the table and the picture below.

Example of Codes and Code Groups for Action Track 1

Action Track	Action Areas	Code Group	Code
1. SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION	Enabling, Inspiring and Motivating People to Enjoy Healthy and Sustainable Options	S_FOOD CONSUMER TRENDS	S_change diet S_diet S_healthy choices S_traditional food

Fields in Dialogue List template

Fields
ID
Dialogue Date
Dialogue Month
Dialogue Year
Full Dialogue Date
Location
Document Title
Dialogue Link
Convenor
Document ID (ATLAS.ti)
Language
Report Coded (Yes/No)
Estimated MAX time to Code
No Document identified
Document Download on Dropbox
Notes

		S INFO, AWARENESS & EDUCATION	S_aware/educ/comm for community S_aware/educ/comm: food consumers S_aware/educ/comm: food vulnerable
	Slashing Food Loss & Waste	S FOOD LOSS & WASTE	S_waste S_production loss

ATLAS.ti code groups and codes

The screenshot shows the ATLAS.ti Code Manager interface. On the left, a list of code groups is displayed, including 'AGENTS TO ACTION CHANGE' (15), 'DIVERGENCES' (21), 'DONNA HIGH LEVEL' (2), 'P AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES' (1), 'P CAPACITY AND TRAINING' (3), 'P CLIMATE CHANGE' (1), 'P EQUALITY' (1), 'P EQUITY' (1), 'P FINANCE' (4), 'P FOOD ACCESS' (3), 'P FOOD CONSUMER TRENDS' (5), 'P FOOD NUTRITION' (3), 'P FOOD PRODUCTION' (6), 'P FOOD SUPPLY' (6), 'P GOVERNANCE' (3), 'P INCLUSION' (4), 'P INFO, AWARENESS & EDUCATION' (3), 'P INFRASTRUCTURE' (1), 'P INNOVATION' (3), 'P MIGRATION' (1), and 'P PARTNERSHIPS/LINKS/NETWORKS' (2). The main panel shows the codes for the selected group 'AGENTS TO ACTION CHANGE'. The codes are listed in a table with columns for Name, grounded status, and count. The codes include A_academia~, A_citizens, A_community~, A_consumers~, A_donors and philanthropy, A_farmers~, A_financial institutions~, A_government~, A_indigenous~, A_NGO~, A_private sector~, A_producers~, A_public figures, A_women~, and A_youth~. The counts range from 2 to 26. A comment field at the bottom indicates 'Select a single item to show its comment'.

The overall coding process followed the following steps:

1. **Quality check.** An initial quality check of reports assessed completeness and identified language. French, Portuguese and Spanish reports were translated to English, then coded.
2. **Organize reports.** Rename reports, assign an ATLAS.ti ID and upload reports to ATLAS.ti for coding.
3. **Read and code initial reports.** This included a process of internal cross-checking where the research team reviewed each other's coded reports to check for consistency in interpretation of codes.
4. **Develop and validate coding framework.** A food systems specialist and the overall Team Lead reviewed and refined the Code Book. The final Code Book was developed based on a lengthy, iterative process that coded an initial 17 reports for the first report (March 2021)

5. *Apply the Code Book.* The Code Book was then used to code 103 reports for the second report (June 2021), which provided an opportunity for the codes to be refined. In this third report we used a refined code list (59 code groups or categories and 275 codes).
6. *Coding.* Four team members coded the additional 344 reports which were received by 23 July 2021. One team member has coded for specific codes in all 447 reports (e.g., principles, emerging themes, and actors). The other three members coded for all other categories.
7. *Identify patterns and themes.* The coded data were then used to identify the patterns and themes shared in this report.

The team also included two additional steps to support inclusion of voices.

- ***Support to Conveners to submit reports.*** Due to the low submission rate, we trained a small group of Blue Marble Evaluators (BME) to support Conveners to write and submit their reports. We have received requests to support the writing and draft of 13 Dialogues. The Conveners submitted the final Dialogues on-line.
- ***In-depth engagement with voices not often heard.*** Four constituency group voices not often heard in global Summits—namely, youth, women, Indigenous People, and small farmers—had the potential to be drowned out. Therefore, we selected eight specialists from our BME network to reviewed relevant dialogues (e.g., youth specialists engaged with convenors who focused on youth dialogues) and provide *Deep Dives*. The BME specialist team requested that these convenors engage with our Team through transparent focus group discussions to clarify the key issues raised by these groups. The Deep Dive findings are being published in a separate report. The findings are summarized in the theme on amplifying voices of historically underrepresented groups.

Annex 2: List of Dialogues missing participation Data

- Dialogue 007. December 18, 2020. *Independent Food Systems Dialogue in China*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 176. March 25, 2021. *Independent Sustainable Food System Dialogue (SFSD) in China*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 217. May 6, 2021. *Faith + Food: Food Security, Access, and Justice*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 225. May 13, 2021. *Faith + Food: Healing the Earth, Healing our Bodies*. Schwartz A. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 189. April 16, 2021. *Pathways to Sustainable Food & Nutrition, Consumption and Livelihoods is excluded due to partial and inaccurate data*. (The only data provided in the age range group is 250 participants older than 81 years and in the gender sector three participants chose the option, 'prefer not to say' or 'other').
- Dialogue 131. May 25, 2021. *Advancing Equitable Livelihood in the Philippine Food System*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 139. May 27, 2021. *Food Security in Singapore and The Region- A Food Systems Dialogue for Investors*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 156. April 27, 2021. *How to Eat Responsibly? A Dialogue between College Students in China and the U.S*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 232. May 20, 2021. *Faith + Food: Regenerating the Earth*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 240. May 27, 2021. *Faith + Food: Food and Farm Workers*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 241. May 19, 2021. *Event #6 - UN Food Systems Summit Champion Network Panel Series: Agroecological and Regenerative Solutions for Stronger Communities* (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 243. May 18, 2021. June 3, 2021. *Faith + Food: Empowering Local Communities* (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 283. Diálogo Independiente Sobre Sistemas Alimentarios En Las Ciudades Latinoamericanas. (Inaccurate data)
- Dialogue 313. June 15, 2021. *A PPP for Improving Food Safety Capacity Building: A Listening Session*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 389. May 27, 2021. *Transforming food systems for Children and Adolescents* (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 426. July 6, 2021. *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*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 443. May 9, 2021. *Whose paradigm counts? An Australia-Pacific perspective on unheard voices in food and water systems*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 447. January 29, 2021. *Event #1 - UNFSS Champion Network Panel Series: "Addressing Power Imbalances Through Shared Power and Inclusivity"* (Participant data captured as 999)
- Dialogue 448. February 25, 2021. *Event #2 - UNFSS Champion Network Panel Series: "Public Research for the Public Good"*. (Participant data captured as 999)

- Dialogue 450. March 11, 2021. *Event #3 - UNFSS Champion Network Panel Series: “The Hidden Costs of Food Systems”* (Participant data captured as 999)
- Dialogue 451. April 6, 2021. *Event #4 - UNFSS Champion Network Panel Series: “Developing Sustainable Fiscal Policy for the Food System”*. (Participant data captured as 999)
- Dialogue 452. April 27, 2021. *Event #2 - UNFSS Champion Network Panel Series: “Public Research for the Public Good”*. (Participant data captured as 999)
- Dialogue 453. May 10, 2021. *A model for enhancing food security and nutrition sensitive agriculture*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 458. May 31, 2021. *Multi-actor dialogue on farm to fork school food procurement*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 463. June 10, 2021. *On Air Dialogues*. (Participant data captured as 999, however a total of 3494 people called in and was interviewed)
- Dialogue 464. June 10, 2021. *Event #7 - UN Food Systems Summit Champion Network Panel Series: Enriching and Diversifying Diets*. (Participant data captured as 999)
- Dialogue 493. July 5, 2021. *Plant-based strategies for human and planetary health*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 518. July 5, 2021. *Transforming food systems in emerging economies*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 527. July 6, 2021. *Lebanese Youth Food Systems Dialogue: Water For Food Systems*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 529. July 7, 2021. *SOLAW21: Sustainable, scalable and dynamic solutions in land and water management towards food system transformation*. (No participation data recorded)
- Dialogue 539. July 10, 2021. *The role of Traditional Rulers in the Transformation of the Broken Food Systems*. (No participation data recorded)

Annex 3: List of all dialogues coded for this report

	Title	Dialog Event Page	ATLAS.ti Document Title
1.	Transforming Latin American food systems to build back better from COVID-19 and tackle climate change & nature loss	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1081/	001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR
2.	Game-changing Partnerships for Game-changing Solutions for Food and Climate	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1717/	002_Nov_19_20_CGIAR
3.	Cross-sector partnerships for developing and scaling food system solutions in the northeast U.S.	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/4517/	003_Nov_23_21_Posner S
4.	Sundanese Slow Food, From Local Food to Global Food	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1092/	004_Nov_30_21_Kustipia R
5.	Maintaining Functionalities By Building Resilience to Vulnerabilities	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1260/	005_Dec_11_20_Aggrey J
6.	Advancing equitable livelihoods in food systems: a UN DESA Global Policy Dialogue	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1589/	006_Dec_16_20_UNDESA
7.	INDEPENDENT FOOD SYSTEMS DIALOGUE IN CHINA	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1565/	007_Dec_18_20_NAAGD
8.	Preserving Indonesian Traditional Foods for Sustainable Consumption	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1696/	008_Dec_19_20_Niode AK
9.	Programme d'appui des jeunes dans l'agroalimentaire et la promotion de l'agriculture intelligente face au climat	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2025/	010_Jan_7_21_ONG Femme et Enfant
10.	Agri-SME finance at the Food Systems Summit	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2711/	011_Jan_11_21_SAFIN
11.	Fostering Resilient, Inclusive and Equitable Food Systems in Nigeria	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1334/	014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd
12.	High Level Dialogue on Finance at CFS 47 - Finance & Investment	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2880/	020_Jan_26_21_IFAN
13.	Bites of Transfoodmation - Journeys of Transition in Food Production and Distribution Practices	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2337/	021_Jan_27_21_Donati L
14.	UNFSS: Grassroots Perspectives from India	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1956/	023_Jan_29_21_Bharat K S
15.	Public food procurement and service: school meal examples in China	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2449/	027_Feb_02_21_CBCGDF_UN FSS
16.	Adaptive Approaches for Food System Sustainability in Nigeria	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2931/	030_Feb_4_21_CAFS_CSAYN
17.	APPROCHE COMMUNAUTAIRE DES SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES D'ICI 2030 EN LIEN AVEC LES ODD DANS UN VILLAGE COSMOPOLITE EN COTE D'IVOIRE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2160/	033_Feb_6_21_Serge BDS
18.	High level Round table - For Ethiopia Food System	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/4202/	035_Feb_9_21_Hussein AO
19.	Financing Food Systems & Nutrition Transformation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2119/	037_Feb_12_21_Food Systems for the Future_Multi

20.	Food Nutrition security, Nutrition security, agriculture, and climate crisis	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3917/	041_Feb_17_21_Adler D
21.	Bites of Transfoodmation - What will be the role of food in defining people's health?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3657/	043_Feb_17_21_Donati L_Multi
22.	UNFSS: Grassroots Perspectives from Asia & Africa	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2060/	044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S
23.	Fostering Collaboration	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3148/	047_Feb_19_21_O'Doherty M
24.	Catalyzing finance for young food entrepreneurs	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3390/	049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi
25.	Good Food For All	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3940/	050_Feb_23_21_World Vision Ireland
26.	Retail and Workplace Foodservice Food Systems Virtual Dialogue	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3198/	051_Feb_24_21_Google
27.	Walking the talk: healthy & sustainable food systems through aligned, evidence-based communication & policy	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1256/	052_Feb_25_21_EUFIC
28.	Towards the Sustainability of Local Food Systems and Public Policy Design in México	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2643/	054_Feb_25_21_Guzman HS
29.	Empowering women and youth to better contribute to transforming food systems in Malawi	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/5560/	057_Feb_26_21_YES
30.	Food Insecurity	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/5123/	059_Feb_26_21_O'Doherty M
31.	Food Systems, Climate Change & Youth Power	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6540/	060_Feb_27_21_Peace Jam
32.	Challenges and Innovative solutions from food system primary actors	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6445/	061_Mar_02_21_Adeboye T
33.	Women, Work and Food Systems - South Asia and South-East Asia Dialogue on Gender and Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/4789/	063_Mar_04_21_Nanavaty_Multi
34.	What Farmers Need in Future Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/4362/	064_Mar_4_21_Farming First
35.	Rights of Nature as An Enabler to Transforming the Food Systems in Africa	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/5731/	066_Mar_5_21_Nkenglefac T
36.	Green Growth	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/5132/	067_Mar_05_21_O'Doherty M
37.	Strengthening African Agricultural Research for Development Systems - One Africa Voice	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6450/	070_Mar_09_21_Akinbamijo,O
38.	Arab Stakeholders Dialogue on Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7080/	071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO
39.	Africa Vice-Chancellors' Regional Food Systems Dialogues: Stakeholder engagement to discuss future pathways for sustainable food systems in Africa	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/4137/	072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L
40.	The role of livestock in developing a sustainable food system	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16079/	074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc
41.	High Level Dialogue at CFS 47 - Innovation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2887/	075_Mar_10_21_IFAN
42.	The Green Revolution that we had since 1960s was never green, in fact catastrophic to our oceans & water system?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6832/	076_Mar_11_21_Tan R

43.	Arab Youth Dialogue on Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7085/	077_Mar_09_21_ESCWA_FAO
44.	Changing the future of food in UCC - https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7356/official-feedback-7356-en.pdf?t=1616154767	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7356/	078_Mar_11_21_Cadogan T
45.	Pathways to sustainable and resilient food systems and communities	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2965/	080_Mar_13_21_Impact Youth Sustainability_Multi
46.	Food Agility Summit 2021: Mission Food For Life	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7592/	081_Mar_15_21_CRC
47.	Innovation Towards Boosting Nature-Positive Production in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Region	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/4170/	082_Mar_15_21_Yoovatana M
48.	Enabling Sustainable Food Systems through the Agricultural Value Chain in Nigeria	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2333/	084_Mar_17_21_UnyimeAbasi B
49.	Financing the transition towards inclusive, sustainable food systems: the role of Public Development Banks	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6187/	085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS
50.	Envisioning Sustainable Food Service by 2030	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1514/	086_Mar_20_21_Rosatan B
51.	Pathways to Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems - 2	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2970/	087_Mar_20_21_Chinapoo C_Multi
52.	Dialogue on trade-offs in meeting Ireland's climate change commitments while developing its agri-food sector	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3894/	089_Mar_22_21_Gee S
53.	Diálogos por Mérida: hacia un sistema alimentario saludable, sustentable, resiliente y próspero para toda la ciudadanía.	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/7369/	092_Mar_24_21_El Ayuntamiento de Meride
54.	Building resilience to three (3) hits of food system in Nigeria	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8049/	093_Mar_25_21_Adeboye T
55.	Pathways to sustainable and resilient food Systems - 3	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2987/	095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi
56.	Arab Regional Food Systems Dialogue	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7089/	096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA
57.	Strengthening Landscape Partnerships: A “game-changing” solution?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6291/	097_Mar_30_21_EcoAgriculture Partners
58.	Diálogo Regional sobre la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres para la transformación de los sistemas alimentarios de América Latina y el Caribe	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6646/	099_Mar_31_21_FAO_IFPRI
59.	Enabling Agricultural Trade; An Independent United Nations Food Systems Summit Dialogue by the WTO Secretariat	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7013/	101_Apr_1_21_Doaa A
60.	Poner al alcance de todos dietas nutritivas y saludables: Potenciar una cadena de suministro de alimentos frescos sostenible y resistente en todo el mundo - Diálogo de las Américas	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7983/	103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

61.	U.S. Animal Agriculture as a Solution to Global Food Systems Challenges	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7117/	104_Apr_8_21_A Animal Agriculture Alliance
62.	Migración y Nutrición Liderazgo femenino para la innovación en seguridad alimentaria nutricional: Colombia y Venezuela	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7349/	105_Apr_8_21_V Vieira J
63.	Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - Asian Dialogue	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7976/	108_Apr_13_21_C Carrara E_Multi
64.	Managing the water and energy we eat advancing water-energy-food (WEF) nexus approaches to achieve food systems transformation in Southern Africa	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7859/	109_Apr_13_21_J Jacobs-Mata I
65.	Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - European Dialogue	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7976/	110_Apr_14_21_C Carrara E_Multi
66.	The Future for Fruit & Vegetable Kai Systems in Aotearoa New Zealand	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6597/	114_Apr_19_21_M Maurer H_Roskruge N
67.	Healthier islands through sustainable food systems-1: Honoring culture, diversity and identity	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6510/	115_Apr_24_21_F Foronda_Mult i
68.	Food for future well-being in Wales	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/5278/	116_Apr_21_21_H Hein JR
69.	#RestoreOurEarth: How to enable finance in game-changing food systems solutions	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7051/	117_Apr_22_21_D Dinesh D_Multi
70.	Reconstructing our food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7431/	118_Apr_21_21_H Huvio T
71.	Transdisciplinary Anglophone Topical Engagement Dialogue on Food Systems related development interventions funded by Switzerland	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3175/	120_Apr_27_21_M Mauderli_U
72.	Powering the Seaweed Revolution for Transformational Change in our Food System	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7002/	121_Apr_28_21_D Doumeizel V
73.	Dialogue d'engagement thématique transdisciplinaire francophone sur les interventions de développement liées aux systèmes alimentaires, financé par la Suisse	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2509/	123_May_04_21_M Mauderli U
74.	Diálogo de compromiso transdisciplinario español sobre intervenciones de desarrollo relacionadas con los sistemas alimentarios, financiado por Suiza	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2511/	125_May_11_21_M Mauderli_CO SUDE
75.	High Level Dialogue at CFS 47 - Gender	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2893/	127_May_13_21_I IAFN_CWFS
76.	AGROECOLOGIA, SISTEMA ECOAGROALIMENTARIO Y SALUD SOCIOAMBIENTAL: CAMINO HACIA EL DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE / AGROECOLOGY, ECOAGRIFOOD SYSTEM AND SOCIOENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH: A WAY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/4600/	128_May_14_21_P Pengue W
77.	Healthier Islands Through Sustainable Food Systems 2: Food as Medicine	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6508/	130_May_22_21_F Foronda R_Gloria C

78.	Advancing Equitable Livelihood in the Philippine Food System	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3721/	131_May_25_21_IISLA Ventures
79.	How to ensure food systems environmental sustainability in the long term? Challenges and opportunities from a triple perspective: Circular Economy, Climate Change and Natural Capital	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/6354/	132_May_27_21_Forética
80.	Geographical Indications for a territorial approach to the SDGs	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/5389/	133_May_27_21_CIRAD_Multi
81.	Organic Agriculture for Sustainable and Resilient Community Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7142/	135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio
82.	Timing Seasonal supply of agro inputs and taking off of farm produces with the use of ICT	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8856/	137_Mar_24_21_Ejezie J
83.	Food Security in Singapore and The Region- A Food Systems Dialogue for Investors	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10039/	139_May_27_21_WBCSD
84.	Is a Circular Economy approach a 'risk free' means of meeting future global food demand in a sustainable manner?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7236/	142_May_11_21_Carter L Dennis S
85.	For a sustainable future food system	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9217/	145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik J_Multi
86.	Transforming food systems with aquatic foods – access to sustainable, safe and nutritious food for all	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8643/	150_Apr_30_21_GANSFOIWFS N
87.	Using systems thinking to change the "Rules of the game" in South Africa's food system	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7993/	152_Apr_29_21_Kubheka M
88.	Advancing food systems transformation to nourish the health of future generations and enable a sustainable planet	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8433/	153_Apr_28_21_GCNF_Multi
89.	Act Now for transformation in agricultural innovation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8565/	155_Apr_27_21_FCDO_Multi
90.	How to Eat Responsibly? A Dialogue between College Students in China and the U.S.	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9592/	156_Apr_27_21_Dong_Quyang
91.	Rural Revitalization and Food Systems Transformation Series #1	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9038/	157_Apr_25_21_UNFSS-AT2
92.	Role of Water-Energy-Food Nexus for achieving food security in a changing climate for Pakistan	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9111/	159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M
93.	Mobilizing food system change with private sector leadership: Lessons from aquaculture	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7576/	160_Apr_20_21_GSI
94.	Food Systems, A Multi-Disciplinary Examination	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1226/	162_Apr_16_21_Fountain G
95.	UNFSS Independent Dialogue: Advancing Water- Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus approaches to achieve food systems transformation in Central Asia	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8490/	164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov
96.	Gender Equality in the Meat Sector as a Sustainability Solution	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8888/	166_Apr_14_21_Meat Business Women
97.	UN Independent Food System Summit Dialogue Grassroot Perspective for Jharkhand, 2021	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8532/	167_Apr_13_21_Welthungerhilfe_Multi

98.	Exploring the feasibility of developing a shared national accountability and reporting framework for the food industry	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17372/	168_May_18_21_Food Foundation_Multi
99.	Boosting Nature Positive Agricultural Solutions: U.S. Farmer, Rancher, Grower Perspectives	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9149/	169_Apr_6_21_Shea E
100.	GrowHer.org launch in the Philippines: Women in Food, Force for Good	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9775/	171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C
101.	Independent Aotearoa FSSD - Focusing our Lens on SDG 12 & Fast-Track 2 with 1.5oC on our minds	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8835/	173_Mar_25_21_Mayne A
102.	Culinary Heritage for Future Food System of Indonesia	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8445/	174_Mar_20_21_Niode K
103.	Bites of Transfoodmation - Hands on the Bites of Transfoodmation Manifesto	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7905/	175_Mar_16_21_Donati L
104.	Independent Sustainable Food System Dialogue (SFSD) in China	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9970/	176_Mar_25_21 AGFEP
105.	The Role of Rural Women in the Transforming Food Systems towards Achieving the Economic Creativity for Sustainable Development	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12180/	177_Apr_18_21_Yenwo B
106.	Catalyzing finance for women food entrepreneurs	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7508/	178_Apr_8_21_AGRA_Multi
107.	Turtle Island Dialogue: Grief, Trauma, Care	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10190/	179_Apr_01_21_Livingston_Way
108.	Contributions from Indigenous peoples' food systems to Action Track 2 and the shift to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10770/	180_Apr_7_21_GHIPFS
109.	Achieving a sustainable food system in Bandung City - towards a diverse, equitable, healthy and resilient food system in Indonesia	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10429/	181_Apr_8_21_Miranda
110.	What do Future Beef Farms need to look like?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12538/	184_Apr_14_21_Genever_Multi
111.	GTA emergency food forum	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11787/	185_Apr_14_21_Local Farm_Multi
112.	Lanzamiento Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios 2021: Una mirada desde la visión de la integración regional	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/10225/	186_Apr_15_21_Caballeros
113.	Turtle Island Dialogue: Transforming Isolation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10198/	187_Apr_15_21_Livingston_Way
114.	Pathways to Sustainable Food & Nutrition, Consumption and Livelihoods	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11436/	189_Apr_16_21_Ateneo de Manila
115.	Access to Nutrition: How can we make nutritious food affordable for all?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11388/	190_Apr_16_21_Chisholm N_Multi
116.	Bites of Transfoodmation - Dispute	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12315/	191_Apr_16_21_Donati L
117.	The role of smallholder farmers and indigenous people's knowledge, skills and experiences in boosting nature positive production to ensure safe, nutritious food and	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12151/	192_Apr_19_21_Okafor_A

	conservation of our biodiversity for a sustainable food system		
118.	The Role of Water Security for Food Systems Transformation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10923/	193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim
119.	Expert Workshop on Food Systems Resilience in Africa and Europe	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12208/	196_Apr_20_21_Attah-Krah K
120.	ENHANCING AGRO-METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES DELIVERY FOR A RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEM IN NIGERIA: Challenges, Prospects and Partnerships	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3965/	200_Apr_22_21_HEDA
121.	GoodFood4All: Spare a minute, think before you eat	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10309/	202_Apr_24_21_Hao_H
122.	Nigeria UN Food Systems Summit Youth Dialogue 2021	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/5793/	204_Apr_27_21_YASIF_UYSG
123.	Pathways for the future of food systems in the Mediterranean	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6814/	205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi
124.	Grazing Livestock: Building Sustainable Protein Supply Chains	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10553/	206_Apr_27_21_CCANCC
125.	Kestävä ruokavalion murros	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12989/	207_Apr_28_21_WWF Finland Youth
126.	Women's empowerment and nutrition - making the connections	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11393/	211_Apr_30_21_Chisholm N_Multi
127.	Gender-Responsive Investments in Africa's Agriculture for Inclusive Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10415/	212_May_04_21_Akinbamiyo Y
128.	Engaging Powerholders in Catalysing Food Systems Change which	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10128/	214_May_05_21_50by40
129.	Youth Inclusiveness In Agricultural Transformation For Sustainable Food Systems In Nigeria	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10249/	216_May_06_21_Ben_Aniabi
130.	Faith + Food: Food Security, Access, and Justice	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12769/	217_May_6_21_Schwartz A
131.	Cooperative enterprises and their contribution to the food systems of the Americas	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/11172/	218_May_07_21_IICA
132.	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.	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11909/	219_May_10_21_OTA
133.	The right to food and implementation strategies	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/11720/	220_May_10_21_ODA
134.	Access to healthy eating is everyone's right. How to ensure universal access to healthy eating and curb the increase in food insecurity and obesity in Brazil?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11710/	222_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI
135.	Farmers' Perspectives, from Seeds to Food, Reg-II	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11594/	223_May_12_21_Mushita A
136.	Faith + Food: Healing the Earth, Healing our Bodies	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12784/	225_May_13_21_Schwartz A
137.	Dialogues indépendants sur le renforcement des systèmes alimentaires suivant les normes de production et de consommation durable en Afrique	https://summitdialogues.org/fr/dialogue/5852/	226_May_17_21_Oteyami O

138.	Embracing change and harnessing diversity: the roles of livestock in future food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12562/	227_May_18_21_Tarawali S
139.	Independent Dialogue in Support of the 2021 Food Systems Summit: "Different routes, similar goals"	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11634/	228_May_18_21_Kovnat K
140.	Multi-stakeholder platforms for sustainable food systems: scalable game-changing solutions from Dutch expertise and experience	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10768/	229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi
141.	Chefs' Manifesto - Good Food for All	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11199/	230_May_19_21_Allen K
142.	Mobilizing Resilient Community-led Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10167/	231_May_19_21_MCD
143.	Faith + Food: Regenerating the Earth	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12778/	232_May_20_21_Schwartz A
144.	China Dialogue - Plant Based Diet & Lifestyle as Driving Force for Food System Transformation in China	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11783/	233_May_22_21_CVS_Multi
145.	Mejorando nuestra comida al darle vuelta a la tortilla (y a nosotros)	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11179/	235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi
146.	Chefs' Manifesto - Good Food For All	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11208/	239_May_27_21_Allen K
147.	Faith + Food: Food and Farm Workers	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12773/	240_May_27_21_Schwartz A
148.	Event #6 - UN Food Systems Summit Champion Network Panel Series: Agroecological and Regenerative Solutions for Stronger Communities	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/36602/	241_May_19_21_IFAD_Food Tank_Multi
149.	Faith + Food: Empowering Local Communities	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12801/	243_June_03_21_Schwartz A
150.	Diversification - Building food security and resilience into climate change mitigation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8270/	244_June_09_21_Macqueen_Multi
151.	Transformación de los sistemas alimentarios: promoviendo la resiliencia y la sostenibilidad	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3360/	246_June_09_21_Boza_Kanter
152.	How Food Systems Help Our Living	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14771/	249_Apr_29_21_John A
153.	Game changers to tackle the food loss and waste challenge	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13865/	250_Apr_14_21_Besenbacher F
154.	Power on Your Plate: All-Africa Summit on Diversifying Food Systems with African Traditional Vegetables to Increase Health, Nutrition and Wealth	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14604/	251_Jan_25_21_World Vegetable Center
155.	EU Dialogue: Exploring Options to strengthen our Global Science Policy Interface for improved Food Systems Governance	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10758/	252_Apr_29_21_EU Commission
156.	High level dialogue - Feeding Africa: leadership to scale up successful innovation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13822/	253_Apr_29_21_AFDB_Multi
157.	Strengthening Quelimane's Urban Agri-food Systems and Actors through Investment and Innovation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16709/	255_Apr_27_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi
158.	The role of grains and oil seeds in Sustainable Food Systems – The Western Hemisphere's perspective towards the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/13293/	258_Apr_23_21_IICA

159.	Making Nutritious and Healthy Diets Available to All: Empowering a Sustainable and Resilient Fresh Food Supply Chain Worldwide - African Dialogue	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13853/	261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More
160.	Securing Land Tenure Rights for Sustainable and Inclusive Food Systems - Asia	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13549/	262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi
161.	Growing markets to transform our food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13092/	263_May_06_21_CCGA
162.	Youth Leaders for Food Systems Transformations	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14933/	264_May_06_21_Arrell Food_Multi
163.	TRANSFORMING OUR THINKING AROUND FOOD SYSTEMS IN MALAWI TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER AND GOOD NUTRITION	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14418/	265_May_07_21_CSONA
164.	La bioeconomía y la transformación de los sistemas alimentarios de América Latina y el Caribe (ALC)	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/9295/	268_May_10_21_IICA
165.	Independent Dialogue - The diet and nutrition of the Dominican population as a key pillar in human and social development	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13663/	269_May_11_21_MinAgri
166.	Independent Dialogue - The production and food supply in the Dominican Republic post the Covid 19 pandemic	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13667/	270_May_11_21_MinAgri
167.	Climate Change and its impact on Dominican agricultural production	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/12165/	271_May_11_21_JAD
168.	Centering Small-Scale Fisheries in National Food and Nutrition Plans	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13621/	272_May_12_21_Battista W
169.	Diálogo Regional: Garantizar los derechos a la tierra para la construcción de sistemas agroalimentarios sostenibles y equitativos	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/13067/	273_May_12_21_ILC_FILAC_Multi
170.	Dairy as part of a sustainable food system	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13150/	275_May_13_21_Dornom H
171.	Safe and Nutritious Food for All	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/13952/	276_May_13_21_CCIE
172.	Enfoque Una Salud y Comercio Internacional: elementos básicos para la transformación de los sistemas alimentarios	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/6307/	277_May_14_21_IICA
173.	Breaking Silos: Transforming Agricultural Education and Research toward Sustainable Food Systems in Southeast Asia	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12368/	278_May_18_21_Gregorio B
174.	Innovation to Boost Climate-Smart Nature-Positive Food Production in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Region	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12274/	279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi
175.	Mountains and sustainable food systems – Drivers of sustainable development	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9095/	282_May_18_21_Romeo R
176.	DIÁLOGO INDEPENDIENTE SOBRE SISTEMAS ALIMENTARIOS EN LAS CIUDADES LATINOAMERICANAS	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14004/	283_May_18_21_ICLEI_FAO
177.	The livestock-meat chain and its compliance with the SDG: future challenges	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/13544/	284_May_19_21_INTERPORC
178.	Enabling game-changing innovation and next-generation entrepreneurs in the EU	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14088/	285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi
179.	Development of Africa Manifesto and Plan of Action on Forgotten foods	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11452/	287_May 20_21_Akinba mijo_Y

180.	Transforming food systems with aquatic foods: scaling up sustainable production solutions	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9709/	288_May_20_21_GAN_Multi
181.	Transforming our Food Systems with the Golden Rule: from Listening to Action	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13402/	291_May_21_21_Polman_Prabha
182.	The Driving Forces of Change	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11649/	292_May_21_21_ProVeg_Multi
183.	Exploring Local Food System Challenges & Opportunities to Build Sustainable Partnerships for the Future	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14974/	293_May_22_21_City of San Antonio
184.	More veg – UK citizens, civil society and manufacturers working together on upping veg content of diets	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13374/	295_May_25_21_Wheeler A
185.	Transitioning to Nature Positive Production: Sharing Lessons Across Land and Sea	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13633/	296_May_25_21_Battista W
186.	Small Businesses: Good Food for All - Sub-Saharan Africa	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14461/	297_May_26_21_FAO_ICC_Multi
187.	Canadian Livestock: Confidence and Security through Sustainable Production	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14001/	298_May_26_21_Annau F
188.	Pequenas Empresas: Uma Boa Alimentação para Todos – Brasil e África Subsariana (Português)	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14516/	299_May_27_21_FAO_ICC_Multi
189.	Envisioning a Sustainable and Resilient Food System in Southeast Florida by 2030	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14821/	300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret
190.	Las Agro-tecnologías, herramientas del agricultor para la sostenibilidad agrícola en América Latina	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13462/	301_May_27_21_CropLife Latin America
191.	Small Businesses: Good Food for All - South Asia	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14521/	302_June_01_21_FAO_ICC_Multi
192.	Small Businesses : Good Food for All – Afrique Centrale et de l'Ouest (Français)	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14532/	304_June_02_21_FAO_Multi
193.	Sistemas Alimentarios en América Latina: Retos y Oportunidades	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/14397/	306_June_05_21_Zamarano Uni
194.	Small Businesses: Good Food for All - Asia Pacific	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14618/	308_June_09_21_FAO_Pinduo duo_Multi
195.	Small Businesses: Good Food for All - Europe	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14534/	309_June_10_21_ICC_EIT_Multi
196.	Small Business: Good Food for Everyone - Middle East and North Africa	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14624/	310_June_14_21_FAO
197.	The Double-Burden of Malnutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa: Engaging Youth in Access to Nutritious Food	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10133/	311_June_14_21_NCD Child
198.	Pymes: Una buena alimentación para todos – América Latina y el Caribe)	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14633/	312_June_15_21_FAO_ICC_Multi

199.	A PPP for Improving Food Safety Capacity Building: A Listening Session	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13779/	313_June_15_21_Narrodo_Multi
200.	Small Businesses: Good Food for All – North America	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14639/	314_June_16_21_ICC_USFarmers_Multi
201.	Aquaculture: Can it sustainably feed the world	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14085/	319_June_30_21_FredrikssonO
202.	Shift to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns: consumers' education, innovative solutions and cross-borders learning experience	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9812/	322_June_03_21_Apicella_Machado
203.	Nourrir l'humanité durablement, Assises juridiques pour des systèmes alimentaires plus durables / Feeding humanity sustainably, the legal foundation for more sustainable food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10686/	323_May_25_21_CAFE
204.	Swiss Roundtable Meeting on Agricultural Commodities and Food Systems: 1st Session	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16249/	324_May_14_21_GuzanicJ
205.	Towards a Future of Food that is Sustainable, Equitable and Secure in Nairobi City County	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15410/	325_May_19_21_ICLEIAfrica_Multi
206.	Building Collaborative and Effective Food Systems Governance Frameworks in Kisumu County	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16701/	326_May_5_21_ICLEIAfrica_Multi
207.	Unleashing innovation to transform local food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23881/	327_May_18_21_CropLife
208.	The evolving role of an effective Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS) within a sustainable food system	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16087/	328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc
209.	Farmers and Consumers at the centre of 2021 UN SG Food Systems Summit	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/18372/	329_May_19_21_CIWFO
210.	Addressing challenges in Arab food systems from youth perspective	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13718/	330_May_19_21_RYFP_UNMGCY
211.	Lesotho Small Holders Farmers determine the food system they want	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20162/	331_May_24_21_LNFU
212.	Boosting Nature-positive Production in Food Systems of Bangladesh	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16615/	332_May_24_21_FAO_UNDP
213.	The Role of the Global Meat & Livestock Sector in Future Sustainable Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8886/	333_May_25_21_GMA_Multi
214.	THE STATE OF YOUTH IN THE FUTURE OF FOOD IN TANZANIA AND OTHER SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21766/	334_May_25_21_BuzingoJ
215.	"Re-imagining Africa's Food Systems Transformation through Data, Advocacy, and Leadership"	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6387/	335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi
216.	Farmers and Consumers at the centre of 2021 UN SG Food Systems Summit	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20809/	336_May_26_21_CIWFO
217.	Farmers and Consumers at the centre of 2021 UN SG Food Systems Summit	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20815/	337_May_26_21_CIWFO
218.	Dialogue between refugee youths and the Special Envoy for the 2021 Food Systems Summit, Agnes Kalibata	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/19154/	338_May_27_21_UNHCR
219.	Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Innovation and Technology (Precision Agriculture and Precision Breeding)	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20328/	339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

220.	Eswatini Farmers Contributing to Sustainable Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20489/	340_May_27_21_Mamba_L
221.	2021 National UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS)- Farmers' Independent Dialogues	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22134/	341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS
222.	Can innovative financing advance livelihoods while building resilience for small-scale producers in Central America?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15876/	342_May_28_21_Peralta T
223.	Youth For Future of Indonesia Food System	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8091/	343_May_28_21_Abdullah_S
224.	National Independent Dialogue in Bangladesh on Food Systems Summit 2021	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22770/	344_May_30_21_COAST
225.	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?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21759/	345_May_31_21_Buzingo J
226.	Integrating Indigenous Knowledge with Emerging Technologies to Enhance Sustainability and Resilience of Food System	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20041/	346_May_31_21_CANEUS_Multi
227.	Youth as food systems actors and transformers: Global voices for inclusion	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16711/	347_June_01_21_Ekwamu A
228.	The Role of Cooperatives and Farmer Organisations in Future Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21790/	348_June_02_21_ASF Pakistan
229.	Strengthening Food Systems transformation for increased productivity, inclusivity and resilience	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16198/	349_June_02_21_Ekwamu A
230.	Who's missing at dinner? Bringing farmers into the conversation on food systems through inclusive communication platforms	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15672/	350_June_02_21_Farm Radio Int
231.	Improving Child Nutrition in Nigeria through Food System actions	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13010/	351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi
232.	A Celebration of Fusion, 1st International XRX-AG Conference	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17357/	352_June_04_21_Troughton J
233.	Nexus Nebraska: Collaborative Convergence of Sustainability, Entrepreneurial Development, Healthy Foods, International Aid, and Ag Education	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/18309/	353_June_07_21_Blum N
234.	National Independent Dialogue	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23317/	354_June_07_21_NAMAC
235.	Trade-Offs Evaluation and Science-Policy Communication	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23996/	355_June_14_21_Daher_Multi
236.	Turtle Island Dialogue: Traditional Harvesting	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10195/	356_Apr_08_21_Livingston_Way
237.	Challenges and Opportunities to Transform the Food System - McGill University	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29430/	357_Apr_14_21_Harfouche S
238.	Securing Land Tenure Rights for Sustainable and Inclusive Food Systems – Africa / Europe / Middle East	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12144/	358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi
239.	Food for Life: The Role of Women In Promoting Integral Human Development	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14959/	359_May_17_21_FAO_IFAD

240.	Transforming Accra's City-Region Food System through Robust Rural-Urban Linkages	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15508/	360_May_18_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi
241.	Innovation in Farming to Create a Sustainable Food System	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15825/	361_May_19_21_Cadogan_Hincks
242.	Transforming Food Systems through Climate Smart Agriculture	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14668/	362_May_25_21_Akthar_Haider
243.	Looking Back to Move Forward: Ancestral Roots & Regenerative Agriculture	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11913/	363_May_26_21_Mehta_Bautista
244.	Food Justice: Jobs, innovation, and finance at the service of food security	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12040/	364_May_26_21_DPIHD
245.	University – Policy Dialogue for Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems in Africa	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15571/	365_May_27_21_Ekwamu A
246.	Food: Knowing what's safe	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14962/	366_May_27_21_Cumbers S
247.	Transformation and Future of Aquatic Food Systems in Bangladesh	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17640/	367_May_27_21_Kachulu_Thilsted
248.	Laos National Independent Dialogue on Food Systems Summit	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23654/	368_May_31_21_Lao Farmer
249.	Food for All: Food conflicts and the future of food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14976/	369_May_31_21_Holy See
250.	The role of youth in food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/18613/	370_June_01_21_WWF Sweden
251.	Sustainable Food Systems – Its Concept and Practices in the Countries of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13283/	371_June_01_21_Güngören A
252.	Consulta hacia la Cumbre de los Sistemas Alimentarios Sostenibles - El Salvador - Sector Privado	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/22894/	372_June_02_21_WFP
253.	Black American Farmers' Path Towards Equitable Livelihoods	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/19523/	373_June_02_21_Bread for the World_Multi
254.	The transformative potential of the UNDRF towards sustainable, resilient, inclusive and viable food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17025/	374_June_03_21_DG INTPA
255.	Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación para Transformar los Sistemas Alimentarios de América Latina //	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/13296/	375_June_04_21_IICA_Multi
256.	Food Systems: Harnessing nutrition co-benefits of climate resilient agriculture	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23084/	376_June_04_21_IFAD_Multi
257.	Food System Resilience through Integrated Natural Resource Management: A Nexus Dialogue (7 June 2021)	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14541/	377_June_07_21_Arden_Caucchi
258.	Vietnam National Independent Dialogue on Food Systems Summit	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22674/	378_June_07_21_My Mai Bac
259.	Philippines Farmers and Fishers National Independent Dialogue	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22131/	379_June_08_21_KAMMPIL
260.	Revitalizing ethnic cuisine for improved nutrition, nature positive food production, and equitable livelihoods	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20122/	380_June_08_21_Shakya_Chetri

261.	True Cost Accounting for Food Systems: Redefining value to transform decision making	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14776/	381_June_08_21_UNEP_Multi
262.	Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24071/	382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi
263.	Food Systems Summit Dialogue on Food Insecurity on College Campuses	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23974/	383_June_08_21_Bertini_C_Multi
264.	University – Policy Dialogue for Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems in Africa-[Ministerial Meeting]	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17889/	384_June_09_21_Ekwamu A
265.	Why We Need Water Ethics Managing Water Use In The Mediterranean	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15559/	385_June_09_21_Lazzaris S
266.	Driving Food System Transformation in South Africa via Agritourism Markets	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12109/	386_June_09_21_Sutherland J
267.	Boosting Nature Positive production through Oceania Pacifika Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20125/	387_June_09_21_Mone S
268.	DIALOGUES FOR NEGOTIATED TRADE-OFFS AND SYNERGIES IN SMALLHOLDER FARMER FOOD SYSTEMS IN MALAWI	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/33956/	388_May_03_21_Kambewa_D
269.	Transforming food systems for Children and Adolescents	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20471/	389_May_27_21_ASEF
270.	2nd Listening Session: Recommendations from North American Indigenous Peoples, towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22022/	390_May_28_21_UNPFII_FAO
271.	Independent Dialogue on Farmers' Groups in Agriculture & Food System of Bangladesh	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/33968/	391_May_31_21_FAO_Multi
272.	Vers un système alimentaire résilient, juste, inclusif, nutritif et durable à Kairouan	https://summitdialogues.org/fr/dialogue/19751/	392_June_01_21_Sidibé_Remy
273.	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	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11679/	393_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow
274.	Ghana's cocoa production prospects in an ever-changing world	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16451/	394_June_01_21_Egyir I
275.	First Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Regional Dialogue on Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28371/	396_June_03_21_Arttijeft_Multi
276.	Healthy Food Systems: For People, Planet, and Prosperity	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12007/	397_June_04_21_WHO_Multi
277.	Coherent Policy for Healthy Diets (Option 1)	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20772/	398_June_07_21_NCD Alliance
278.	Farmers and Fishers Solutions : Sustainable Fishing	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23434/	399_June_9_21_AFA_Multi
279.	The power of sustainable collaboration models to create circular food waste products	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16368/	400_June_09_21_Viera_Pollmeier
280.	University- Policy Dialogue for Strengthening Food Systems in Africa (Central Africa)	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16692/	401_June_10_21_Ekwamu_A
281.	University-Policy Dialogue for Strengthening Agric Food Systems in Africa (North Africa 2)	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17858/	402_June_10_21_Ekwamu_El Dukheri
282.	Asia-Pacific Regional Food Systems Dialogue	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24475/	403_June_10_21_ESCAP_Multi

283.	Presentation on the perspective of African Organic Family Farmers on sustainable food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21034/	404_June_10_21_Mone S
284.	Coherent Policy for Healthy Diets (Option 2)	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20832/	405_June_10_21_NCD Alliance
285.	Diálogo Autónomo de las Organizaciones de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina e Indígena (AFCI) de Uruguay sobre Sistemas Alimentarios	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/30583/	406_June_10_21_COPROFAM_CLOC
286.	UN Food Systems Summit, 2021: Regional Consultation / Саммит ООН по Продовольственным Системам 2021 Региональная консультация	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/35212/	407_June_10_21_CSIPN_Aborigen Forum
287.	Diálogo Autónomo de las Organizaciones de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina e Indígena (AFCI) de Perú sobre Sistemas Alimentarios	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/30589/	408_June_11_21_COPROFAM_CLOC
288.	Voices of Small Farmers on Agroecology, Organic Agriculture, and Food Sovereignty In North America... Inclusion and Capacity Building	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/25890/	409_June_13_21_Mone S
289.	Transforming Pathways: Working with Farmers in Agri-Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14699/	410_June_14_21_Gregorio_Tan
290.	From Seeds to Table: Re-instating the farmers to the core of the food systems in Asia	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23679/	411_June_15_21_Mone S
291.	Visions for a WET Market Transformation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24871/	412_June_15_21_CBCGDF_Multi
292.	Innovation for Sustainable Food Systems: the role of New Improved Plant Varieties	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/25106/	413_June_15_21_WFO_ISF
293.	Innovation to Transform our Food Systems: The Contribution of AgriFoodTech	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/18258/	414_June_16_21_Le More_d'Antino
294.	True Cost of Food - Accessibility to Sustainable & Healthy Diets for Everyone	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17658/	415_June_16_21_van Schoonhoven M
295.	Healthy food systems that are closer to small agroecological producers in Latin America.	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/26437/	416_June_16_21_Mone S
296.	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.	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/22529/	417_June_18_21_Fernandez L
297.	Volver al Campo: Dialogo Regional sobre Sistemas Alimentarios, Centroamérica.	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/30599/	418_June_18_21_CLOC
298.	Volver al Campo: Dialogo Nacional sobre Sistemas Alimentarios, Nicaragua	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/30595/	419_June_08_21_CLOC
299.	Volver al Campo: Dialogo Regional sobre Sistemas Alimentarios, Mesoamérica y El Caribe	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/30597/	420_June_19_21_CLOC
300.	Diálogo Autónomo de las Organizaciones de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina e Indígena (AFCI) del Cono Sur sobre Sistemas Alimentarios	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/30593/	421_June_21_21_COPROFOAM_CLOC
301.	Diálogo Independiente-República Dominicana: Cambio Climático y su impacto en la producción agropecuaria dominicana	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/27359/	422_June_28_21_PROLIDER

302.	Diálogo Independiente: La dieta y la nutrición de la población como pilar clave en el desarrollo humano y social	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/28003/	423_June_28_21_PROLIDER
303.	Diálogo Independiente República Dominicana: Producción y suministro de alimentos post COVID-19	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29611/	424_June_28_21_PROLIDER
304.	Hak MakMur - Mewujudkan Sistem Pangan yang Terjangkau, Aman dan Beragam	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24545/	425_June_30_21_CIPS
305.	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	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/30955/	426_July_06_21_Mendoza_IA
306.	La biofortificación: una ruta de nutrición y productividad agrícola	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/24022/	427_July_07_21_Plataforma Bioforma
307.	Membangun sistem pangan Indonesia yang resilien dan berkelanjutan	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/32157/	428_July_14_21_Sadira C
308.	ITALIA IN AZIONE: LA SOSTENIBILITÀ DEI SISTEMI ALIMENTARI E DELLA DIETA MEDITERRANEA	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30148/	429_July_05_21-CIHEAM Bari
309.	DIALOGOS INDEPENDIENTES DE PUEBLOS INDIGENAS DE AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE, DIALOGO CON AGRICULTORES, PESCADORES, GANADEROS Y PRODUCTORES INDIGENAS	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/28726/	430_June_11_21_CAOI
310.	Como dar escala a soluções transformadoras no sistema alimentar brasileiro	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21908/	431_June_22_21_CEBOS_EMB RAPA
311.	High-level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22034/	432_Dec_15_20_UNPFII_FAO
312.	Accountability for the right to adequate food in Kenya: Pathways to sustainable, inclusive, resilient, and equitable food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14709/	433_May_25_21_Welthungerhilfe_Multi
313.	Independent National Dialogue on Action Track 5: Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stress in Bangladesh	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21900/	434_June_02_21_Hanan_KA
314.	The Best Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Dialogue (Greater China and Overseas Mandarin-speaking Enterprises) to Provide Quality Food for All	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14615/	435_June_08_21_FAO_ICC_UN FSS
315.	Global Indigenous Youth Forum 2021	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/32240/	436_June_16_21_GIYC_Multi
316.	Rethinking the Summit's Principles of Engagement: Managing conflict of interest and promoting inclusiveness, transparency and accountability	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23190/	437_June_16_21_Collin J
317.	FARMING WITH (AND FOR) BIODIVERSITY - Scaling smallholder, nature-based solutions for sustainable food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15420/	438_June_16_21_Caballero_Multi
318.	Addressing the Food System Dynamics: Nigerian Youths as Frontline Actors	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/26055/	439_June_17_21_INAI
319.	The Pan African Independent Dialogue	https://summitdialogues.org/fr/dialogue/23184/	440_June_17_21_PAF0
320.	How do we co-create a city with healthy citizens, a healthy food economy and a healthy environment?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/19588/	441_June_17_21_Stott_Pardoe

321.	Catalysing science-based policy action on sustainable consumption and production: the value-chain approach and its application to the food sector	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22272/	442_Apr_08_21_Mizenko B
322.	Whose paradigm counts? An Australia-Pacific perspective on unheard voices in food and water systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16641/	443_May_09_21_GIGH
323.	Policy and governance issues to transform food systems in Europe and Central Asia	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17447/	444_May_25_21_FAO_UNICEF_Multi
324.	North America Local Food Dialogue on Inclusive Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14990/	445_May_26_21_ICLEI USA
325.	Innovating for positive impact in a polarized world	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11395/	446_May_27_21_Lyons_Gould
326.	Event #1 - UNFSS Champion Network Panel Series: "Addressing Power Imbalances Through Shared Power and Inclusivity"	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27333/	447_Jan_29_21_IFAD_Multi
327.	Event #2 - UNFSS Champion Network Panel Series: "Public Research for the Public Good"	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27369/	448_Feb_25_21_IFAD_Multi
328.	Linking Wild Foods, Biodiversity and Forest based Livelihoods: Towards an Outlook of Inclusive Foods Systems in Asia to 2030	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/36136/	449_March_08_21_Wild Foods_Multi
329.	Event #3 - UNFSS Champion Network Panel Series: "The Hidden Costs of Food Systems"	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/36574/	450_Mar_11_21_IFAD_Multi
330.	Event #4 - UNFSS Champion Network Panel Series: "Developing Sustainable Fiscal Policy for the Food System"	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/36581/	451_Apr_06_21_IFAD_Multi
331.	Event #5 - UN FSS Champion Network Panel Series: Investing in a More Resilient Food System	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/36599/	452_Apr_27_21_IFAD_Multi
332.	A model for enhancing food security and nutrition sensitive agriculture	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/19923/	453_May_10_21_Kerr_Divine
333.	Making food Accessible, Affordable and Nutritious for Everyone.	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15864/	454_May_12_21_Dunor-Varney_Multi
334.	University -Policy Dialogue for Strengthening Food Systems (West Africa)	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16441/	455_May_14_21_Ekwamu_A
335.	East and Southern Africa Dialogue for Strengthening Food Systems Research and Innovation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16044/	456_May_17_21_Ekwamu_A
336.	Vice Chancellors Forum: Towards a Common Voice from African Universities to the UN Food Systems Summit 2021	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16187/	457_May_20_21_Ekwamu_A
337.	Multi-actor dialogue on farm to fork school food procurement	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17414/	458_May_31_21_Madsen BB
338.	Multi-stakeholder food dialogue, envisioning a sustainable urban food system, Dhaka city	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/18944/	459_June_01_21_Rashid Md J
339.	PARTICIPATORY AND INCLUSIVE CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT FOR RESILIENT AND CLIMATE-FRIENDLY FOOD SYSTEMS	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20762/	460_June_03_21_Ekanayake S
340.	The Shift to Nature Positive Food and Farming - What Role for Biocontrol?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17654/	461_June_09_21_IBMA_FFF
341.	Women's Agency and Gender Equity in Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2062/	462_June_10_21_NISD_RySS_Multi

342.	On Air Dialogues	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28316/	463_June_10_21_FRI_IFAD_Multi
343.	Event #7 - UN Food Systems Summit Champion Network Panel Series: Enriching and Diversifying Diets	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/36606/	464_June_10_21_IFAD_UNFSS_Multi
344.	Elevating Community Voices in Development and Humanitarian Aid	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17438/	465_June_16_21_Congressional_Hunger
345.	University- Policy Dialogue for Strengthening of Africa's Food Systems [Selected Advocates for Africa's development]	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/18043/	466_June_17_21_Ekwamu A
346.	Healthy cities, healthy children – a dialogue on lessons from Dutch cities' systems approaches to prevent childhood obesity globally	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20038/	467_June_17_21_NWGN_Multi
347.	Our 2nd Independent Aotearoa FSSD - June 18th 2021 - diving deeper in to how to achieve SDG 12 via our 3 prongs	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6069/	468_June_18_21_Mayne A
348.	JUST TRANSITION in LIVELIHOODS for RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21189/	469_June_17_21_de Silva R
349.	Delivering a Global Coalition for Game Changing Solutions at Scale	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13252/	470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi
350.	Women Nutrition: Resilience and Recovery on the Road to 2030	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23761/	471_June_08_21_van Liere M
351.	Youth-led dialogue on inclusive and accessible technological and innovative support in the transformation to regenerative and sustainable food systems.	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24310/	472_June_18_21_van Oosterhoud_Ku sumadireja
352.	OPEN-SOURCE AGRICULTURE: Shared Access to Grow Food Secure Communities	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17145/	473_June_18_21_Sheridan S
353.	Strengthening and Amplifying the Voices and Leadership of Women in Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24972/	474_June_18_21_Matu_Opiyo
354.	Science for Food System Policy: an emerging agenda	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/25576/	475_June_18_21_Kadiresan K_Multi
355.	GOOD FOOD FOR ALL - INDONESIA	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27759/	476_June_18_21_Niode AK
356.	Building Resilient Communities through Localization of Food	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24282/	477_June_19_21_Christy_S
357.	National Dialogue on Women, Work and Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23772/	478_June_19_21_SEWA
358.	Food Education to inspire holistic values and support a caring economy : The Good Food Guide Pledge	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/19904/	479_June_20_21_Yang_Shanna
359.	Pathways for the future of sustainable food systems in the Mediterranean - Part 2	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/15756/	480_June_21_21_CIHEAM_Multi
360.	Meat Sector in Transition: creating an inclusive approach to systemic change	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16769/	481_June_23_21_Global Counsel
361.	Pandemic and Food Security: How to Strengthen Nepal's Food System?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27440/	482_June_24_21_Nepal Food

362.	Food Care - Shifting Awareness to energize food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27047/	483_June_24_21_Mandal_Goodman
363.	Food Systems Dialogue for Investors: Transformative Investment in Climate Smart Agriculture Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2345/	484_June_24_21_WBCSD_USFRA
364.	Rooted in Health: Investing at the Intersection of Agriculture & Nutrition	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27670/	485_June_22_21_Levesque_SD
365.	Sustainable Food Systems driven by Agroecology and Organic Production Systems Independent Dialogues for the Food Systems Summit	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27697/	486_June_23_21_AFA_Multi
366.	Industry-science collaboration as a driver for food system transformation: the case of SeaBOS	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10994/	487_June_29_21_Selwyn_Multi
367.	Nutrient Security Solutions: Real people create change with dignity in 2030	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22368/	488_June_22_21_Harrison_CC
368.	Using Behavior Insights to tackle Food Waste in China and beyond / 运用行为科学减少食物浪费的中国和国际实践	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22263/	489_June_22_21_Rare China Centre_Multi
369.	Nourishing Southeast Asia in a post-COVID 19 world: scaling nutrition and food security research for food systems transformation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24051/	490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y
370.	Catalysing Women's Agri-preneurship and Food Trade in Africa	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21923/	491_June_23_21_Dido_Otieno
371.	Sustainability: Just A Buzzword?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13947/	492_June_23_21_Liu JA
372.	Plant-based strategies for human and planetary health	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/21231/	493_June_23_21_Kevany_Van
373.	U.S. Farmers and Ranchers as a Solution to Building the Sustainable Food Systems of the Future	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17571/	494_June_23_21_US Farmers
374.	Plant-based innovation and the just transition to better diets	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22759/	495_June_23_21_Forum for the Future
375.	Eastbourne Food Insecurity Network	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28481/	496_June_23_21_Tradewell C
376.	Food Systems Transformation - Food and Agri Sector in Brazil	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/35965/	497_June_24_21_Fontes_Multi
377.	Ag. Innovations and Interventions for Food Systems Transformation in Ghana	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28789/	498_June_24_21_Danquah E
378.	Transforming food systems with aquatic foods: Advancing equitable livelihoods for healthy people and planet	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9739/	499_June_25_21_GANSF
379.	Seaweed Dialogues, India	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2321/	500_June_26_21_Edible Issues
380.	Transforming Kiribati Food System in the Atoll Setting	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/34162/	501_June_28_21_Kairo K
381.	Towards Safe Food, Nutritious Diets, and Resilient Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20672/	502_June_28_21_Zhang_Basheer
382.	Ocean Solutions: Regenerative Farming	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/25820/	503_June_29_21_Schnyder_Boura

383.	Integrated Sustainable Food Production Systems for a Resilient Pacific	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1355/	504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva
384.	Local and global food security shaped by Northern agriculture	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20720/	505_June_29_21_Borchar d_Unc
385.	EAFF Dialogue on United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29860/	506_June_29_21_EAFF
386.	Building Resilient and Sustainable Food Systems in Africa: Mobilizing African Voices and Building Momentum for the UN Food Systems Summit	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20051/	507_June_30_21_AKADEMYA2_FANPRAN
387.	African youth as drivers for decent job creation in sustainable food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/8081/	508_June_30_21_GDPRD
388.	Mainstreaming Regenerative Agriculture	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17111/	509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé
389.	Using Data for Food Systems Transformation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27551/	510_June_30_21_ACFSR_Multi
390.	EAFF Dialogue on United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29864/	511_June_30_21_EastAfricaFF
391.	University-Policy Dialogue for Strengthening agri-food systems in Africa [Selected Heads of State]	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17878/	512_July_01_21_Malawi President_Ekwa mu
392.	CGIAR INDEPENDENT FOOD SYSTEM DIALOGUE UNDERSTANDING FOOD SYSTEMS IN THE CONTEXT OF VIETNAM	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/26600/	513_July_01_21_Weise S
393.	Accelerating food systems resilience in protracted crises: emerging lessons for a new aid architecture	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20703/	514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi
394.	EAFF Youth Dialogue on United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29868/	515_July_01_21_EastAfricanFarmers
395.	The role of nutrition science in transforming to healthy and sustainable food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22642/	516_July-01_21_Anastasiou K
396.	Sri Lanka's Transition to Sustainable Agriculture and the Role of Sustainable Finance	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/26939/	517_July_03_21_Perera A
397.	Transforming food systems in emerging economies	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29646/	518_July_05_21_AFEP_Multi
398.	Learnings from country-level pathways to the global food policy debate	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28965/	519_July_05_21_FABLE_Multi
399.	Malabo Montpellier Forum: Policy innovations for food systems transformation in Africa	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27259/	520_July_05_21_HE Sacko J_Multi
400.	Nutrition: Bridging the gap between farm to fork for improved health and resilience in a changing environment	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29617/	521_July_05_21_BBSRC-UKRI
401.	Transforming Food Systems through Agroecology: Learning from Evidence	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/31130/	522_July_06_21_CNS-FAO_Multi
402.	Nourishing people and planet with aquatic foods	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30036/	523_July_06_21_WorldFish_FAO

403.	Bridging scientific and indigenous peoples' knowledge for sustainable and inclusive food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29115/	524_July_06_21_Löhr_Hoffmann
404.	Bridging The Digital Divide	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28345/	525_July_06_21_Carroon_Multi
405.	The present challenges, and the mechanisms needed to ensure fairness and sustainability in food production systems and fair access to distribution chains and markets.	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/5883/	526_July_06_21_WWF-Brazil
406.	LEBANESE YOUTH FOOD SYSTEMS DIALOGUE: Water for Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30743/	527_July_06_21_LYPW_UNESCWA
407.	UNFSS Science Days Side Event Domestication for sustainable seaweed aquaculture: a major research challenge for the future of blue food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29367/	528_July_07_21_Potin_Msuya
408.	SOLAW21: Sustainable, scalable and dynamic solutions in land and water management towards food system transformation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/33178/	529_July_07_21_Ziadat_Bhaduri
409.	Microbiome Supporting Regenerative Agriculture	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28575/	530_July_07_21_NSTDA_IBG-2Plant
410.	Leave No-one Behind: The Transition to Sustainable Agriculture	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13977/	531_July_07_21_Shaunak A
411.	Monitoring and Evaluation for Food Systems Transformation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27583/	532_July_07_21_ACFST_Multi
412.	Sustainable Israeli Food Industry	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/35700/	533_July_07_21_Gazit GS
413.	The Critical Role of Research and Development in Achieving Resilient and Sustainable Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30120/	534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADI_Multi
414.	Territorial governance for sustainable food	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30090/	535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food
415.	Building Healthy, Nutritious and Affordable Food Systems for Rwanda through Innovations	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28293/	536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC
416.	Sustainable diets: national biodiversity, imported deforestation and responsible seafood	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23623/	537_July_08_21_ANP_WWF
417.	Building resilient and sustainable food systems: How can emerging lessons from communities affected by Covid-19 shape the way forward?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24209/	538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi
418.	The role of Traditional Rulers in the Transformation of the Broken Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/35765/	539_July_10_21_Divine N
419.	#GoodFood4All: Food Systems to address Urban Hunger	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10137/	540_July_10_21_Global Shapers
420.	Agroecology for Sustainable Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/34287/	541_July_12_21_AEHT
421.	I sistemi alimentari nelle aree interne: politiche nazionali e coalizioni locali	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13965/	542_July_12_21_Prota_L

422.	Empowering Youth Food System Leaders	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29386/	543_July_13_21_YRYFC
423.	How Can We Feed All Children Better?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23555/	544_July_13_21_Omved Gardens_Chefs' Manifesto
424.	KENYA AGROECOLOGY ANCHOR HUB SACLING UP AGROECOLOGY FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/32909/	545_July_13_21_Mbenya R
425.	Transforming Kosovo's food system: Opportunities to boost sustainable food production and consumption to build back better from COVID-19	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/31394/	546_July_13_21_INDEP
426.	Food Waste in the DACH region and beyond - connecting academic's and practitioner's views	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23560/	547_July_14_21_Heilinger K
427.	National dietary guidelines as a lever for attaining a healthy and sustainable food system in Australia	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24864/	548_July_14_21_Genoni A
428.	Nourishing South Asia in a post COVID-19 world: reinvigorating rural communities through climate resilient agriculture and food systems transformation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30950/	549_July_14_21_Meah N
429.	Market Cities: Bridging Partners for More Resilient Public Market Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29694/	550_July_15_21_Danie_Verel
430.	Reducing Food Loss and Waste in China: Towards sustainable food systems transformation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30382/	551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi
431.	Sistemas Alimentarios que contribuyan a garantizar el Derecho Humano a la Alimentación y la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional post-covid	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/34114/	552_July_15_21_Frente Parlamentario
432.	Towards A Global Food System that Supports People and Planet: Recommendations from Mission-Led Food Businesses	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30846/	553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly
433.	Disrupting dominant food systems: Lessons from 5 initiatives	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20206/	554_July_15_21_Lopez DE
434.	Pathways of creating sustainable food systems and building resilience to shocks and hazards among small scale farmers	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/33131/	555_July_15_21_Zombe K
435.	Sustainable Healthy Diets in Southeast Asia – understanding the contexts and plan of action for nutrition-sensitive food systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/18851/	556_July_15_21_Von Goh_GenTan
436.	The role of evaluation in moving towards zero hunger and sustainable food systems: challenges and solutions	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/30489/	557_July_15_21_EvalForward_FSRD
437.	Dryland Food Systems In Telangana	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/31516/	558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT
438.	Exploring the impact of different role identities on empathy in the food system and on attitudes towards food systems transformation	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7743/	559_July_19_21_Choucair_Multi
439.	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?	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/32822/	560_July_19_21_Arbutnott_Multi
440.	The Role of Sustainable Intensification for Achieving Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/27298/	561_July_19_21_OCCAM

441.	Unleashing innovation towards sustainable consumption patterns and reduction of post harvest food waste.	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/35032/	562_July_19_21_Zombe K
442.	Transforming our food and land use systems – global trends and Australia’s opportunity	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/33490/	563_July_20_21_ClimateWork sAustralia
443.	Advancing the Integrated Approach to Transform Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/29356/	564_July_20_21_Bakarr_MI
444.	Roadmap to Climate Neutrality in the Beef and Dairy Sectors	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/19148/	565_July_20_21_Mitloehner_Kebreab
445.	The Role of the Thai Private Sector in the Development of Sustainable Food Systems	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14810/	566_July_21_21_Dej-Udom N
446.	Food Donation, an opportunity to address food waste (Donación de alimentos, una oportunidad contra el desperdicio)	https://summitdialogues.org/es/dialogue/33875/	567_July_21_21_FLWRN_FBN
447.	Moving Forward With Nutrition Programming In Liberia	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/34533/	568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M