



**FOOD SYSTEMS
SUMMIT 2021**



DIALOGUES

September 2021

**Synthesis of
Independent
Dialogues**

**REPORT 3
Part 2, Section 2**



**UNITED NATIONS
FOOD SYSTEMS
SUMMIT 2021**

This supplemental report provides in-depth documentation in support of the third Independent Dialogues Synthesis Report. Specifically, the report covers Themes 4-8.

Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge support for the Synthesis of the Independent Dialogues from the McKnight Foundation, Kellogg Foundation, IKEA Foundation, the Global Alliance for the Future of Food, and the Blue Marble Evaluation Network.

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.

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. 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 Zachary 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.

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Who should engage in transforming food systems?

Guiding Theme 4.

Multi Stakeholder Partnerships

Collaboration

There's a need to break down divisions within organisations: Within food production businesses in general, and the meat industry in particular, there tends to exist a division between the workforce who are office-based and those employed in operational areas. This can be compounded by divisions along other lines such as gender and language. Better socialisation of these groups and blending different areas to remove the perceived divisions can help improve communication, ultimately increasing people's sense of belonging within the workplace and making it a more attractive proposition to new entrants.¹

Cooperatives and collaboration up and down the value chain are important to farmers' ability to meet new goals. Whether through cost-sharing for composting facilities or anaerobic digesters, or pipelines for renewable natural gas, Sustainable Development Goals need to be on the agendas of all players in the value chain, and cognizant of the fact that one-size does not fit all.²

Farm and regulator collaboration is a non-adversarial way to not only achieve environmental targets, but to make new strategies even more effective. Farmers and regulators need to talk and, more importantly, listen to and understand each other. Neither has the entire answer – they need to combine their knowledge and jointly develop solutions. Regulations need to be revised to address systems rather than specific targets on specific practices – which sometimes come in conflict with each other through different regulatory agencies.³

Regulations are essential, but the practices and tactics are best devised at local levels by farmers who already are seeking and crafting solutions that fit their geography and climate. Different farms have different types of innovation, depending on the contexts. It could be running the farmhouse stove from a methane digester fed by only eight cows, or it could be an international conglomerate bearing the expense of methane pipelines from hog lagoons to a gas plant. Small farms can adapt some of the efficiencies from

¹ 6:15 p 10 in 166_Apr_14_21_Meat Business Women

² 8:5 p 6 in 169_Apr_6_21_Shea E

³ 8:6 p 6 in 169_Apr_6_21_Shea E

integrated operations with economies of scale. Yet there need to be goals and guardrails – a regulatory roadmap – to keep farmers and regulators on the same page, learning from each other, and working together. One farmer spoke of meetings between regulators and farmers at which each learned of the other’s challenges and reasoning and found mutually beneficial ways to clean a bay. Sometimes, regulations from different agencies may seem to be in conflict. Such cases are ideal for different parties to collaborate and clear the air – literally and figuratively.⁴

As with other farmers, specialty-crop growers see a need for value-chain collaboration, but in their case consumer demand is more visible. If wholesale buyers talked more to farm-sustainability officers, they would have a better understanding that the sustainable practices consumers expect may require additional costs that are not always shared down the supply chain.⁵

COLLABORATION: It is about the power of SHE, and when women come together – they create the power of WE. If women come together, they start to talk about their experience and about their dreams. And many women dream about a better world for themselves, but most especially for the next generation.⁶

Participants of the discussion pointed out that communities can exert a possible influence on the policy in the field of foreign economic activity only by uniting in public professional and non-professional organizations (PA), while the organizational and legal format of such associations is determined by the legislation of each individual country.⁷

The potential integration of different sectors across different levels within the WEF cannot be successful without a good transboundary cooperation of Central Asian countries. Hence, advocating for a basin planning, integration of WEF-related tools and methodologies in other sectors (as IWRM for the water sector and stakeholder participation) would set the scene for a common regional vision.⁸

Communication and collaboration, between all supply chain participants, will be a main driver to ensuring accessibility of fresh fruits and vegetables.⁹

Sustained dialogue and advocacy for preservation of indigenous knowledge on food must continue through existing and new networks that foster collaboration for sustainable island food systems throughout the world.¹⁰

⁴ 8:24 p 10 in 169_Apr_6_21_Shea E

⁵ 8:33 p 12 in 169_Apr_6_21_Shea E

⁶ 9:8 p 6 in 171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C

⁷ 18:32 p 13 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

⁸ 18:50 p 14 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

⁹ 20:5 p 6 in 114_Apr_19_21_Maurer H_Roskrige N

¹⁰ 21:3 p 6 in 115_Apr_24_21_Foronda_Multi

Collaborate across island states and nations to adapt the “one-island economy” model in the Philippines to engage youth in farming that is profitable and appealing.¹¹

Cooperation and cross-sector working in policy and practice – policymakers were called upon to ensure that agriculture, food and health policies are joined up. At the practical level, participants recognised that farmers, growers and food producers must cooperate more, but may need help to work in consortia in order to fulfil contracts, access funding and regain more local control of their food products.¹²

Within the agri-food system, it is felt that agricultural policy stops at the farm gate and farmers are not encouraged to think beyond it: a greater level of co-operation is needed to address pollution and soil protection issues, among others. Similarly, regenerative agricultural initiatives should also include consideration of local communities.¹³

Thus, communities needed to be empowered to take ownership of this transition through FPOs, women's SHGs and other collectivizing schemes. Informal/formal networks for resource and equipment sharing would also help make this transition sustainable over time.¹⁴

To achieve this, the supply chain audit is needed to dissect vulnerabilities; build infrastructures; create cluster for local farmers to share information and learn recycling, proper preservation and waste management techniques while synergizing cooperation among stakeholders in the agriculture and food ecosystem.¹⁵

There must be regional cooperation and collaboration. There is strength in numbers, and the stronger we are, the more effectively we can protect our biodiversity.¹⁶

Increase collaboration between Arab countries especially those with common issues and establish mechanism between countries that aid in establishing a food security fund that supports food baskets.¹⁷

Collaboration among key academic, private sector, policy, civil society, and on-farm partners is necessary to advance solutions and move sustainable food system ideas into broader action. • The discussion focused on values and value-creation. Panelists described how partnerships generated real and tangible economic, social, and environmental value. • Panelists highlighted the potential for greater value creation and capture because of the synergy that arises from the interplay between different partnerships. • The kinds of partnerships discussed can transform what happens in a food system. Partnerships can catalyze a shift from transactional steps and interactions that surround the activity of

¹¹ 21:11 p 6 in 115_Apr_24_21_Foronda_Multi

¹² 22:4 p 6 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

¹³ 22:20 p 10 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

¹⁴ 29:36 p 8 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

¹⁵ 35:18 p 8 in 084_Mar_17_21_UnyimeAbasi B

¹⁶ 37:74 p 10 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

¹⁷ 38:17 p 7 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

growing food on a farm to deeper, more regenerative relationships among businesses, consumers, farmers, farm workers, and the farm ecosystem. This results in amplifying value for the many stakeholders.¹⁸

Game-changing solutions to this challenge need to rest on multi-stakeholder collaboration is critical and capacity to convene different stakeholders in the areas of technology, policy, finance, agriculture, and more. A specific game-changer may be a convening space for public and private actors to discuss their respective roles in supporting young food entrepreneurs in fintech innovation, to be organized around the FSS.¹⁹

Must collaborate with Environmental & Social stakeholders • Twinning - Two countries producing same product can exchange ideas, processes, technology, etc.²⁰

Partnerships are essential in bringing diverse food systems stakeholders closer along the whole food chain through innovative partnership models which enable action. Stakeholders should step out of different siloes to ensure integration and cooperation between different sectors and enable their alignment. Strong partnerships require transparency and interdisciplinary communication.²¹

The importance of partnerships was also underscored, which would enable multidisciplinary collaboration among farmers, NGOs, governments and international organizations to design projects that can connect small farmers with international markets.²²

Academia and food producers must collaborate to reflect the realities at different scales for better policy and impactful finance.²³

In order to link tradition and innovation to create a better future in terms of food production and consumption, cooperation between the different generations is necessary as much as the reform of the education system.²⁴

Purposeful collaborations with the government on approaches advancement will help better the Food System. Active participation of the youths was said will proffer solutions to the developing constraints in the food system and encourage innovation in the Food Systems.²⁵

¹⁸ 45:1 p 6 in 003_Nov_23_21_Posner S

¹⁹ 48:29 p 12 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

²⁰ 54:32 p 7 in 080_Mar_13_21_Impact Youth Sustainability_Multi

²¹ 55:13 p 5 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

²² 58:23 p 8 in 006_Dec_16_20_UNDESA

²³ 61:19 p 5 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

²⁴ 62:20 p 8 in 021_Jan_27_21_Donati L

²⁵ 63:5 p 5 in 030_Feb_4_21_CAFS_CSAYN

There should be collaboration between Food Systems Stakeholders including youths and the government²⁶

New technologies and applications are emerging, and more research and collaboration with academics are needed to find solutions to agriculture losses and find other more sustainable alternatives to preservatives, fertilizers, and during transportation and storage.²⁷

Collaborative approaches such as social entrepreneurship initiatives have the potential to create a high level of engagement.²⁸

...to responsibly consider marketing and labelling as elements that influence consumer choices; o to work together with policy makers to create stimulating food environment, which will make healthy and sustainable choices easy choices; o wherever possible, to use sensible production methods and to (keep) implementing innovative technologies that allow more sustainable production.²⁹

Knowledge about food systems must come from many different fields to enable us to resolve the issues. In order to act across different sectors of the society, we need to start acting early, learning how to collaborate, and how to think out of the box. ³⁰

...collaborate on nutritional education programs, especially to give rural areas access to innovative techniques to overcome the difficulties of arable land.³¹

Collaboration between different stakeholders³²

Private-public partnerships are being encouraged to build a formidable food system. It has begun with dialogues like the UN Food Systems Summit by well-meaning citizens of the world and it is expected to challenge the status quo. These collaborations will foster a consolidated collection of ideas from academia, research institutions, government apparatuses, investors, financial institutions, and middlemen and that will be especially useful for expediting growth in our food system in Nigeria.³³

He added that one can only run cooperatives if there is advancement in shared cropping and if farmers earn decent income. The problem at the moment in terms of larger-scale agriculture is that it's breaking down shared cropping, wherein the community collective

²⁶ 63:8 p 6 in 030_Feb_4_21_CAFS_CSAYN

²⁷ 66:24 p 7 in 041_Feb_17_21_Adler D

²⁸ 67:17 p 8 in 050_Feb_23_21_World Vision Ireland

²⁹ 68:21 p 7 in 052_Feb_25_21_EUFIC

³⁰ 68:24 p 8 in 052_Feb_25_21_EUFIC

³¹ 73:5 ¶ 18 in 033a_Feb_6_21_Serge BDS_ENG

³² 75:4 p 6 in 204_Apr_27_21_YASIF_UYSG

³³ 75:13 p 10 in 204_Apr_27_21_YASIF_UYSG

*and collaborative support of crop-sharing is now dissolved, and has, instead, become a financial exchange.*³⁴

Give guidance about the establishment of producer associations or cooperatives to market their products. Promote and strengthen the Circle 47 Program so that it can reach more people, producers, and consumers alike, with special emphasis on vulnerable populations.

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*Collaborations with national, regional, and local governments could ensure that wholesale markets are empowered to build sustainable food supply systems. For example, by discussing effective locations for wholesale markets in urban planning and including the different stakeholders participation.*³⁶

*Co-operation between actors within food systems (research institutions, companies, farmers, government) should be increased to build practical solutions.*³⁷

*The Working Table started with an exercise of associating words in relation to partnerships. It was found that the collaboration between Food Banks and the private sector is not only a matter of recovering and redistributing food but it goes beyond, it is a collaboration for the common good. While collaborating with Food Banks Companies give food, technical support, long-term perspective, operational efficiency, donations and volunteers. On the other hand, a fruitful corporate partnership with Food Banks, let Companies get: customized service, marketing opportunities, feel with the public, eyes on the ground, extensive coverage, a jump into reality, rapid solutions, professionalism, and flexibility. While collaborating with Companies, Food Banks give: immediate impact, continuity, expertise, readiness to operate, reliability, and flexible way to go beyond profits. On the other hand, a fruitful corporate partnership with Companies, let Food Banks get: continuity, necessary support to survive, marketing opportunities, trust and continuity of the relations over time, food, and donations.*³⁸

*Participants also discussed on the need to invest on Food Banks also to position themselves in a new light to receive the support of policies and governments, as innovative partners that contribute to solve a huge challenge such as food waste.*³⁹

*To release the potential of aquatic foods, in a sustainable way, we have to work together across borders. The importance of international cooperation also applies to combat fisheries crime and to maintain sustainable management of all marine resources*⁴⁰

³⁴ 76:34 p 36 in 189a_April_16_21_Ateneo de Manila

³⁵ 77:32 ¶ 117 – 118 in 092a_Mar_24_21_El Ayuntamiento de Meride_eng

³⁶ 78:16 p 9 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

³⁷ 81:10 p 6 in 118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T

³⁸ 83:6 p 8 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik J_Multi

³⁹ 83:16 p 12 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik J_Multi

⁴⁰ 84:4 p 6 in 150_Apr_30_21_GANSFOIWFSN

COLLABORATION Oftentimes, a particular issue that we face in the food system requires various solutions. One individual or organisation will not be able to provide all these solutions. It is therefore important to identify and collaborate the different actors needed to solve the problem. "Leave your egos and logos at the door"⁴¹

We cannot unlock the full potential of our food system without collaboration. The food system is highly fragmented one where solutions are provided in silos. Collaboration is imperative in order for us to end the cycle where the same solutions are constantly provided. Cross-sector solutions should become the norm where government, ICT, financiers, universities, entrepreneurs, etc. are working together at solving systematic issues.⁴²

Participants emphasized that progress cannot simply occur in a private sector silo. There's a critical need to link science-based regulations, knowledge transfer from big to small companies, and holistic business policy frameworks. Ideally, this approach will enable momentum, collaboration and accountability from the United Nations as well. Participants saw a clear role for private sector to partner with the United Nations and public institutions; they recognized that each of these groups has a unique and vital role to play.⁴³

Several participants had experience working with Global Salmon Initiative (GSI) – either as a GSI member company or NGO partner – and GSI was frequently noted as an example of how industry can work together for science-based environmental improvement and hold itself accountable for achieving ambitious sustainability commitments (e.g., working to achieve 100% of member production to be Aquaculture Stewardship Council [ASC] certified). Over the past eight years, GSI has united 40% of the global farmed salmon industry to develop a unique and proven model of change. It uses the critical mass of industry to set ambitious goals based on where the need is greatest (e.g., reducing pressure on fish stocks through feed innovations), create dedicated expert task forces to share best practices and problem solve, and report transparently each year on progress made. While salmon alone will not feed the world, it is an important part of the solution in providing healthy, sustainable protein while also sharing knowledge with developing sectors.⁴⁴

Participants noted that the private sector – along the entire value chain – has an essential role to play and is the driving transformation in many parts of the world, but there is room for improvement. Food and agriculture companies have significant power to enable food systems change, but there needs to be a focus on shared value across the system, rather than siloed business entities. It was stated, "One of the key parts [of change needed] is to move private sectors towards a food systems actor rather than a private business [actor]." Participants noted that CEOs have shareholders they need to respond to immediately,

⁴¹ 85:2 p 6 in 152_Apr_29_21_Kubheka M

⁴² 85:3 p 6 in 152_Apr_29_21_Kubheka M

⁴³ 87:5 p 6 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

⁴⁴ 87:7 p 6 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

whereas government generally has longer to introduce and measure the impact of policy changes.⁴⁵

Examples: The first step that must be taken to be able to develop future food is collaboration with parties who are closest to us and can have an impact. For example, by building collaboration with students first because they can be allies in creating movements and enhanced education about local food as the basis for future food, around which academics can also be involved so that the action will be more credible. The second step is involving business actors, then entering the driving force such as startups and volunteers. The legal realm might be possible if there are collaborations with the government to form a new action or policy for a wider audience.⁴⁶

The importance of collaboration: Collaboration was identified as key to achieving environmental outcomes. Collaboration includes between industries, between academia and producers, different stakeholders and across supply-chains. Whatever environmental initiative, framework or metric proposed, it will be more successful where it is created in collaboration with various interest groups.⁴⁷

Institutionalized religions such as the Catholic Church should have more collaboration with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, which both have their offices within Rome, in order to create more sustainable, healthy and equitable food systems.⁴⁸

Listen to each other; explore both synergies and divergences; collaborate to identify promising courses of action, welcoming different perspectives, forging new connections.⁴⁹

There will be a closer collaboration of stakeholders (consumers + regulators + operators + others) through a strong dialogue.⁵⁰

Need to create platforms to develop collaborations and important bridges between scientists, producers and consumers.⁵¹

The need for a more collaborative governance approach of the Kisumu's food system was therefore emphasised. This should be done by building networks and stakeholder groups, as well as creating spaces for dialogues, cooperation, sharing, co-learning and co-creation in a bid to transform Kisumu's food system.⁵²

⁴⁵ 87:8 p 8 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

⁴⁶ 90:10 p 9 in 174_Mar_20_21_Niode K

⁴⁷ 92:3 p 6 in 206_Apr_27_21_CCANCC

⁴⁸ 93:9 p 6 in 217_May_6_21_Schwartz A

⁴⁹ 96:9 p 7 in 228_May_18_21_Kovnat K

⁵⁰ 101:31 p 10 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

⁵¹ 102:4 p 6 in 324_May_14_21_Guzanic J

⁵² 104:16 p 6 in 326_May_5_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

To get buy-in, internal business and technical sponsors need to be convinced to champion and co-own the cause with sustainability officers.⁵³

The collection of Sundanese food commodities will be carried out by representatives of farmers in each area in West Java in collaboration with student agriculture, biology, nutrition, environment, forestry, and youth communities to conduct ethnofood mapping.⁵⁴

Collaborative leadership is vital, bringing together a wide variety of perspectives and paying special attention to those who are marginalized. Food systems change will only happen when enough people see how they can benefit from and contribute to that systemic change. Internationally, the CFPAC is a leading example of collaborative food systems governance that can help lead to progress on all of the UNFSS' action tracks and Levers of Change.⁵⁵

Consumers need to be better understood and their voice brought more into the debate, recognising that there are many different 'publics' with differing views. Clearer communication and messaging is needed with consumers, which will require a greater level of consensus and collaboration across the whole food system.⁵⁶

In summary, the group strongly agreed that clearer communication is essential for enacting change in our diets and that a greater level of consensus & collaboration is urgently required, based around a single, succinct message within the food system.⁵⁷

In summary, the participants agreed that a data-driven approach is key to identifying the best return on investment but this requires collaboration. Measurement systems are required across the food supply chain, keeping in mind that transparency is important.⁵⁸

Collaboration: Innovators must work with the players on the ground who would use the technology, such as farmers or consumers, during the innovation process. This will help innovations meet real needs as well as guide innovators on how to make it user-friendly.⁵⁹

There needs to be inclusion, active engagement, collaboration, and empowering of the users including youth, women, and local communities/beneficiaries.⁶⁰

The private sector needs to collaborate as data competition impedes effective collaboration.⁶¹

⁵³ 106:5 p 3 in 051a_Feb_24_21_Google

⁵⁴ 108:7 p 6 in 004_Nov_30_21_Kustipia R

⁵⁵ 109:2 p 6 in 047_Feb_19_21_O'Doherty M

⁵⁶ 114:16 p 6 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

⁵⁷ 114:28 p 7 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

⁵⁸ 114:81 p 13 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

⁵⁹ 115:6 p 5 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

⁶⁰ 115:12 p 6 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

⁶¹ 115:27 p 8 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

*Cooperation and collaboration is critical. Government, science and industry need to come together and they must engage with the farming community to address current issues.*⁶²

*Speakers that work with youth and civic society asked for more cooperation with the government and greater participation in government and decision-making.*⁶³

*Another important solution is an open letter from both public and private finance stakeholders in the lead-up to the food system Summit to basically unite behind an ambitious vision and commitment.*⁶⁴

*For example, in Africa, one of the participants stated that there is still no success story that can be replicated, and yet there are still many barriers to project implementation such as lack of technical knowledge from farmers. For this reason, it was suggested to develop joint efforts to create a success story in Africa that becomes a role model and continues to advance and scale regional and globally.*⁶⁵

*European stakeholders emphasized regulation of larger companies and space for smaller farmers to collaborate and have negotiating power. Production and consumption in Africa: A collaborative, demand-driven, farmer/producer-oriented approach is called for, that identifies the continent's assets – including a long coastline and relatively cheap labor – together with better communication of the science and of the social benefits of seaweed, including employment opportunities for women and improved nutrition for all.*⁶⁶

*In general, the participants cited a crucial need for stronger collaboration and exchange across the board. Whether this is through knowledge transfer to nascent producers, joint marketing projects, sharing of best practices, or increased investments in seaweed enterprise and research, stakeholders from across the globe must work together to advocate for seaweed along the value chain.*⁶⁷

*Public health and nutrition education (also using local knowledge) should be incorporated into school feeding programmes which are also a point of entry into communities. There is need to stimulate and increase public private partnership for collaborations to improve nutrition & health.*⁶⁸

*Partnerships and collaborations between companies and trusted local NGOs should be stimulated to work on programs related to the theme of adolescent nutrition and nutrition for the first 1000 days, while acknowledging the sensitivities around the topic related to marketing of infant foods.*⁶⁹

⁶² 115:30 p 9 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

⁶³ 118:15 p 8 in 093_Mar_25_21_Adeboye_T

⁶⁴ 120:25 p 8 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

⁶⁵ 120:65 p 12 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

⁶⁶ 121:11 p 6 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

⁶⁷ 121:61 p 15 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

⁶⁸ 122:15 p 7 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

⁶⁹ 122:34 p 12 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

To shift to healthier diets, communities need to be in charge. Decision-makers need to listen to communities and understand their challenges. Top down approaches alone are not effective. It is important to have a “together approach” - working from the ground up and from the top downward.⁷⁰

New coalitions, alliances and networks of health professionals committed to food systems change would be a good indicator of progress.⁷¹

Strengthen collaboration with the different stakeholders to increase the public and consumer’s knowledge for informed decision-making when they buy organic products.⁷²

Facilitate collaboration, synergy and technology-sharing among farmers, NGOs, private sector and academia.⁷³

Participants discussed mitigation options and put forward their own work investigating mitigation options such as additional wastewater treatment and use of biochar to adsorb some of the contaminants. This is an area where future work is needed and there is the potential to build collaborations through this Dialogue to explore this further.⁷⁴

It is important that research and industry work together in partnership with regulators to collaborate and address these issues. This needs to be supported by appropriate funding required for a sustainable future -is this funding coming from the consumer or cross sector funding primarily supported by waste and agriculture sectors?⁷⁵

The discussants suggested that the focus in the coming years should be on tying research organizations together to reach across silos in research as well as government organizations. For example, IFPRI and IWMI collaboration in partnership with local/national partners can help to foster the collaboration of departments of agriculture and irrigation. The discussants raised this point because WEF is a nexus approach, whereas most organizations in Pakistan are working in silos that are often built around individual disciplines.⁷⁶

Stronger collaboration and cooperation across and between governments and its multiple tiers is needed to achieve this, along with strengthening policy synergies with the private sector and civil society.⁷⁷

Our dialogue stimulated ideas and thoughts of how collaborations could be developed in urban and rural communities to transform land and water use so that communities are better cared for, safer, and promote health. In some areas, this may require the

⁷⁰ 123:17 p 7 in 130_May_22_21_Foronda R_Gloria C

⁷¹ 123:28 p 9 in 130_May_22_21_Foronda R_Gloria C

⁷² 124:11 p 6 in 135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio

⁷³ 124:35 p 8 in 135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio

⁷⁴ 126:5 p 6 in 142_May_11_21_Carter L_Dennis S

⁷⁵ 126:20 p 8 in 142_May_11_21_Carter L_Dennis S

⁷⁶ 129:44 p 14 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

⁷⁷ 130:3 p 6 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

cooperation of many municipalities and different stakeholder groups. One such example is approaching city governments for community garden spaces in city parks, this is working in some cities.⁷⁸

Some non-indigenous participants share that there is receptivity in allies to make the changes. Allies can help to amplify the stories and priorities from Indigenous Peoples to further propel the needed change. Such cross-cultural and interagency collaborations are important for building relationships with allies and one another.⁷⁹

Collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation and the Ministry of Agriculture on joint dialogues, building technical capacity and negotiation skills for engineers in these agencies. Improved communication and negotiation skills are considered critical for improved water and food security.⁸⁰

The challenges faced in local seed systems need to be understood. Farmers appealed for recognition of their views and work through creation of collaborative linkages between farmers, researchers, policy makers, and the seed industry. Farmers highlighted that they need to actively participate in decision making processes which affect their seeds and livelihoods.⁸¹

Effective collaboration: -Diversity: Fostering a working relationship based on trust, mutual respect, and open communication also requires an understanding of each other's strengths and weaknesses. Stakeholders bring to MSPs their own mandates, interests, competencies, and shortcomings. Unless these factors are openly acknowledged and processes are in place to facilitate stakeholder discussions and negotiations, effective collaboration will not be achieved. Recommendations in this regard included: (1) setting up continuous learning processes; (2) having a clear and uninterrupted communication strategy, including sharing and celebrating results; (3) building on each other's differences, value those different skills, perspectives and make them work together; (4) recognizing each other's expertise and strengths, and come together to find common ground; and (5) applying the principle of "sufficient consensus" rather than full agreement on every issue to proceed and move on.⁸²

Additionally, we should work towards solutions; and we need the right stakeholders to find these solutions; in agriculture, this is often through multi-stakeholder collaboration. "We need to work as coalitions of change, agents of change that take actions!"⁸³

Explore ways in which the plant-based community and its supporters can collaborate, form consensus, and jointly promote our shared objectives. Sustainable transformation of the food system, animal welfare, youth leadership, and other initiatives promoted by the

⁷⁸ 133:8 p 9 in 187_Apr_15_21_Livingston_Way

⁷⁹ 133:15 p 10 in 187_Apr_15_21_Livingston_Way

⁸⁰ 135:32 p 9 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

⁸¹ 143:10 p 7 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

⁸² 144:8 p 8 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

⁸³ 144:55 p 16 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

Good Food Fund, World Animal Protection, Act Asia, and other related organizations play an important role in enhancing the public's concept of plant-based diet.⁸⁴

Collaboration, conversation, and trade-offs must enter every level of our actions, from the cattle ranchers to the personal work we do with the land, as it all has an impact on the environment and on our food systems. Create a sense of community by working together while cooking together creating a complex web of community connections and trust of each other.⁸⁵

The key conclusions of the dialogue highlighted the need to strengthen collaboration, establish new partnerships and agree on shared commitments to help modernize and strengthen African food system.⁸⁶

They came up with ideas such as empowering local authorities/reinforcing capacity building in food governance; tackling the lack of coordination among actors; fostering collaboration with universities/experts; reinforcing/investing in food logistics and finally ensuring participatory and inclusive food system in Africa.⁸⁷

The integrated nature of our food system, as well as inclusiveness and collaboration between actors were common themes. Participants expressed a need for various actors to learn from each other and collaborate on solutions. We are stronger together.⁸⁸

...promotion information sharing and collaboration and use of technologies...⁸⁹

Australia needs to continue being part of global discussions.⁹⁰

There is a need to stop working in silos and synergize operations, to work with the whole value chain players from farmers to consumers. Including family, culture, and resources, in the context/narratives of food systems. Ensuring interconnectedness of academe, policy, research, and governance to provide holistic approach/system on food systems. Establishing collaboration of all actors in the food systems (e.g., farmers, processors, businesses, governances, policy, research, academe), with focus on value chain.⁹¹

There is need for more discussion and collaboration on how to help farmers and agri-businesses build and capture consumer markets for sustainable produce.⁹²

⁸⁴ 148:10 p 7 in 233_May_22_21_CVS_Multi

⁸⁵ 152:18 p 8 in 243_June_03_21_Schwartz A

⁸⁶ 153:5 p 6 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFDDB_Multi

⁸⁷ 154:29 p 9 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

⁸⁸ 156:26 p 10 in 263_May_06_21_CCGA

⁸⁹ 157:11 p 7 in 265_May_07_21_CSONA

⁹⁰ 159:61 p 12 in 275_May_13_21_Dornom H

⁹¹ 160:15 p 6 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

⁹² 161:14 p 6 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

Partnerships/stakeholder collaboration – includes the establishment of partnerships e.g. with churches, and collaborations between farmers.⁹³

Staffing/Capacity of partners is an issue: increase collaboration to make up for the capacity issues, to leverage staff time, expertise, diversify programming, etc.⁹⁴

Leadership, management, teamwork, collaboration should be embodied through a clear stewardship to move forward.⁹⁵

Facilitating a better connection between farmers and consumers is essential in order to better understand innovative approaches in the food system.⁹⁶

Developing more sustainable food systems requires many elements to be connected in a cohesive and collaborative way in order to make progress across all of the Actions Tracks identified.⁹⁷

A Digital Roadmap, developed using a multi-actor collaborative process and with the necessary resources, will be required along if Ireland's AKIS is to become more digitally enabled.⁹⁸

The best way to ensure long-term buy-in and trust from the end user is to develop digital solutions in collaboration with the end users using proven co-design methodologies.⁹⁹

This could be achieved through better co-ordination and meaningful collaboration to ensure the development of tools that present real value to end users.¹⁰⁰

Collaboration from all actors needed – farmers, advisory, policy, industry, farm organisations, agricultural, education colleges.¹⁰¹

Governments, Financial institutions and Companies should work together to assist farmers.¹⁰²

Collaboration and synergizing can help generate the near real-life data needed to appreciate and respond to these changes.¹⁰³

⁹³ 166:30 p 6 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

⁹⁴ 166:116 p 15 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

⁹⁵ 171:15 p 7 in 322_June_03_21_Apicella_Machado

⁹⁶ 172:17 p 6 in 327_May_18_21_CropLife

⁹⁷ 173:9 p 6 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

⁹⁸ 173:48 p 12 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

⁹⁹ 173:52 p 12 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

¹⁰⁰ 173:61 p 12 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

¹⁰¹ 173:77 p 16 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

¹⁰² 179:13 p 9 in 334_May_25_21_Buzingo_J

¹⁰³ 180:40 p 8 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

This last dialogue aimed to identify mutually beneficial solutions for food systems transformation, promoting a systemic approach to sustainable food systems through closer collaboration between producers and consumers.¹⁰⁴

...maximization of available resources, systems, and partnerships including the existing breeding institutions, the functional biotechnology regulatory system for genome editing and precision agriculture, and the inter-regional collaborations that respond to the high cost of laboratories, genome editing tools, and licensing.¹⁰⁵

Harmonization of the efforts of various government agencies such as the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Science and Technology to complement existing efforts and allocated government funds.¹⁰⁶

They proposed that for every 100 farmers should form a group and under the auspices of ESNAU and buy a tractor. In this arrangement, ESNAU and other stakeholders must assist to secure collateral for these groups. This will guarantee timely availability of mechanization services for all categories of primary producers.¹⁰⁷

Actionable strategies: To achieve success, stakeholders have to collaborate to align public policies, subsidies, and financial investments that incentivize agri-businesses and farmers.¹⁰⁸

Government should collaborate with banking services to offer smart loans such as self-liquidating loans which is repaid by the productivity of what the loan was secured to purchase. For e.g., a crop production loan can be paid off when crops are sold.¹⁰⁹

Collaboration of universities to help address challenges - University of Mauritius (UOM) and many NGOs in Mauritius are working collaboratively for coral farming as it is a feasible method.¹¹⁰

Collaboration and partnership also with the private sector to trigger a diverse food distribution and prioritize domestic products. The government must play a stronger role in regulating mutually beneficial collaboration among food value chain actors. Thus, a fair partnership occurs.¹¹¹

Collaborative efforts focusing on resilience plans have the greatest benefits.¹¹²

¹⁰⁴ 181:5 p 6 in 336_May_26_21_CI_WFO

¹⁰⁵ 184:17 p 6 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

¹⁰⁶ 184:35 p 9 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

¹⁰⁷ 185:51 p 10 in 340_May_27_21_Mamba_L

¹⁰⁸ 186:17 p 7 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

¹⁰⁹ 186:87 p 14 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

¹¹⁰ 186:103 p 16 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

¹¹¹ 188:41 p 9 in 343_May_28_21_Abdullah_S

¹¹² 191:37 p 9 in 346_May_31_21_CANEUS_Multi

*Collaborate with CSU Agripark & Farm.*¹¹³

*The primary conclusion of the Nexus Nebraska Dialogue was centered on multi-institutional collaboration in place around the 17 SDG's by institutions in and adjacent to Nebraska. As a result of the dialogue, institutional representatives learned even more about partner works and priorities and identified new collaborative opportunities.*¹¹⁴

*Collaborative political action to guarantee the Global South real access to technology.*¹¹⁵

*Work collaboratively with African universities and other actors in and outside Africa to marshal the needed response to strengthen Africa's food systems and for scaling out best practices. There is need to bridge the disconnect between academia and government and between technocrats and politicians who allocate resources to support food systems enhancement.*¹¹⁶

*More collaboration is needed across different stakeholder groups to focus on tangible and positive outcomes around food safety.*¹¹⁷

*In that regard, he called for further collaboration and partnerships, especially between humanitarian and development workers, to address the root causes of food insecurity and ensure coherent and sustained actions are taken to end the cycle of hunger, poverty and instability.*¹¹⁸

*Need for further collaboration and partnerships, especially between humanitarian and development workers, to address the root causes of food insecurity and ensure coherent and sustained actions are taken to end the cycle of hunger, poverty and instability.*¹¹⁹

*The collaboration between the different family farmers' organizations, the UN agencies, FAO, FAO, governments, cooperation agencies, and other relevant stakeholders is of huge value in the UNDRR process and needs to be reinforced. In this sense, the role of the National Committees of Family Farming (NCF) and other platforms for dialogue was highlighted and recognized. The NCFs provide broad and inclusive platforms to the different stakeholders in the country for interaction, reflection, debate and negotiation on the current state of the agricultural sector, the strategies, programs and plans to unleash family farmers' potential, while, at the same time, contributing to the strengthening of the role of civil society, and especially of farmers' organizations, in the policy decision making process.*¹²⁰

¹¹³ 197:47 p 13 in 352_June_04_21_Troughton J

¹¹⁴ 198:1 p 6 in 353_June_07_21_Blum N

¹¹⁵ 208:17 p 9 in 364_May_26_21_DPIHD

¹¹⁶ 209:8 p 7 in 365_May_27_21_Ekwamu A

¹¹⁷ 210:9 p 7 in 366_May_27_21_Cumbers S

¹¹⁸ 213:3 p 6 in 369_May_31_21_Holy See

¹¹⁹ 213:12 p 7 in 369_May_31_21_Holy See

¹²⁰ 217:12 p 8 in 374_June_03_21_DG INTPA

The rationale is set. There is a need for a coalition created among the key UNU institutes, UNEP, IWMI-CGIAR, FAO, and other relevant UN system agencies to engage in interagency collaboration to produce a policy/guidance document which: 1. Lays out the guidelines of a common INRM approach supporting current and future food systems resilience; 2. Support countries in identifying a pathway which ensures compatibility between sustainable consumption and production needs, and; 3. Feeds an actionable narrative and concrete recommendations to be included into the CBD, COP 26, and Stockholm+50 ongoing intergovernmental processes.¹²¹

...establish cooperatives, promote supporting services to help farmers to associate in production and consumption, promote “linking 6 houses” (farmers, government, scientists, enterprises, banks, journalists), organize and coordinate with relevant ministries, sectors to provide training courses, training workshops on capacity-building for farmers, mobilize domestic and external resources to develop agriculture, farmers and rural areas.¹²²

There is a need to enhance collaboration: comprehensive food systems evaluations take an integrated approach by design and can therefore enhance cross-sectoral collaboration between ministries (finance, agriculture, environment, health, spatial management/planning) and also between actors (government, civil society, private sector, academic community); Finance actors need to be brought on board, given their role in getting the market incentives right, support the transition and correcting market failures (ministries of finance). Private sector representatives highlighted that regulation is critical to create a commonly accepted framework to support business decision-making.¹²³

Uptake of comprehensive food systems evaluations in the context of the Food Systems Summit process: the wide socialization of concepts and issues; ensure national and regional momentum and ownership; strengthening a growing coalition of practitioners and policy champions; and highlighting best-practice examples at different levels: policy, region, business, investment or product; engage with smallholder farmer groups to understand the diversity of what farmers and farmer workers value and possible lock-ins; Ensure a multi-value perspective in particular to the role of Indigenous and local knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services (including cultural values, knowledge on local varieties); develop a multi-stakeholder platform/coalition supported by strong data and information.¹²⁴

It allows us to seek coordination of ideas and actions with the vision and institutional efforts of other regional organizations and government authorities, under the protection of Central American integration. In order to promote effective and appropriate participation from the Central American region in the process of preparing for the Food Systems Summit, scheduled to take place in September 2021, we will conduct a dialogue that considers Action Track No. 1, regarding safe and nutritious food for all, in which we

¹²¹ 219:11 p 7 in 377_June_07_21_Arden_Caucci

¹²² 220:16 p 7 in 378_June_07_21_MyMai Bac

¹²³ 223:4 p 6 in 381_June_08_21_UNEP_Multi

¹²⁴ 223:10 p 10 in 381_June_08_21_UNEP_Multi

*will develop material to look for innovative solutions to accelerate the reduction of hunger, make nutritious foods more available and accessible, and make food systems more secure.*¹²⁵

*The fisheries and aquaculture industries are underpinned by a significant degree of mistrust between policymakers and producers - a culmination of decades of disconnected decision making that neglected to award many producers direct input or voice at the decision making table. Because of this, policy for positive innovation has often misaligned with industry needs and legislation (or lack thereof) has caused bottlenecks to innovative progress. Greater linkages and dialogue between these two sectors is needed - communicators and interdisciplinary actors will be integral to bridging this gap.*¹²⁶

*The need of a shift towards blue, green and circular economy was raised as a priority to tackle these challenges through an integrated ecosystems approach and coordinated collaborative regional solutions, taking into account country specificities.*¹²⁷

*The object of a collaboration needs to be clear for a partnership to work: collaborations are not sufficient per se, particularly in a multi-stakeholder context, but require a clear shared understanding on what the collaboration is about and how that can be done, taking in consideration the environmental, economic and social sustainability dimensions of a SFS transformation in the region.*¹²⁸

*Participants concluded that in order to drive best practices in the agricultural transition there needs to be recognition of the diversity of regions and the need to avoid a one-size-fits-all approach in defining what is needed. To drive this change, greater collaboration and links are needed all along the supply chain, particularly between consumers and producers, to share existing knowledge and support a full system change, and to incentivise and reward producers for taking action*¹²⁹.

*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.*¹³⁰

Call for stronger unity, engagement and cooperation among stakeholders. Farmers and consumers should organize themselves, government and agencies should respect farmers rights so that there could be a foundation of lasting food systems around the world. There

¹²⁵ 238:5 p 6 in 276_May_13_21_CCIE_English

¹²⁶ 243:6 p 6 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

¹²⁷ 247:18 p 9 in 480_June_21_21_CIHAM_Multi

¹²⁸ 247:20 p 9 in 480_June_21_21_CIHAM_Multi

¹²⁹ 248:1 p 6 in 481_June_23_21_Global Counsel

¹³⁰ 252:25 p 10 in 485_June_22_21_Levesque_SD

needs to be an improvement in consumers' knowledge about organic food. This includes community engagement activities involving research with other partners to focus on ecological research & livelihoods, engaging the communities to participate in the research themselves to better understand, better understanding so that they work towards improving what they eat, plant.¹³¹

Nobody owns the oceans, but if we all collaborate, we can make real change and avoid tragedy of the commons - There is a clear role of science for achieving the SDGs – without science-based decisions/data, we cannot have effective fisheries management and won't achieve the targets.¹³²

With this, all community members should be equipped to solve poverty-related hunger within their realm. In order to build a network together, the lived experiences of individuals, particularly those that have faced adversity or experienced food insecurity themselves, needs to be acknowledged, valued, and respected. Finally, all community supports and institutions need to be equipped to screen for and address food insecurity in innovative ways. This includes academic institutions, healthcare settings, local businesses, and employers of all types. Screening for hunger and having a community structure in place to refer people is necessary. Too often organizations work in silos, and collaboration is necessary to deliver on zero hunger.¹³³

What is apparent from the conversations that took place is that all stakeholders understood the urgency of transforming food systems and the collaborative action necessary for change. They also highlighted the importance of building the resilience of food systems for future shocks and changes. Based on the identified priorities and proposed solutions, it was also clear that sustainable and inclusive transformation can and should take place at multiple levels and timescales, with some sectors and stakeholders focusing on short-term goals, while others can appropriately address medium- and long-term benefits.¹³⁴

Stakeholders involved in investments approached the issue of sustainability in two ways. First, by focusing on production systems that provide tangible benefits to investors and end-users; and then via a more transformative approach that incentivizes broader sustainability impact within a longer timescale. These pathways generally align with short- and long-term views on food systems transformation, and can be implemented in parallel if there is coordination and collaboration among the relevant sectors.¹³⁵

Developing sustainability frameworks also requires the collaboration and experience of different groups like Indigenous people and smallholder farmers. Data collection must

¹³¹ 253:14 p 9 in 486_June_23_21_AFA_Multi

¹³² 254:5 p 6 in 487_June_29_21_Selwyn_Multi

¹³³ 255:2 p 6 in 488_June_22_21_Harrison_CC

¹³⁴ 257:13 p 6 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y

¹³⁵ 257:30 p 11 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y

then be feasible and affordable for these groups that may lack the time, resources and tools to do so.¹³⁶

Tipping current innovations beyond incremental and towards their transformative potential b. Embedding innovation into strategies for greater food equity c. Ensuring a collaborative “ecosystem” of innovators.¹³⁷

a) There are opportunities and a desire across the network of organisations and institutions to collaborate on action towards strengthening acute emergency/response to need b) There are opportunities and a desire across the network of organisations and institutions to collaborate on a shared vision and action plan, towards what can be done locally to increase community resilience and tackle the drivers of food insecurity in the longer-term. A considerable amount of collaboration already exists across organisations, created organically between them according to need, but there is space for more according to a wider vision, and by extending the network of connections across the town.¹³⁸

Emergency response / tertiary prevention - eg foodbank, homeless support Establish central point(s) where the public can access up to date, comprehensive food support provision information, and staff hours are available to keep this tracked. Council website/Food partnership? Affordable Food Network mapping.¹³⁹

Traceability is a key element in properly identify illegal practices while identifying and rewarding sustainable practices and players. Collaboration among players is also necessary to map the entire value chain.¹⁴⁰

A collaborative approach would be very valuable in bringing out this outcome. Mapping seaweed forests can be a very effective citizen science initiative.¹⁴¹

Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries to work closer than ever to serve their farmers and fishermen associations - providing them with the needed materials, equipment, gear, training, and transport logistics so they can produce and catch more and their produce can reach the Tarawa market in a timely and organized manner.¹⁴²

ADB, EIB, and GCF have confirmed to work together to set up the INCFF to support green agri-business platform while the International Fund for Agricultural Development and FAO can potentially join this important endeavor later after further discussions. This dialogue brought together a number of development organizations and created an opportunity to

¹³⁶ 259:7 p 6 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

¹³⁷ 262:5 p 6 in 495_June_23_21_Forum for the Future

¹³⁸ 263:2 p 6 in 496_June_23_21_Tradowell C

¹³⁹ 263:8 p 8 in 496_June_23_21_Tradowell C

¹⁴⁰ 264:37 p 6 in 497_June_24_21_Fontes_Multi

¹⁴¹ 267:44 p 10 in 500_June_26_21_Edible Issues

¹⁴² 268:28 p 7 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

*kickstart an innovative financing platform to transform our food system for a green and resilient recovery, and future.*¹⁴³

*Collaboration among stakeholders needs to be strengthened. The coalition building process under the UNFSS is a promising step to generate the momentum for supporting such initiatives, including Decent Jobs for Youth, to bring about the change needed.*¹⁴⁴

*-Reinforce public and private collaboration: organize farmers in communities of practices, promoting the ambassador role of first movers. A other actors of the food value chain would also benefit from closer collaboration in public-private partnerships. It would help to close the gaps and misinterpretation of today's farming systems.*¹⁴⁵

*...urbanisation, together with modernisation of the continent's food systems, generate risks and opportunities and that they create the need to institute appropriate measures to collectively realise sustainable and resilient food systems that meet Africa's food and nutrition needs.*¹⁴⁶

*Ensuring that all FSR work is done bottom up with local actors on board. This could be achieved, e.g. through making collaboration with local actors a requirement for receiving funds in the first place. Involving and creating buy-in from local governments.*¹⁴⁷

*Innovative mechanisms of financing such as blended finance vehicles being implemented in Indonesia (Tropical Landscape Finance Facility) and in India (Sustainable India Finance Facility) provide inspiration for Sri Lanka to also explore such options in the country through collaborations between the different stakeholders. The Global Alliance for a Sustainable Planet (GASP) offered support to Sri Lanka and invited local stakeholders to collaborate with them. SLBA SBI has been also exploring such blended finance facility in Sri Lanka for some time.*¹⁴⁸

*The importance of inter-sectoral cooperation with different stakeholders in order to deepen dialog and mutual learning: academia, consumers, health services, municipalities, insurance companies, regulator. The importance of cooperation between the industry and academia for development of innovative products and technologies to assist in reducing carbon and water footprints.*¹⁴⁹

Additionally, emerging from conversations during the planning of this event and from comments shared by at least one panelist and one participant, there was discussion about the importance of inclusivity and ideas on creating space for all kinds of knowledge, both modern and traditional. Views were expressed that technical innovation should not be

¹⁴³ 269:22 p 6 in 502_June_28_21_Zhang_Basher

¹⁴⁴ 275:32 p 10 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD

¹⁴⁵ 276:24 p 6 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

¹⁴⁶ 279:4 p 6 in 512_July_01_21_Malawi President_Ekwamu

¹⁴⁷ 281:41 p 11 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

¹⁴⁸ 284:3 p 6 in 517_July_03_21_Perera A

¹⁴⁹ 300:7 p 6 in 533_July_07_21_Gazit GS

limited to lab-based science, but also incorporate indigenous technologies and knowledge. Recommendations were made for future discussion with invitation to a broader panel, including agroecologists, to speak to the places of collaboration and overlap to avoid foreclosing on views, disciplines, or stakeholder groups.¹⁵⁰

Focus on coalitions: Coalitions across urban and rural communities at the ground level are what move policy spaces at the local level, in turn influence larger cities and gain traction at the national level.¹⁵¹

Co-create and re-design agricultural extension services: Extension services must integrate local and indigenous knowledge. Institutionalizing these services with cross-ministerial collaboration can ensure incentive and expenditure efficiencies.¹⁵²

Mobilization builds cross-sectoral and cross-service dialogue and coordination to reduce fragmentation between public, private, NGO, and producer organizations so small-scale producers do not fall through the cracks, where collective action is led by farmers to improve service provision from all angles and provide programmatic examples that can be scaled to a broader framework/approach.¹⁵³

The need to bring family farmers and territorial governance together requires UN agencies, with their different sectoral mandates, to collaborate and ask how to expand public services in a rights-based context to advance food systems. Guiding practices developed by lead agencies for their own purposes with their own institutional mandates are now converging— these frameworks need to be adapted as a foundation for co-governance by urban and rural actors supported by the appropriate levels of government.¹⁵⁴

It is important to identify and support local actors, recognize the wisdom of the people that are there (first and foremost Indigenous Peoples) and prioritize transformative innovation (e.g., agroecology), building on local knowledge with science to create jobs and build resilient food systems. Local private sector actors are key players in working together to build a better system. Academic institutions should join local actors in documenting and reviewing relevant experience, providing technical assistance and linking with national or global research institutions.¹⁵⁵

Diversification of food production, but also ensure sustainable management of natural resources (e.g., wild food harvesting). Revisit extension services, based on co-problem

¹⁵⁰ 301:27 p 10 in 534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADI_Multi

¹⁵¹ 302:14 p 6 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁵² 302:16 p 6 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁵³ 302:28 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁵⁴ 302:31 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁵⁵ 302:36 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

solving, and connect local actors (networks, local platforms, including community-driven platforms).¹⁵⁶

Bring Indigenous communities and those using traditional practices to the table as decision makers to include knowledge that has supported sustainable food systems for millennia. Document and support different knowledges and different diets that are adapted to territorial circumstances.¹⁵⁷

what innovations are needed for smallholder farmers and small and medium enterprises to sustainably nourish Rwanda now and in the future? Aggregation is the answer identified for small-scale farmers and SMEs. Individual small food system actors confront far too many challenges, such as financial access and insurance. These issues can be mitigated when individual SMEs or farmers are brought together. Indeed, policymakers will be more aware of cooperation, and banks will be more willing to invest in innovative ventures.¹⁵⁸

Integrate local communities and animals in the management of national forests.¹⁵⁹

Messages to raise consumer awareness should result from the collaboration of the different actors in the value chain.¹⁶⁰

Food Systems are complex; we need more complex approaches that recognize intersectoral linkages for the development of risk assessment systems for more effective response. Comprehensive policy responses must consider environmental, social protection, health and food security factors in a contextual, evidence-informed way. The precarity of the informal sector has deepened and addressing this will be key to fostering more resilient food systems.¹⁶¹

Emergency response systems were insufficient to respond to pandemics. Sectoral, segmental approaches didn't work well during COVID. The pandemic highlighted the need to integrate responses from different sectors (health, agriculture, trade, etc).¹⁶²

Community involvement in project cycle (design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) is essential for the identification of responses adapted to ecological and socio-cultural contexts.¹⁶³

¹⁵⁶ 302:42 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁵⁷ 302:73 p 12 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁵⁸ 303:12 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

¹⁵⁹ 304:43 p 8 in 537_July_08_21_ANP_WWF

¹⁶⁰ 304:49 p 9 in 537_July_08_21_ANP_WWF

¹⁶¹ 305:7 p 7 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

¹⁶² 305:14 p 8 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

¹⁶³ 305:21 p 9 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

There is a critical need for greater collaboration between all stakeholders--government, private sector, non-profit organizations, and civil society to integrate food and nutrition security into urban city planning and execution. ¹⁶⁴

Since doctors only receive 8 hours of nutrition training in their degree and there is an ever growing base of evidence to support the connection between diet and mind and body health, nutritionist and dieticians should be a larger part of the health service. Each GP should have a nutritionist where patients who would benefit from lifestyle and diet changes can go and have a longer appointment. There are initiatives such as Culinary Medicine UK which provide training to doctors in nutrition with a chef and a dietician. Interdisciplinary work such as this can play a key role in connecting the missing dots between diet and poor health outcomes. ¹⁶⁵

With regard to the upcoming Food Systems Summit, participants look forward to continuing the conversation around building a sustainable food system in Kosovo and work together to transform a wealth of ideas, evidence and recommendations into concrete and practical solutions to advance equitable livelihoods in Kosovo's food system. Efforts will be made to better integrate these into ongoing initiatives already taking place all over Kosovo. To name a few, these include: initiatives to reduce food waste (ex. UNDP Food Waste Challenge), municipalities' plans to improve local livelihoods, CSO efforts to promote a culture of recycling and more responsible use of resources. ¹⁶⁶

While the goal of food systems transformation, in broad terms, can be envisioned as providing healthy, sustainably produced food on the plates of all people at all times, specific indicators for measuring the success of food system transformation have yet to be clearly articulated in detail. A proposed initial step in articulating these indicators would be through establishing multi-stakeholder participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to enable vulnerable groups and underserved sectors to provide grassroots perspective that can inform research and development priorities and policy recommendations. All stakeholders across South Asia must have a say on where time, money, resources are invested to maximize impact. ¹⁶⁷

Within food systems, interaction is needed among smallholders and agribusinesses. Through collaboration with farmer cooperatives in the operations, local "grain banks" could prevent food losses and increase farmers' income by providing storage, credit and exchange solutions of agricultural products. ¹⁶⁸

Participants emphasized cooperation throughout the Dialogue. There is an inherent interdependency in the food system, and each player impacts others' capacities to act. There is a need for more coalitions and collaborations not only between food businesses

¹⁶⁴ 307:3 p 6 in 540_July_10_21_Global Shapers

¹⁶⁵ 311:32 p 9 in 544_July_13_21_Omved Gardens_Chefs' Manifesto

¹⁶⁶ 313:11 p 6 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP

¹⁶⁷ 316:14 p 6 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

¹⁶⁸ 318:14 p 6 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

but across the entire food and agriculture system. Together, these individual players can have a much larger positive impact.¹⁶⁹

Traditional communities (Quilombos) are empowered individuals and not victims. There is much knowledge and artistic talent in these communities that can contribute to disrupt unsustainable food practices. People from these communities commit to take concrete steps to continue and revive their traditional agricultural systems and transfer their cultural traditions, knowledge and practices to the next generation and to the society...¹⁷⁰

The following points were raised and considered necessary for evaluation and the evaluation community to support transformation of food systems: Promote an evaluation culture, in order to enhance the learning value of evaluation, in balance with accountability objectives, and for evaluation to 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 in order 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.¹⁷¹

Village seed banks and Seed Business Incubation: Making quality seed available at the farm gate will increase the chance of higher production by 15-20%. Research centres of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR) has been working with rural communities in establishing rural seed systems. Agribusiness and Innovation Platform(AIP) of ICRISAT (<http://www.aipicrisat.org/>) has been promoting lead farmers and NGOs into seed entrepreneurs.¹⁷²

Start-ups need an industry partner who could help penetrate their technologies for large-scale adoption. A collaborative approach of bringing stakeholders together to implement data driven solutions and prepare a global action plan on research, technology, market and policy interventions is essential for improving dryland food systems. A Global Centre of Excellence in Biofortification could be established to develop research programs, to

¹⁶⁹ 319:7 p 6 in 553_July_15_21_FoodTank_Oatly

¹⁷⁰ 320:16 p 9 in 554_July_15_21_Lopez.DE

¹⁷¹ 323:6 p 6 in 557_July_15_21_EvalForward_FSRD

¹⁷² 324:10 p 7 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

*promote biofortified food, advocate policy amendments and contribute to nutrition security of the malnourished population.*¹⁷³

*The need for coordinated action across stakeholders and at different scales to achieve multiple goals, and to realise win-win scenarios, where outcomes across climate and emissions reduction are achieved alongside nature and broader environmental goals, as well as supporting regional livelihoods and healthy diets.*¹⁷⁴

*The need for the public and private sectors, including financial institutions, to support diversification of farm businesses and to enable new revenue streams, including via natural capital valuation, in order to support both financial and environmental sustainability and to recognise the positive role of farmers in the solutions to climate change.*¹⁷⁵

*The Dialogue concluded with a call for integrated solutions and “radical cooperation” as key to harnessing limited GEF resources to support food systems transformation. This should be an important aspect for consideration by the Food System Summit Action Tracks as well as the cross-cutting levers.*¹⁷⁶

*Mitigation comes at a cost and policy can address consumer needs in a way that makes mitigation economically feasible. All the while we need to be in dialogue with farmers and ranchers, sharing information, as well as getting their input. What a policy might incentivize might not be what the farmer or rancher needs, and therefore not be helpful. Market incentives like grants and credit markets for greenhouse gas reductions are critical to successful adoption of mitigation measures.*¹⁷⁷

*Ultimately climate neutrality for the sectors cannot happen without policy and markets for carbon. Programs that allow farmers to sell the energy they make from tools such as dairy biodigesters back to the grid can make the investment in the technology worth the cost. Not being able to reverse meter is a big policy roadblock. And it is not just emissions that degrade the environment and offer a market to be sold as credits.*¹⁷⁸

A number of participants raise the issue of food loss and food waste - which is a complex topic and is currently being managed by various government agencies. For example, 'food loss' is being regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture, while 'food waste' is under the Ministry of Industry, Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Environment. The first step to increasing the effectiveness in management of food loss and food waste is to align

¹⁷³ 324:23 p 14 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

¹⁷⁴ 329:13 p 8 in 563_July_20_21_ClimateWorksAustralia

¹⁷⁵ 329:15 p 10 in 563_July_20_21_ClimateWorksAustralia

¹⁷⁶ 330:9 p 6 in 564_July_20_21_Bakarr_MI

¹⁷⁷ 331:3 p 7 in 565_July_20_21_Mitloehner_Kebreab

¹⁷⁸ 331:6 p 8 in 565_July_20_21_Mitloehner_Kebreab

*data and policy among these different agencies, and then working more closely with a number of NGOs and businesses currently active in this field.*¹⁷⁹

*Collaboratively develop standards to fortify locally produced staple products - especially rice and cassava.*¹⁸⁰

*The overarching message from this dialogue presents a picture of collaboration among commodities and regions, and collaboration along the food value chain. Farmers and ranchers in this Dialogue celebrated the uniqueness of each farm and ranch and valued the constraints under which each individual farmer or rancher must work.*¹⁸¹

*Innovation and technology as great allies. All participants stressed its importance during the discussion, and indeed, innovation will be key in the future to ensure more efficient, productive, resilient, and safer crops. Therefore, it is essential to promote R&D initiatives to develop this type of crop at an affordable price for small producers. On the other hand, the digitization and scalability of technological solutions along the supply chain represent a great opportunity, both in terms of natural resources optimization and traceability, data reliability, and collaboration.*¹⁸²

*Greater global governance. On the one hand, from the public perspective, they discussed the need to position the relevance of agri-food systems transformation at a more significant level on the world political agenda. In this sense, global governance appears as a crucial element in reducing system imbalances and avoiding the differences in competitiveness that may exist, depending on the production systems and place of origin of the companies. In the view of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, the first step towards a faster and more efficient transformation would be for all stakeholders in the system to adopt the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Land and Resource Tenure (promulgated by FAO), which guide responsible and sustainable practices to ensure food security. On the other hand, from the third sector's perspective, a paradigm shift is needed in the approach to agri-food systems governance; currently more focused on the commercialization of food than on quality food for people. This change would require greater involvement of small producers, and collaboration between all actors in the value chain.*¹⁸³

Alliances All these levers and solutions cannot be achieved without collaboration between all agri-food system players. There is a great opportunity and potential in public-private collaboration as well as between companies, civil society, local authorities, etc. On the part of the government, they recognized the need to develop greater incentives, such as differential taxation, a priority in public procurement or more, and better regulatory frameworks that allow for progress towards greater sustainability. Also, from the private

¹⁷⁹ 332:5 p 7 in 566_July_21_21_Dej-Udom N

¹⁸⁰ 333:73 p 13 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

¹⁸¹ 339:5 p 3 in 494a_June_23_21_US Farmers

¹⁸² 340:8 p 9 in 132a_May_27_21_Forética_Eng

¹⁸³ 340:9 p 9 in 132a_May_27_21_Forética_Eng

perspective, collaboration with all the actors in the chain (consumers, suppliers, farmers, etc.) appeared as a crucial aspect when seeing the efforts to integrate sustainability.¹⁸⁴

Development of a new agricultural policy which breaks with the past and is participatory: a policy which defines the outlines of a change of approach is urgently needed and must result in an approach which involves the different stakeholders of the channels: farmers but also the stakeholders in the private sector must be active participants in this reflection and in the strategic choices to be implemented because they will then be those who implement it; a paradigm shift is required at the level of the ministry in charge of agriculture: it must become a ministry of sustainable agricultural production.¹⁸⁵

Need for joint and coordinated actions between various stakeholders and authorities which comprise the execution ecosystem for school meals, such as government departments, federal regulators of the school meals program and technical assistance, academia and organized civil society, in order to allow continuity of school meals within the framework of the national policy that ensures it is free of charge, universal, nutritious and also fosters local, family and traditional food production.¹⁸⁶

Need to bring together different actors in the school meals system for joint work of mobilization, to plan the return to schools. These are organized in working groups or committees that tackle the topic of school meals and food security in tandem with other themes, with the message that food security at school is just as important as the pedagogical process.¹⁸⁷

Program Management – We must resolve conflicts of interest; find out how much of a priority the Program is for governments; open dialogue with civil society; balance the supply of natural and industrialized products; understand the Program's mission; seek transparency in processes; and build bridges for the debate between the government and civil society.¹⁸⁸

Supply • Develop technologies for FFs through co-innovation, beyond production, involving consumers and addressing organizational aspects. Subsidize healthy FF production (prioritizing youth and women). Discourage unhealthy food production through control of inputs, taxation, or other means. Finance the transition to agroecological systems.¹⁸⁹

Public policies must be promoted; the international market harms small farmers, the political struggle is difficult; recognition of the rights of farmers must be achieved, such as

¹⁸⁴ 340:11 p 9 in 132a_May_27_21_Foretica_Eng

¹⁸⁵ 341:18 p 8 in 392a_June_01_21_Sidibe_Remy_Eng

¹⁸⁶ 342:5 p 6 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

¹⁸⁷ 342:40 p 11 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

¹⁸⁸ 342:80 p 17 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

¹⁸⁹ 343:3 p 7 in 406a_June_10_21_COPROFAM_CLOC_Eng

*influencing local governments in the events to support and not oppose policies such as cutting the subsidy to agrochemicals and support small farmers.*¹⁹⁰

*Involve the authorities of the communities in the process so that they assume a responsibility with the communities they represent so that vital problems are faced, solutions are carried out and the resources that are available are put to good use.*¹⁹¹

*The stakeholders also emphasised the need to establish better connections: Among multiple sectors (government, farmers, consumers, and private sectors) to create scalable sustainable solutions across aquatic food systems. Between researchers and the government to better inform environment-based policy making. -among different social components to improve inclusiveness and awareness and improve the capacity of aquatic food production. - between the aquatic food producers and the government to improve efficiency of communication, enforcing of policies, and certification processing. - within local communities to scale-up community-based approaches in sustainable aquaculture (e.g. Fish Breeding Site project supported by TNC). -among countries to better share knowledge and technology that can be further tailored for national and/or regional needs.*¹⁹²

Coordination

*Collaborate with different agencies – national, local, municipal, NGOs and the private sector. Successful projects cannot be implemented without collaborative effort.*¹⁹³

*Other outcomes included the need for institutional coordination, specifically reconciling donor interests with nation state and regional/local institutional interests.*¹⁹⁴

*Regional coordination, alongside the systems approach, can help avoid issues of inward-looking policies that may be detrimental to a country in the long run. During crises, countries tend to close up, and focus on energy and food self-sufficiency. Due to a lack of endowments in water and resources, and without innovative strategies to overcome these constraints, countries might not be able to sustain visions of self-sufficiency.*¹⁹⁵

*Financiers are an important enabling stakeholder. They can play a role in sharing lessons learned, coordinate and share information across a range of institutions, and help facilitate discussions around joint investments.*¹⁹⁶

¹⁹⁰ 345:7 p 6 in 416a_June_16_21_Mone S_Spanish_Eng

¹⁹¹ 353:12 p 8 in 424a_June_28_21_PROLIDER_Eng

¹⁹² P 6 in 288_May_20_21_GAN_Multi

¹⁹³ 9:21 p 8 in 171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C

¹⁹⁴ 19:4 p 7 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

¹⁹⁵ 19:35 p 12 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

¹⁹⁶ 19:36 p 12 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

We need to "work collaboratively - not in silos", "give the industry a voice" and "create a communication network of all parties including Iwi/Te Ao Māori", loosely translatable as 'Māori tribes/the Māori way of looking at things'.¹⁹⁷

Farmers and growers must work together, both with similar producers and across sectors, while the wide variety of organizations and advisers from the farm, food and business sectors must also work to join these functions up. Of course, government and policymakers were seen as key enablers in linking these elements together, for example by using food policy as a way of addressing sustainability and health issues in Wales. The media has a role in telling the truth about food, its sources and benefits, particularly in ways that are relevant to Wales and Welsh consumers, although it was also recognized that everyone can contribute to public awareness and the national debate. The difficulties of cross-sectoral working are not underestimated, and it is suggested that Holistic Goal Setting is a useful tool to ensure that everyone is on board and has the same understanding; it is important to establish this first before moving to actions or projects.¹⁹⁸

Enhance coordination with all stakeholders to focus efforts on improving situation.¹⁹⁹

Government coordination and public finance to de-risk investments from the private sector • "Green growth" business transition, incubation and acceleration support for local entrepreneurs and businesses.²⁰⁰

Administration of the agricultural sector should be more state-led. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development needs to be slimmer at the top and more resources funneled to the state and local government level.²⁰¹

Increased coordination by regional bodies to develop road maps on priority sectors for development in the agriculture space that can guide entrepreneurs and investors. "One" voice/body would give the different stakeholders confidence but should also be resourced appropriately to support acceleration of investment activity and ultimately crowd in investors from across the capital structure (i.e., business development teams to work with entrepreneurs, structuring of incentives/grants, etc.).²⁰²

Panelists noted that better coordination among government ministries is crucial because support for food systems requires the support of multiple ministries.²⁰³

Food rescuing: One of the main barriers is the Ministry of Health restrictions on the use of reusable utensils and on the use of saved food for the feeding program. The MOH requirements for school caterings are for a variety of 4 fruits and vegetables a week,

¹⁹⁷ 20:8 p 8 in 114_Apr_19_21_Maurer H_Roskruege N

¹⁹⁸ 22:24 p 10 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

¹⁹⁹ 32:13 p 6 in 071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO

²⁰⁰ 39:16 p 8 in 097_Mar_30_21_EcoAgriculture Partners

²⁰¹ 46:31 p 11 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

²⁰² 48:20 p 10 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

²⁰³ 58:24 p 8 in 006_Dec_16_20_UNDESA

*which cannot be controlled when using rescued food. This problem can be solved by communicating and cooperating between authorities.*²⁰⁴

*We have to tackle this issue in a holistic way to help all stakeholders join for the good of all. There is a lack of a national holistic food policy. Each ministry works independently without any coordination.*²⁰⁵

*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.*²⁰⁶

*Participants want to form a cooperative or association to quickly sell their products to people from cities and even other countries as well as purchase processing equipment to produce attiéké on a large scale.*²⁰⁷

*Both private actors and Food Banks must invest on trust, shared goals, legal agreements, a clear and frank communication, a more efficient coordination, long-term relations, raising local awareness, engage volunteers from the Companies, rely on Food Banks' logistic ability and invest on skills.*²⁰⁸

*But how Food Banks would like to be seen in the future? Food Banks are not the producers or the users – Food Banks are the dotted line that connect the needs. This connection of need is something really powerful to communicate. (...) There is a new role for Food Banks as very important actors in the food system that can work towards a more sustainable future where it is important to build a common understanding. It is a very complex environment where build awareness is a key. The lack of understanding, where complexity is the enemy, can be damaging and limiting the future growth.*²⁰⁹

*Government • An agreed definition on what is “food waste” • Measure food waste to create a national baseline and track progress • Cross-collaboration within government departments: MfE, MPI and others.*²¹⁰

*They can help connect people with the moral and compassion argument to respecting food, the planet and natural world that provides that food and ultimately changing consumption patterns. Progress can be assessed through the number of faith/indigenous leaders connected with and the number of sermons/talks given educating on food consumption behaviors.*²¹¹

²⁰⁴ 66:36 p 8 in 041_Feb_17_21_Adler D

²⁰⁵ 66:75 p 12 in 041_Feb_17_21_Adler D

²⁰⁶ 67:10 p 7 in 050_Feb_23_21_World Vision Ireland

²⁰⁷ 73:24 ¶ 33 in 033a_Feb_6_21_Serge BDS_ENG

²⁰⁸ 83:7 p 8 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik J_Multi

²⁰⁹ 83:9 p 9 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik J_Multi

²¹⁰ 89:3 p 7 in 173_Mar_25_21_Mayne A

²¹¹ 94:7 p 8 in 225_May_13_21_Schwartz A

Importance of synthesising different positions (maintaining the evidence-based approach), the need to reflect on the difference between multi-stakeholderism vs. multilateralism (and how to organise the dialogue with civil society), the importance of learning from more localised experiences (where participation seems to be more effective, and it is often easier to connect food system actors).²¹²

Multilevel governance and coordination across departments, civil society actors, private sector actors, researchers. Importantly partner with researchers, innovators and implement innovation informed by research.²¹³

He believed that only by cooperation could we achieve the sustainable development of the global food system.²¹⁴

The participants proposed that they could support these changes by ensuring a greater level of consensus on core messages, by embedding healthy food and nutrition in institutional structures and by seeking out common ground and building on it. It was proposed that cooperation between the relevant government ministries (Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine and Department of Health) be strengthened and that efforts be reinforced to work towards agreement on the national 2030 Agri-Food Strategy.²¹⁵

Donor coordination in developing countries is also key, otherwise different donors push different solutions, none of which become possible to take to scale so we must identify locally those projects that would benefit most from being scaled up. Donor coordination in developing countries is also key.²¹⁶

Convening of a coalition of PDBs to share knowledge and experiences, including, but not limited to, mobilization and application of green finance in the food and agriculture sector. Such a group could help to set and promote the adoption of shared standards for the measurement and verification of what constitutes 'green' finance in the sector.²¹⁷

Other outcomes included the need for institutional coordination, specifically reconciling donor interests with nation state and regional/local institutional interests.²¹⁸

A lack of political will and direction is also seen as a large coordination issue. The WEF nexus requires institutional buy in that requires ministries to work together, and often requires direction from the highest level of government. This is especially important when dealing with different spheres of governance, but also on trans-boundary issues.²¹⁹

²¹² 97:7 p 7 in 252_Apri_29_21_EU Commission

²¹³ 103:21 p 9 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

²¹⁴ 107:2 ¶ 10 in 176a_Mar_25_21 AGFEP

²¹⁵ 114:25 p 7 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

²¹⁶ 115:39 p 11 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

²¹⁷ 117:6 p 6 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

²¹⁸ 119:4 p 7 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

²¹⁹ 119:44 p 12 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

Governments to work across ministries to reach common goals in different sectors, to create an enabling environment for investments, and to redirect public finance support towards food systems that add instead of subtracting value through hidden costs.²²⁰

Supply chain players need to interact differently with (new) players in their value chain by getting out of silos, even within organizations by including finance teams and getting conversation within mainstream. It is essential to have intercompany as well as intracompany collaboration.²²¹

The ideal state would be to coordinate with industry/national advisory boards to develop and adopt generally accepted climate/natural capital accounting and valuation methodologies; climate-related financial risk disclosures.²²²

Policy makers and stakeholders must work together in a coordinated approach to tackle these issues and ensure systemic change.²²³

Dialogue participants emphasized improving policy coherence among key ministries through better inter-sectoral coordination and capacity building and raising awareness among researchers, policymakers, government officials, and farmers about the benefits of WEF nexus modelling approaches to optimise agriculture production in the Indus Basin.²²⁴

Devise an effective and improved coordination mechanism for provincial and federal department to discuss ways to make our food systems more resilient.²²⁵

Reducing policy overlaps through institutional coordination. More than 18 agencies working in the water sector, hence overlapping of power—resulting in weak accountability of poor decisions. There is a National Water Policy (2018), while Punjab, KP, and Sindh have their policy. Measures are needed to bring about policy coherence and coordination.²²⁶

Finally, this session identified the silos that exist and limit the usefulness of WEF models at present, so our organizations need to work together to maximize the impacts of outputs derived from modeling and data management exercises. Thus, coordination on the international research side is also required.²²⁷

²²⁰ 120:10 p 6 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

²²¹ 120:52 p 11 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

²²² 120:62 p 12 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

²²³ 122:2 p 5 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

²²⁴ 129:4 p 7 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

²²⁵ 129:22 p 10 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

²²⁶ 129:27 p 12 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

²²⁷ 129:51 p 14 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

*Stronger collaboration and cooperation across and between governments and its multiple tiers is needed to achieve this, along with strengthening policy synergies with the private sector and civil society.*²²⁸

*Discussants came up with various solutions and strategies to support water security in Egypt over the next three years. It was suggested that better coordination within and increased authority of existing inter-ministerial committees would be more efficient than building new structures from scratch. A discussant mentioned that in some cases committees had a very well-established development plan that was affected by the lack of coordination between ministries and agencies.*²²⁹

*The need to generate what a Common understanding of what Food Systems Resilience implies. This will include communication and the need for coordination in capturing and disseminating information and data across all levels and geographies.*²³⁰

*Enhance coordination across sectors at the national level.*²³¹

*It's critical to connect the dots: Intergovernmental processes need to be better connected, such as COP and FSS. The food system is a huge contributor to the climate crisis, and there is so much potential to address that issue jointly, but connections being made are not visible.*²³²

*Multiple actors working on digitalisation in agri-food should take responsibility to develop this sector further to deliver on food security outcomes. They can grasp opportunities to improve the performance of this sector through cooperation.*²³³

*They came up with ideas such as empowering local authorities/reinforcing capacity building in food governance; tackling the lack of coordination among actors; fostering collaboration with universities/experts; reinforcing/investing in food logistics and finally ensuring participatory and inclusive food system in Africa.*²³⁴

*Coordinate across countries to establish governance structures and learning networks that support and facilitate nature positive production techniques, keeping in mind that there are no one-size-fits-all solutions.*²³⁵

*Increase coordination efforts – necessary to partner and scale up the action.*²³⁶

²²⁸ 130:3 p 6 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

²²⁹ 135:27 p 9 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

²³⁰ 136:21 p 9 in 196_Apr_20_21_Attah-Krah K

²³¹ 141:15 p 9 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

²³² 141:27 p 11 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

²³³ 144:24 p 12 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

²³⁴ 154:29 p 9 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

²³⁵ 164:46 p 8 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

²³⁶ 166:113 p 15 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

This could be achieved through better co-ordination and meaningful collaboration to ensure the development of tools that present real value to end users.²³⁷

...strengthening business strategies to establish alliances and cooperation between various stakeholders (technology sector, financing, NGOs etc.) was considered as a priority...²³⁸

Improve fortification governance and coordination mechanisms.²³⁹

Multi-stakeholder dialogue, coordination across sectors and among policy arenas are required to articulate concrete and holistic measures capable of rebuilding food systems from the grassroot-level.²⁴⁰

Ensuring accurate, consistent and easy to understand information about safe food available to all consumers by 2030. People are individuals living in individual communities – as a result we need more global, granular level detail around the perceptions and behaviours to determine who people trust, the corresponding communication methods and the channels required to overcome challenges around accessibility of information. There is no one-size fits all solution, but we should look at broader education about food and more transparent communications which are tailored to communities and which people can understand and trust. In many parts of the world, the consumer, who may be facing significant economic and environmental challenges will be under pressure around the food decisions they make so public stakeholders together with the private sector need to collaborate to develop better standardization and certification. This in turn will also increase trust.²⁴¹

Networked and joint/coordinated action between various civil society actors, managers, and researchers, for the development of actions, monitoring, and follow-up of results, and generation of data and information in a transparent manner. Greater approximation between farmer and consumer groups, and greater articulation between the various social movements that work on issues related to food.²⁴²

An important finding that emerged from the roundtable was the general agreement on the need for strengthened regional cooperation to foster sustainable food systems at different levels (harmonization of legal frameworks, setting of standards, trade, sharing of data, knowledge and best practices, promotion of regional models, etc).²⁴³

The need for more participation from Southern/Eastern countries in the coordination and co-ownership of funded research projects was also pointed out. The necessity of setting an

²³⁷ 173:61 p 12 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

²³⁸ 187:8 p 6 in 342_May_28_21_Peralta T

²³⁹ 196:28 p 9 in 351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi

²⁴⁰ 208:20 p 9 in 364_May_26_21_DPIHD

²⁴¹ 210:11 p 8 in 366_May_27_21_Cumbers S

²⁴² 231:8 p 6 in 222_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

²⁴³ 247:17 p 8 in 480_June_21_21_CIHAM_Multi

equal balance among diverse stakeholders in the co-development and governance of multi-stakeholder partnerships such as the SFS-MED Platform emerged as a key challenge. It was considered critical to have all stakeholders on the same playfield since the inception of the partnership, in order to avoid top-down decisions.²⁴⁴

They brought together 35 organizations across sectors in order to break down the silos of conversations. They have crafted four ambitions for Wales: i) land use that leads to revitalized connections between the land, air and water that optimizes positive impact for nature, community and carbon; ii) the Welshe food system is optimised for the wellbeing of citizens, community and nature; iii) the hidden voices of nature and future generations are present for all decisions in government and business; and iv) integrating community and nature in the delivery of scaled-up prevention to improve wellbeing outcomes.²⁴⁵

Breaking down policy siloes in the US that are relevant for both health and agriculture. The Food and Drug Administration manages drug use and approvals, antibiotics for animal production and aquaculture, monitors chemical use on vegetables, food safety parameters (e.g. safety of compost). The US Department of Agriculture monitors for meat, soil, land conservation with the Natural Resources Conservation Science, Agriculture Marketing Services. Pesticide safety and approval lies with EPA, so do manure and antimicrobial cleaners. And these are not areas that overlap or converse with each other. For example, health is not frequently part of conversations at the USDA. Antibiotic use has been a uniting topic as there have been inter-agency panels with the CDC.²⁴⁶

The second champion, Dr. Glenn Gregorio of SEARCA, viewed food systems transformation from the perspective of improving the agricultural research and development pipeline of technology generators, adopters, and end-users. By strengthening the academe-industry-government linkages through research collaboration and co-sharing of resources, the delivery of innovation from research to market can be expedited.²⁴⁷

Stakeholders involved in investments approached the issue of sustainability in two ways. First, by focusing on production systems that provide tangible benefits to investors and end-users; and then via a more transformative approach that incentivizes broader sustainability impact within a longer timescale. These pathways generally align with short- and long-term views on food systems transformation and can be implemented in parallel if there is coordination and collaboration among the relevant sectors.²⁴⁸

Most participants agreed that governments and industry have the greatest power to drive sustainable systematic change. However, all stakeholders need to engage and collaborate to make change possible.²⁴⁹

²⁴⁴ 247:19 p 9 in 480_June_21_21_CIH/EAM_Multi

²⁴⁵ 252:12 p 8 in 485_June_22_21_Levesque_SD

²⁴⁶ 252:38 p 15 in 485_June_22_21_Levesque_SD

²⁴⁷ 257:6 p 6 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y

²⁴⁸ 257:30 p 11 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y

²⁴⁹ 259:5 p 6 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

Enablers for more transformative kinds of innovation: a. Breaking out of our “innovation bubbles” to develop better ideas more in line with what the world needs b. Rethinking partnerships to build in more ambition and make the best use of respective capabilities c. “Matchmaking” to drive impact, including innovating where it’s needed the most and supporting those who already offer a solution d. More collective voice and coordination across existing smaller-scale innovators e. Combining the best of the past (eg recipes) and the present (e.g. science) to go faster f. Supporting some innovations as bridges to a better place if not our ultimate, ideal solution g. Advocating for policies, subsidies, regulation etc. that recognise the connections between health, nutrition, food and the environment.²⁵⁰

More collective voice and coordination across existing smaller-scale innovators, such as community-based initiatives and entrepreneurs (often overstretched and underfunded) to share skills and resources and demonstrate collective impact and value. Perhaps starting with a national union of community initiatives.²⁵¹

Participants shared various business models that were successful in their experience. These ranged from public sector support and coordination to private sector involvement, as well as multiple stakeholder approaches, namely those stressing the linkages between youth farmers and agribusinesses and the conditions necessary to enable this.²⁵²

Data architecture and infrastructure is a recurring and critical problem in the food systems space. We need improved coordination across scales and methodology.²⁵³

Understanding that the aid architecture for protracted crises would need to improve for humanitarian and development efforts to align has been there for a long time. In that time there has already been change in this direction. Currently there is agreement among some like-minded donors that a much better coordinated approach is necessary.²⁵⁴

Mobilization builds cross-sectoral and cross-service dialogue and coordination to reduce fragmentation between public, private, NGO, and producer organizations so small-scale producers do not fall through the cracks, where collective action is led by farmers to improve service provision from all angles and provide programmatic examples that can be scaled to a broader framework/approach.²⁵⁵

Greater coordination between governments and civil society responses should be established to ensure that policies better reflect differentiated needs, and those most impacted can access relief and recovery programs.²⁵⁶

²⁵⁰ 262:4 p 6 in 495_June_23_21_Forum for the Future

²⁵¹ 262:18 p 9 in 495_June_23_21_Forum for the Future

²⁵² 275:22 p 8 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD

²⁵³ 277:2 p 6 in 510_June_30_21_ACFSR_Multi

²⁵⁴ 281:17 p 8 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

²⁵⁵ 302:28 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²⁵⁶ 305:18 p 8 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

*Effectively coordinate AE stakeholders by agroecology Hub in Tanzania.*²⁵⁷

*In inner areas, property is fragmented and soils unproductive; actor-to-actor coordination along the food chain helps achieve scale and upgrading to higher-value activities. The cases showed that, alongside traditional cooperatives, new contracts forms can respond to diverse needs (like the “network contract”).*²⁵⁸

*Sustainable food systems also require changes in non-food sectors. Community cooperatives (CC) are an innovative coordination form to manage common goods (i.e., abandoned public land) and generate value for the community. In many cases, the CC established for a specific objective (e.g., integrating migrants) grew to manage other areas like public housing, agri-processing, marketing, training and tourism.*²⁵⁹

*Alignment with and implementation of dietary guidelines across multiple sectors is essential: Participants highlighted a wide range of opportunities across sectors such as schools and childcare; the health sector; food marketing; the local built environment; food assistance programs; agricultural and trade policy. Within this, several points were highlighted: – multi-sectoral progress requires government action to set policy and regulations, provide guidance and lead by example, e.g. through public sector procurement and catering policies. At minimum, all relevant sector policy should ensure alignment with dietary guidelines in preference to industry-led / voluntary schemes. Sector leaders can also take steps independently to innovate and implement best practice, for example R&D into meat and dairy alternatives with demonstrated health and sustainability advantages. Ensuring clear and easy to understand front-of-pack labelling to help guide both healthy and sustainable food purchasing: there is an opportunity to extend, strengthen and potentially mandate existing schemes.*²⁶⁰

*The cooperation and engagement among international community, national governments, private sectors, and social organizations are critical for reducing food loss and waste. More efforts could be focused on 1. Enhancing food supply chain with efficient inputs 2. Building systemic technologies achieving food loss and waste reduction through food chain covering post-harvest, storage and warehousing, processing, transportation and distribution, and consuming section. 3. Strengthening advocacy for food loss and waste reduction (e.g. global initiative) with more active engagement of UN agencies, NGOs, and private sectors.*²⁶¹

Finally, the Dialogue centered on the theme that there is no one-size-fits-all for the food system. Rather than searching for a silver bullet, it’s imperative that all players focus on supporting family farmers, sustainable agricultural practices, education, and other investments to help incentivize making a radical change towards a healthier future.

²⁵⁷ 308:10 p 8 in 541_July_12_21_AEHT

²⁵⁸ 309:5 p 6 in 542_July_12_21_Prota_L

²⁵⁹ 309:8 p 6 in 542_July_12_21_Prota_L

²⁶⁰ 315:22 p 10 in 548_July_14_21_Genoni A

²⁶¹ 318:23 p 9 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

Moving forward, sustainable food businesses must maintain this open conversation and continue to challenge each other.²⁶²

National Forum for Dryland Food Systems could be established in countries with large dryland areas to catalyze activities of all the dryland food system stakeholders. The forum could work with its respective Governments to develop and enforce policies for the betterment of dryland research and extension.²⁶³

Need national & sub-national coordination structure for nutrition interventions (across sectors and partners).²⁶⁴

Establishment of a decentralized agency focused on nutrition to drive coordinated actions towards nutrition interventions.²⁶⁵

Producers (farmers and ranchers) need financial and technical assistance to help de-risk the transition to more sustainable practices. It will take a coordinated, multi-factor approach (banks and lenders, insurers, CDFIs, government, food and ag brands, agri-business corporations, others) and agreed standards to ensure the transition is accessible and equitable for producers.²⁶⁶

The marketplace thrives on a variety of production, processing, delivery, and marketing systems. Working together and having a unified message in agriculture is critical, no matter what production system works best for any one farm or ranch, to ensure lower costs at the foundational level of food production.²⁶⁷

Innovation and technology as great allies. All participants stressed its importance during the discussion, and indeed, innovation will be key in the future to ensure more efficient, productive, resilient, and safer crops. Therefore, it is essential to promote R&D initiatives to develop this type of crop at an affordable price for small producers. On the other hand, the digitization and scalability of technological solutions along the supply chain represent a great opportunity, both in terms of natural resources optimization and traceability, data reliability, and collaboration.²⁶⁸

Need for joint and coordinated actions between various stakeholders and authorities which comprise the execution ecosystem for school meals, such as government departments, federal regulators of the school meals program and technical assistance, academia and organized civil society, in order to allow continuity of school meals within

²⁶² 319:11 p 6 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

²⁶³ 324:21 p 12 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

²⁶⁴ 333:16 p 6 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

²⁶⁵ 333:74 p 13 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

²⁶⁶ 338:4 p 2 in 484a_June_24_21_WBCSD_USFRA

²⁶⁷ 339:9 p 3 in 494a_June_23_21_US Farmers

²⁶⁸ 340:8 p 9 in 132a_May_27_21_Forética_Eng

the framework of the national policy that ensures it is free of charge, universal, nutritious and also fosters local, family and traditional food production.²⁶⁹

Many public institutions have gathered information, however, there is still no common repository or initiatives promoting inter-ministerial programs and projects. The welfare vision solves the acute issue, but not the chronic problem; an inter-institutional repository would allow for informed and joint decision-making in order to address the issue of access to healthy food in a more permanent way. The approach must shift from a welfare focus to one of capacity building.²⁷⁰

Improve productivity from a sustainable point of view, thus allowing for better access to food through institutional coordination. Strengthen the existing mechanisms of the ministries of the entities or institutions in charge, which would allow for better coordination. Create mechanisms such as joint agendas, using these as a basis for monitoring the processes that are carried out.²⁷¹

There was an agreement that during an emergency response we should not have a top-down or government centered approach, but instead a bottom-up community driven approach. Building

a network of community partners should be a top priority during times when our food system is disrupted.²⁷²

Working in multi-stakeholder partnerships: Cities are advised to establish a partnership network in which a wide range of stakeholders, such as academia, grassroot organizations and services are included. This facilitates thinking of childhood obesity or malnutrition from various perspectives and tackling the behavioral determinants from different angles. The findings from the research in the Dutch context suggested that a steering committee should be setup to guide and govern a multistakeholder partnership. In the dialogue, this was seen as a good suggestion. However, one needs to realize that not all sectors are equally strong as may be the case in the Netherlands.²⁷³

Dialogues

It is advisable that launching a discussion of the international trade policy agreement is initiated for the purpose of development limiting the use of boundaries and unreasonable restrictions on agricultural products.²⁷⁴

²⁶⁹ 342:5 p 6 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

²⁷⁰ 354:4 p 6 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

²⁷¹ 354:31 p 9 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

²⁷² p 6 in 293_May_22_21_City of San Antonio

²⁷³ P6 in 467_June_17_21_NWGN_Multi

²⁷⁴ 507:10 p 6 in 068a_Apr_23_21_Mikhailov S_Eng

*Organize regional meetings to promote the exchange of experiences between women farmer.*²⁷⁵

*Create spaces for transparent dialogues between farmers, consumers and authorities.*²⁷⁶

*Finally, the degree to which Africa and southern Africa voices/inputs on water are incorporated into the UNFSS Action Tracks (recognizing that this is still lacking in many respects) and the role of regionally focused dialogues in helping to achieve that was another major outcome from the discussions.*²⁷⁷

*The need for Actions is understood but before Actions can be framed, further communication and dialogue is necessary.*²⁷⁸

*Sustained dialogue and advocacy for preservation of indigenous knowledge on food must continue through existing and new networks that foster collaboration for sustainable island food systems throughout the world.*²⁷⁹

*Conversations are needed about how land is used. Specifically, farmers have been incentivized to move into beef and sheep, but most groups saw the value and, indeed, a need to move back into mixed farming and horticulture. Turning a small percentage of Wales' land area over to horticulture could allow the country to become self-sufficient and even export fruit and vegetables. Historic farm documents and local older farmers could be consulted about what crops and practices formerly work on the land. These show what may be possible in practical terms, even down to field level.*²⁸⁰

*The need of multi-stakeholder dialogue on SFS among all shores of the Mediterranean. Platforms and networks were recognized by most of the groups as important mechanisms to raise awareness, share lessons and ideas, co-create solutions and approaches, foster action, etc.*²⁸¹

*Inclusive and evidence-based dialogue - we will not succeed unless we talk to each other, especially talking to people outside of our comfort zones, who are crucial for achieving scale. We need to bring people together on these innovations, their ideas, talk about complex issues that we might have because only by talking and having an open dialogue can we move forward.*²⁸²

We can ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all by involving manufacturers in the decision-making dialogues to ensure nutrition in food is maintained even while on the

²⁷⁵ 520:14 p 8 in 107a_June_22_21_Trimarchi A_Eng

²⁷⁶ 17:21 p 11 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

²⁷⁷ 19:6 p 7 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

²⁷⁸ 20:4 p 6 in 114_Apr_19_21_Maurer H_Roskruge N

²⁷⁹ 21:3 p 6 in 115_Apr_24_21_Foronda_Multi

²⁸⁰ 22:6 p 7 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

²⁸¹ 25:20 p 6 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIH/EAM_Multi

²⁸² 34:5 p 10 in 082_Mar_15_21_Yoovatana M

*shelf. We can also do this by empowering more persons to participate in farming at home that way they can guarantee how it has been produced.*²⁸³

*Enable dialogues with all the actors to reach healthy food systems.*²⁸⁴

*There is need for actors involved in these types of strategic investment focusing and facilitation initiatives to share experiences across geographies and facilitate also dialogue and mentorship among entrepreneurs when possible.*²⁸⁵

*Game-changing solutions to this challenge need to rest on multi-stakeholder collaboration is critical and capacity to convene different stakeholders in the areas of technology, policy, finance, agriculture, and more. A specific game-changer may be a convening space for public and private actors to discuss their respective roles in supporting young food entrepreneurs in fintech innovation, to be organized around the FSS.*²⁸⁶

*Improving data management systems and information sharing systems to ensure a fair and up to date flow of research for all agriculture stakeholders. This initiative also stimulates much beneficial dialogue and provides feedback to focus on relevant areas of research and development. Improving on biomass conversion, sustainable waste management and investing in energy efficient technologies to lower the total dependency on commercial monopoly type energy sources. Improving on the research and information of agrometeorological work done by several organisations to increase the chances of healthier food production, less wastage and a higher chance of managing climate risks in agriculture.*²⁸⁷

*We need: • Facilitated dialogues to create alignment -- we need to bring government, private sector, nonprofit, scientists, researchers, regulatory altogether and determine how to use the information we have to facilitate dialogue to figure out how to match gaps with solutions.*²⁸⁸

*More dialogues and forums for discussion are needed in general, with systems and processes put in place to ensure the voice of young people is heard at these. Consideration must also be taken of how young people tend to communicate, with a focus on digital communications.*²⁸⁹

Climate Justice is at the heart of the global response to more sustainable food systems. Having different conversations with different views will work towards a more involved

²⁸³ 37:83 p 11 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

²⁸⁴ 38:24 p 8 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

²⁸⁵ 48:22 p 10 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

²⁸⁶ 48:29 p 12 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

²⁸⁷ 52:25 p 10 in 087_Mar_20_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

²⁸⁸ 65:48 p 11 in 037_Feb_12_21_Food Systems for the Future_Multi

²⁸⁹ 67:15 p 8 in 050_Feb_23_21_World Vision Ireland

solution. Important to get a systems perspective in a multi-lateral dialogue, that is non-polar, but takes different niches into consideration.²⁹⁰

Hold multi-stakeholder dialogues to facilitate the exchange between science, policy and “real-life”, by: carefully putting the science at the heart; translating, but not banalizing, scientific messages into policy and broader communication; addressing systemic barriers to translation and implementation of science.²⁹¹

The value of information sharing, communities of practice, coalition building on food systems transition was recognized. Dialogue is key to conciliate divergent views, but some actions should not be based on voluntary actions but need to be enforced.²⁹²

We know that we need to get back on track; transforming our food systems is among the most powerful ways to change course. Rebuilding the food systems of the world—of the Philippines—is among the most powerful ways to change course. We need to build back better from COVID and we all hope and pray that the country will be back to its feet sooner than later. So this dialogue today, and the ones that will come, that will take place in the future, are important cornerstones of the Summit and of our future.²⁹³

The Dialogue was a starting point from which to gather proposals for strengthening the Mérida food system. But it also made evident the importance of creating community and the need to identify, acknowledge, and take advantage of the knowledge and contributions of all food-system shareholders. Dialogue participants expressed their interest in continuing to support and carry out dialogues continually. They also recognized the importance of developing collaboration mechanisms or platforms that involve the various food-system shareholders and different levels of government.²⁹⁴

More discussion is needed in order to create viable solutions for the challenging topic. FFD will host more webinars related to food systems to continue the discussion. Topics will be more focused and will concentrate on a specific field such as nature positive food production or the role of forests in food production.²⁹⁵

This will consist of many dialogue sessions, white papers and generating reports of country-level challenges and solutions to assess progress. Anticipated challenges are political and business will to make meaningful changes in consumption, such as advocating for decreased meat consumption.²⁹⁶

²⁹⁰ 67:22 p 10 in 050_Feb_23_21_World Vision Ireland

²⁹¹ 68:26 p 8 in 052_Feb_25_21_EUFIC

²⁹² 68:60 p 12 in 052_Feb_25_21_EUFIC

²⁹³ 76:41 p 37 in 189a_April_16_21_Ateneo de Manila

²⁹⁴ 77:6 ¶ 44 in 092a_Mar_24_21_El Ayuntamiento de Meride_eng

²⁹⁵ 81:1 p 6 in 118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T

²⁹⁶ 94:9 p 9 in 225_May_13_21_Schwartz A

The livestock sector's commitment to change must however go well beyond changing conversations and nuancing debates. It requires collective action, potentially facilitated through multisectoral and multi-stakeholder dialogues.²⁹⁷

Conduct regional consultations that include mountain communities to give mountain people the opportunity to express their own desired development trajectories.²⁹⁸

Small actors in the food system need a greater voice, that goes from the small farmer to the individual consumer and includes SMEs which are the majority of the food systems actors (99%) and are often not accessing the innovation being produced by researchers and innovation providers. It is key also to understand the sectoral and regional/cultural aspects of food systems, thus a multistakeholder approach is needed at different levels (global, European, national, regional), and shall be facilitated by policy makers. It was noted that multinationals (e.g. seed companies) are relevant in the discussion, but must not be allowed to 'abuse' their power.²⁹⁹

Solutions must be multi-stakeholder. Solutions must be tailored, policies must be inclusive and multi-stakeholder approaches and listening must underpin all approaches. Everyone must contribute as much as they can, we need to foster a dialogue among everyone involved.³⁰⁰

...as well as creating spaces for dialogues, cooperation, sharing, co-learning and co-creation in a bid to transform Kisumu's food system.³⁰¹

Moreover, the discussion on food waste at the production and distribution stages will require another round of dialogues in a setting with the sectors and agencies involved.³⁰²

(a) To deepen understanding by local grassroots communities on challenges based on a food systems framework; (b) To raise awareness on food security issues, particularly brainstorming on possible solutions that are sustainable and linking elements in the food systems at different levels and sectors; (c) To share information on innovative practices that can contribute to achieving SDGs; and (d) To promote continuing dialogue and reflection for collective action and greater collaboration among different sectors.³⁰³

In order to overcome this challenge, the UN has already taken actions, including the formation of a scientific team to conduct regular scientific discussions, call on all members to discuss solutions and demonstrate whether they are feasible, and share relevant experience to ensure consistency in policy and practice.³⁰⁴

²⁹⁷ 95:10 p 6 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

²⁹⁸ 100:17 p 7 in 282_May_18_21_Romeo R

²⁹⁹ 101:2 p 6 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

³⁰⁰ 101:9 p 6 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

³⁰¹ 104:17 p 6 in 326_May_5_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

³⁰² 105:55 p 35 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

³⁰³ 105:70 p 38 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

³⁰⁴ 107:1 ¶ 10 in 176a_Mar_25_21_AGFEP

Finally, change must be supported by public discourse involving many voices that bring diverse perspectives and science-based evidence. Consumers need to be better understood and their voice brought more into the debate, recognising that there are many different ‘publics’ with differing views.³⁰⁵

Create spaces for transparent dialogues between farmers, consumers and authorities.³⁰⁶

Partnership roundtable discussions at sectoral or national level to enhance coordination amongst PDBs and other actors.³⁰⁷

The first priority identified was the need for more dialogues that promote integrated approaches linking water and energy with food.³⁰⁸

One participant stressed that people should be in conversation with the member state representatives to the Food Systems Summit to stress the importance of Indigenous knowledge and aquatic foods for our collective food system.³⁰⁹

While one participant advocated for creation of a global seaweed association, others suggested instead that dialogue with policymakers is necessary in addition to advocacy for farmers.³¹⁰

Human Rights Access and control are local problems but require global tools to help women’s voices to be heard. Overcoming deeply entrenched systems will require creating channels for dialogue, not for women to just speak but men to be trained to listen, to be fair partners and ‘champions of enlightenment’. Localised dialogues with women in their communities are needed so as to create coherence and to ensure that the discussions are transformed into action and policy. It is also important to understand what empowerment means in different communities. Local engagement is required to understand local perceptions.³¹¹

Getting the voices of SMEs and women entrepreneurs into the dialogues, especially the country-level dialogues, within the process of the UNFSS is critical.³¹²

Open consultations among stakeholders.³¹³

³⁰⁵ 114:15 p 6 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

³⁰⁶ 115:40 p 11 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

³⁰⁷ 117:26 p 10 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

³⁰⁸ 119:1 p 7 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

³⁰⁹ 121:49 p 13 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

³¹⁰ 121:53 p 14 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

³¹¹ 122:11 p 7 in 127_May_13_21_IJAFN_CWFS

³¹² 122:56 p 19 in 127_May_13_21_IJAFN_CWFS

³¹³ 124:15 p 6 in 135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio

Other outcomes from the discussion was the need for a substantial increase in research and development funds for the agriculture sector through active dialogues with donors and development partners.³¹⁴

International research institutions can organize dialogues across all stakeholders, arrange awareness campaigns on WEF models, and organize training sessions to showcase the importance of working in an integrated way.³¹⁵

Tools and models shall not be used only for decision-making but also to encourage discussion with stakeholders through effective participation.³¹⁶

Interacting and connecting with one another, sharing the grief and acknowledging what our people [Indigenous Peoples] go through; finding ways of healthy expression.³¹⁷

With strong fora and facilitators, we need to start asking questions and empower conversation at a lower level where the issue begins and then build up from there.³¹⁸

Programs that facilitate conversations between older and younger generations regarding existing food systems. An existing generational difference in communication style can hinder the education of youth in food production.³¹⁹

Indigenous people have long been stewards of the land. Traditional indigenous practices and values have not only ensured the food sovereignty, health and wellbeing of Indigenous communities over generations, but have contributed to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development for the benefit of all humankind. National and independent dialogues are necessary to alter the narrative of labeling community-led and indigenous food systems as underdeveloped systems. Dialogues analyzing the relationship between indigenous knowledge and food systems play an essential role in the development of community-led food systems.³²⁰

Lack of farmers' dialogue sessions to discuss different aspects of a product from farm to folk was considered as a stumbling block towards participation in local trading and marketing.³²¹

Hence, numerous policy dialogue fora must be held where different stakeholders with women and youth at the centre, are brought together to consider how they can work and move together for the success of the industry.³²²

³¹⁴ 129:3 p 7 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

³¹⁵ 129:45 p 14 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

³¹⁶ 129:58 p 15 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

³¹⁷ 132:12 p 10 in 179_Apr_01_21_Livingston_Way

³¹⁸ 141:23 p 10 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

³¹⁹ 146:16 p 6 in 231_May_19_21_MCD

³²⁰ 146:54 p 15 in 231_May_19_21_MCD

³²¹ 176:53 p 12 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

³²² 176:102 p 16 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

Establishment of Youth Agribusiness Dialogues on Social Media; The group felt that this Social group will be mannered and run by a youth already in Agribusiness to encourage other youth to join Agriculture.³²³

Dialogues: A single dialogue per year does not have far-reaching impact in shaping resilient food systems. Along with international member organisations, Government and domestic corporates should provide funding to hold frequent national events that would assemble all the stakeholders in the food value chain for building on more sustainable and equitable food systems.³²⁴

The participants also discussed the need for policymakers to align legislation more closely with both innovator and industry demands in order to free up markets for sustainable alternatives to compete with current practices. Aligning these legislations with practical solutions would require more dialogue between the private sector and government.³²⁵

Multi-stakeholder partnerships are key to provide an arena for dialogue, based on equal footing among stakeholders, co-ownership, co-management and co-funding, to avoid power imbalances and top-down dynamics. Such processes, backed by the existing mechanisms (UNFSS, EU-F2F, etc) and building on science-based recommendations (CFS, HLPE, etc) and local knowledge, could help identify common priorities, set strategic integrated goals, pushing FST forward at national and regional level.³²⁶

Entry points for investors from the need for blended financial models for local and regional supply chain development, to increased conversations across financial entities (e.g. private equity, family offices, philanthropy, banking) for them to work together to derisk investments in the space.³²⁷

In the end, building resilient food systems and delivering on zero hunger is work that happens, first and foremost, in relationships. Therefore, having these conversations together so that we can understand each other, is an important step towards that direction. Researchers and policymakers should remember the importance of these conversations, in prioritizing the lived experiences of those impacted by inequities in our food system, and value input from people on the ground. As a coalition, and specifically as a coalition of workers in Northeast, Pennsylvania, in the United States, we will inevitably come across disagreements, but we must prioritize our work as a coalition and always seek to understand and learn from one another first.³²⁸

Barriers to innovation uptake were identified at the individual level: resistance to change or lack of acceptance among end-users, as well as insufficient financial capability—and at the institutional level, or the lack of an enabling environment or policy support for

³²³ 185:75 p 12 in 340_May_27_21_Mamba_L

³²⁴ 186:19 p 7 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

³²⁵ 243:13 p 8 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

³²⁶ 247:5 p 6 in 480_June_21_21_CHEAM_Multi

³²⁷ 252:37 p 14 in 485_June_22_21_Levesque_SD

³²⁸ 255:6 p 8 in 488_June_22_21_Harrison_CC

*nutrition-related innovations. While poor knowledge, understanding or skills were identified as underlying factors, a lack of understanding on the part of program implementers about the social, cultural, behavioural factors of end-users was also acknowledged and the need for more participatory dialogue mechanisms was presented as a possible solution. Lack of evidence was also presented as a barrier: for as long as innovation has demonstrable benefits for its intended end-users, uptake will not be an issue.*³²⁹

*At the end of the Dialogue, all participants voted on the solutions that they thought should be the ones to take priority. These are: 1. Workshops and dialogues between policymakers and scientists (science-policy co-creation sessions) 2. Re-establish connection between consumers and food, including early education curriculum 3. Food labelling procurement incentives, market barriers & ethical restrictions for sustainable marketing 4. Turn sustainability from a single word into a multi-dimensional framework of metrics that captures more context, including social, ethical, environmental and economic impacts. 5. Financial incentives and monitoring from richer countries to support shift to sustainable agriculture in low-resource countries/regions.*³³⁰

*In other words, it is time for policymakers to take action, implement the information coming from research on sustainability and SDGs. There is a sense that policymakers listen to lobbyists from big corporations, while there should be more dialogue with scientists and more opportunities to engage and empower the consumers. The decision process at the political level is complex, fragmented and not-transparent. To overcome these barriers to sustainable progress, the participants agreed to the following solutions: 1. Information brokers (e.g. science communicators) to act as a bridge between the public sector, scientists and communities. They should be funded by the public sector ideally. 2. Science-policy co-creation sessions: Workshops and dialogues between policymakers and scientists 3. Engaging the public in open access forums, so things/decisions are more transparent and citizens have the change to understand what happens behind the scenes and decision makers will feel more accountability.*³³¹

*This requires a constructive stakeholder dialogue for a clear transition path.*³³²

*Promote policy dialogue to facilitate government decisions and policies that trigger public-private-producers' partnerships.*³³³

*More attention and investment in social dialogue to ease the challenges faced by waged workers in agri-food value chains.*³³⁴

³²⁹ 257:15 p 8 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y

³³⁰ 259:16 p 6 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

³³¹ 259:18 p 8 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

³³² 265:34 p 7 in 498_June_24_21_Danquah E

³³³ 266:23 p 7 in 499_June_25_21_GANSF

³³⁴ 275:30 p 10 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD

*Dialogue – more exchanges are needed between different types of donor, practitioner and local actors, to help operationalize flexibility, facilitate ‘handovers’ / smooth transitions between phases or activities, and understand the needs, constraints and responsibilities of different stakeholders.*³³⁵

*Advocacy: Level of engagement with policymakers and integration of policy makers into dialogues; accountability mechanisms established, etc.*³³⁶

*Learning exchanges to deepen mutual understanding of Agriculture, Food and Environment stakeholders: Need more systematic efforts to deepen mutual understanding among landscape stakeholders including challenge of values, e.g., knowing where, who, and how food is produced so consumers can make informed choices. Connect people to food system processes through dialogue, collaborative mapping for shared understanding and shift narratives. Consumer choice can push private sector.*³³⁷

*Food waste reduction strategies often need creativity, and there is no one actor that can fix our food systems so food waste is gone. We need each and every actor on every level of the supply chain to be involved. In this regard, it is not just important to organize dialogues like this, but also to get more people to participate.*³³⁸

*Creating nutrition-sensitive food systems in Southeast Asia is an all-of society movement, involving dialogues, actions and cooperation between different stakeholders, from government to civil society. More research and data analysis will be important to define policies and ways forward.*³³⁹

*Effective partnership and dialogue between all relevant actors involved in food production and supply / value chain, including government ministries and departments, private sector and investors, and technical organizations and practitioners. Such engagement is critical for influencing supportive policies, mobilizing financing, and establishing institutional frameworks as levers to drive transformational change in the food sector.*³⁴⁰

*Purchases from Family Farms – Start a debate on the risk that a Bill may be approved that threatens traditional and quilomba communities; advance toward the goal of increasing the percentage of direct purchases from family farms.*³⁴¹

Dialogue on Agrifood Systems; IICA promotes the Network of Champions, a dialogue within IICA with an International Seminar on Agrifood Systems. Familiar farming with

³³⁵ 281:64 p 13 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

³³⁶ 302:11 p 6 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

³³⁷ 302:50 p 10 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

³³⁸ 314:10 p 6 in 547_July_14_21_Heilinger K

³³⁹ 322:4 p 6 in 556_July_15_21_Von Goh_GenTan

³⁴⁰ 330:5 p 6 in 564_July_20_21_Bakarr_MI

³⁴¹ 342:81 p 17 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

*socio-entrepreneurial management, market linkage, capacity building for farmers, research on products that are little known or little used in the food industry.*³⁴²

*Discussion about the Declaration on the Rights of Peasants as an international instrument for providing policies to different countries is a priority in order to replicate these processes in communities. As a first commitment, organizing spaces to understand, analyze and discuss this declaration is suggested.*³⁴³

*Civil society organisations and in particular organisations of food producers (peasants, fisherfolk, indigenous peoples, rural women, pastoralists, agricultural workers, etc.) have been sidelined throughout the process leading to the “summit”. The lack of democratic inclusion of food producers’ organisations (and particularly small-scale food producers) within the bodies created to manage the process.*³⁴⁴

General or broader partnerships, networks, and alliances

*Mobilise resources and harness partnerships for greater leverage, innovation, and impact.*³⁴⁵

*Stakeholder engagement /collaboration / partnerships o Opportunities for change through forums such as this dialogue. High percentage of young people in the region. They are creative and yet have not been given the opportunity to explore in sustainable food systems. A critical mass of people interested in business. Identify where the main leakages occur along the food system, which will create opportunities for research, collaborations as you fill the leakages. There is immense opportunity for collaboration locally, regionally and internationally to advance understanding, strategize, build capacity and harness opportunities. Invest in diversification of agricultural production and consumption to curb the double burden of malnutrition. Emerging structure to break silo's between institutions but also within an institution. Often the focus is on a particular commodity - rather than on a food system including all multidisciplinary aspects and all stakeholders.*³⁴⁶

The Vice-Chancellors emphasized the following:

- Seek transformational approaches and solutions for broad societal interest and the common good;
- Embrace collaboration and transdisciplinarity, ensuring the right skills and talents are around the table to address the challenges at hand;
- Mobilise resources and harness partnerships for greater leverage, innovation, and impact;
- Adopt a systems thinking approach to deal with the complexity inherent to sustainable food systems;
- Co-design and co-create research and initiatives;
- Embrace diversity and inclusivity to enrich research project design and expected outcomes;
- Harness technology, ICT and Big Data as critical enablers;
- Ensure ongoing relevance of our research, in line with changing societal needs, with appropriate

³⁴² 345:5 p 6 in 416a_June_16_21_Mone S_Spanish_Eng

³⁴³ 348:9 p 7 in 419a_June_08_21_CLOC_Eng

³⁴⁴ P 8 in 473_June_18_21_Sheridan S

³⁴⁵ 1:4 p 6 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

³⁴⁶ 1:19 p 8 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

translation into practice for sustainable and resilient food systems; and • Maintain a continuous pursuit of quality and excellence.³⁴⁷

Good communication is the cornerstone of effective collaborative relationships, we might not have the same motivations or objectives to participate, but we need to ensure we openly communicate the various perspectives coming into a project so that we can ensure everyone's expectations are acknowledged.³⁴⁸

Support for small-scale stakeholders across the globe is also critical. Investments, partnerships, and support to implement lessons learned can help increase global sustainable practices across the board and help smaller businesses and farmers thrive sustainably while alleviating burdens on the environment and the food system.³⁴⁹

Implementation of co-responsibility models that offer worthy opportunities, e.g. The new Colombian policies for the regularization of Venezuelan migrants.³⁵⁰

Strengthening networks and creating visible role models is critical.³⁵¹

Access to external networking groups such as MBW can provide the support, contacts and encouragement that women in more gender-balanced sectors might normally find within their workplace.³⁵²

Forming a working group to facilitate action research and policy advocacy on efficacy of various nutrition sensitive farming and traditional food system and diet diversity. (Action Tracks 1 and 2)³⁵³

Create partnerships and support linkages and help the projects in scaling up to support more women farmers.³⁵⁴

Research institutions, Universities, civil society organizations and private sectors should be made to provide capacity building training and agricultural technologies solutions to these indigenous people in the socially and economically disadvantaged communities. We shouldn't leave it for the government alone.³⁵⁵

Establish Vegetable Business Hubs to provide crop management knowledge and connect producers with traders, processors, input and credit vendors.³⁵⁶

³⁴⁷ 1:55 p 6 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

³⁴⁸ 2:7 p 8 in 081_Mar_15_21_CRC

³⁴⁹ 4:14 p 8 in 104_Apr_8_21_Animal Agriculture Alliance

³⁵⁰ 5:2 p 6 in 105_Apr_8_21_Vieira J

³⁵¹ 6:2 p 6 in 166_Apr_14_21_Meat Business Women

³⁵² 6:7 p 7 in 166_Apr_14_21_Meat Business Women

³⁵³ 7:9 p 7 in 167_Apr_13_21_Welthungerhilfe_Multi

³⁵⁴ 9:18 p 8 in 171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C

³⁵⁵ 12:5 p 7 in 192_Apr_19_21_Okafor_A

³⁵⁶ 16:17 p 8 in 251_Jan_25_21_World Vegetable Center

*The group has concluded that taking into account climate change, there is required to develop regional rational water resource use as well as water protection concept. It is recommended to develop and adopt water, food, energy and environmental doctrines of Central Asia in the context of climate change.*³⁵⁷

*Markets, policies, value addition and Partnership will help to promote food security approach and improved technology.*³⁵⁸

*Farmers and growers must work together, both with similar producers and across sectors, while the wide variety of organizations and advisers from the farm, food and business sectors must also work to join these functions up. Of course, government and policymakers were seen as key enablers in linking these elements together, for example by using food policy as a way of addressing sustainability and health issues in Wales. The media has a role in telling the truth about food, its sources and benefits, particularly in ways that are relevant to Wales and Welsh consumers, although it was also recognized that everyone can contribute to public awareness and the national debate.*³⁵⁹

*Promoting Regional Network and supporting actions and plans for the monitoring activities on marine litter (on the sea and biota) and anthropogenic activities impacts.*³⁶⁰

*The participants then discussed the implementation and scaling challenges for nature-positive approaches. Currently, the commercialization of agriculture has led to chemical intensive mono-cropping. This can make communities more vulnerable to shocks such as drought and famine, as history has often demonstrated (for instance, the Irish potato famine). It was agreed that the first requirement for the transition was the empowerment of small farmers. This would require support through policy instruments and collectivizing institutions such as cooperatives and FPOs.*³⁶¹

*To strategically ensure access to safe nutritious food for Nigerians, it behooves on respective MDAs to work together to eradicate systemic and institutional inadequacies and amplify resources and programs in compliance with the AU Food Safety index to increase access to healthy and nutritious food from production and processing to table.*³⁶²

A community organic certification is necessary. However, there must also be community partnerships with neighbouring communities to ensure no fertilizer being used throughout and protection of water sources occurs the formation of community-based partnerships. Partnerships with CSO, state development communities, adjacent communities, research communities Some institutions like hospitals already recognise the need to grow their own foods e.g. Point Fortin hospital in Trinidad. The initiative provides opportunity for Outpatients and the wider community to be involved in such activities. The institution

³⁵⁷ 18:10 p 8 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

³⁵⁸ 19:16 p 10 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

³⁵⁹ 22:24 p 10 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

³⁶⁰ 25:55 p 8 in 205_Apr_27_21_CHEAM_Multi

³⁶¹ 29:39 p 9 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

³⁶² 35:12 p 7 in 084_Mar_17_21_UnyimeAbasi B

*supporting more community and locally grown food would also help create a more stable and viable revenue stream for local communities and for national and regional farmers. Communities like Brasso seco and Lopinot coming together to implement rain water harvesting systems which are more sustainable and in keeping with climate smart agriculture practices.*³⁶³

*Need for improved coordination and cooperation as transformation is a shared responsibility that involves partnerships among all sectors of society and transparency is a prerequisite for the success of those partnerships.*³⁶⁴

*Track 3 also highlighted that Landscape Partnerships can play a crucial role in aligning ecological processes with sustainable food production. There thus seem to be great opportunities for LPs to become a central feature of food systems transformation using nature-based climate solutions, green growth and post-covid recovery plans under development.*³⁶⁵

Governmental support creating enabling conditions for developing and supporting landscape partnerships to transform food systems, while managing socio-ecological needs through effective governance.

- *Market development for natural capital value, mainly through payments for ecosystems services, giving value to landscapes and seascapes currently not accounted for.*
- *Linking results-based financing to impacts on biodiversity and livelihoods impacts.*³⁶⁶

Collaboration among key academic, private sector, policy, civil society, and on-farm partners is necessary to advance solutions and move sustainable food system ideas into broader action.

- *The discussion focused on values and value-creation. Panelists described how partnerships generated real and tangible economic, social, and environmental value.*
- *Panelists highlighted the potential for greater value creation and capture because of the synergy that arises from the interplay between different partnerships.*
- *The kinds of partnerships discussed can transform what happens in a food system. Partnerships can catalyze a shift from transactional steps and interactions that surround the activity of growing food on a farm to deeper, more regenerative relationships among businesses, consumers, farmers, farm workers, and the farm ecosystem. This results in amplifying value for the many stakeholders.*³⁶⁷

Rolling out a nation-wide scheme on improving protein intake in Nigeria by exploiting innovative mechanisms such as developing both animal and plant protein through partnerships with the private sector, to tackle protein deficiency. b) Aggregate and connect farmers to ameliorate some of the challenges faced such as inadequate storage facilities. c) Collaboration between UN agencies, MDAs, the private sector and other

³⁶³ 37:91 p 12 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

³⁶⁴ 38:8 p 6 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

³⁶⁵ 39:6 p 6 in 097_Mar_30_21_EcoAgriculture Partners

³⁶⁶ 39:14 p 7 in 097_Mar_30_21_EcoAgriculture Partners

³⁶⁷ 45:1 p 6 in 003_Nov_23_21_Posner S

stakeholders to drive improved nutrition and consumption of nutritious foods across Nigeria's food systems. d) Integration of nutrition and healthy diets components in the Country Nutrition Programming framework. e) Maximization of social impact by encouraging stakeholders in partnerships and collaborations to transform the food systems.³⁶⁸

A "One-Stop-Shop" bringing together Agri-SMEs, investors, and diverse business development service providers, with global reach but anchored into in-country activities, offering a menu of services including: • Peer-to-peer SME learning and networking • Partnerships among BDS and other supporting organizations to connect their respective initiatives and avoid silos • Curating a database of entrepreneurs and sharing the same approach to mapping their functions and supporting needs (building on ISF/SAFIN taxonomy) • Facilitating dialogue with investors • Building financial literacy and skills • Training • Guidelines and toolkits.³⁶⁹

Large corporates can use their convening power to mobilize and align value chain actors and participate in the development and circulation of knowledge around agriculture production and financing practices. TA providers can develop the knowledge base required to better inform FSPs and producers. Public sector actors at the local level can have a mandate and capacity to engage in de-risking activities (education and partnerships), particularly those that promote young entrepreneurs in the agriculture sector, given its importance for job creation and GDP. International public actors (e.g., World Bank and EU) can contribute through funding, influence over policies and knowledge sharing across regions.³⁷⁰

Relationship building to increase community connection and incite community-led action. 2a. Connecting the land-owner and farmer to co-create equitable land access. Goal outcome: Could increase cooperation through co-creation and involvement in decision making by the operator of the land, in conjunction with the landowner. 2b. Connecting the consumer to farmer/producer to build livability of farmer profession and to increase responsible consumption by consumers. Proposed solutions: Connect institutions like schools more closely to the farmer, directly, by weaving school procurement into the educational programming in K-12 schools (next level Farm 2 School programming) Embed indigenous food leaders into school food programming, to influence menus, and represent traditional, climate-smart foods that reduce packaging and can increase healthy food knowledge for food workers and students.³⁷¹

³⁶⁸ 46:39 p 13 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

³⁶⁹ 48:7 p 7 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

³⁷⁰ 48:19 p 9 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

³⁷¹ 51:17 p 6 in 086_Mar_20_21_Rosatan B

*Goal is to reduce poverty by decreasing cost of food, through a shorter supply chain and stronger relationships between farmers and consumers, which creates community trust, support, community action.*³⁷²

*Key coordination needed between food systems, climate change and education industries. Collaboration is critical to inspire "radical community food action," where there is autonomy for people to access and grow their own food to increase food security.*³⁷³

*We need to design partnerships that are deeper and more profound than participation. We need to evolve mere citizen, CSO and private sector participation from one off events to ongoing entrenchment into the decision-making fabric and process at national regional international. There is a need for new platforms and fora to examine these issues with different lens and flexible arrangements to impact on communities.*³⁷⁴

*Nature based climate solutions will be critical to protection of water ways, reduction of carbon and conservation of water and energy Connectivity should also looked at as a sustainability issue and the impacts of e-waste on the food system should There is need for standing regional, national standing committees and working groups focused on addressing the ongoing issues arising from the NEXUS and there should be flexible pathways for accessing financing to address these nexus issues Stronger action to protect natural waterways and governance of the commons (rivers, seas and other aspects of the natural environment) is needed and mechanisms for improved and sustained governance need to be implemented that support we need nature based, biological, engineered, hybrid and semi engineered solutions that help to reduce emissions in the design and the various assets and all stakeholders need to work together to protect and engage in asset management There are many opportunities in the nexus to develop sustainable livelihoods*³⁷⁵.

*Partnerships and collaboration across value chain.*³⁷⁶

*Partnerships are essential in bringing diverse food systems stakeholders closer along the whole food chain through innovative partnership models which enable action. Stakeholders should step out of different siloes to ensure integration and cooperation between different sectors and enable their alignment. Strong partnerships require transparency and interdisciplinary communication.*³⁷⁷

The importance of partnerships was also underscored, which would enable multidisciplinary collaboration among farmers, NGOs, governments and international

³⁷² 51:24 p 7 in 086_Mar_20_21_Rosatan B

³⁷³ 51:26 p 9 in 086_Mar_20_21_Rosatan B

³⁷⁴ 52:9 p 6 in 087_Mar_20_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

³⁷⁵ 52:35 p 6 in 087_Mar_20_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

³⁷⁶ 54:17 p 6 in 080_Mar_13_21_Impact Youth Sustainability_Multi

³⁷⁷ 55:13 p 5 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

*organizations to design projects that can connect small farmers with international markets.*³⁷⁸

*Participants are also considering the possibility of forming a group so that those in the fishing supply chain (manufacturers of fishing equipment, fishermen, merchants) can gain access to bank loans.*³⁷⁹

*Foster establishment of community networks for exchanging food.*³⁸⁰

*Participants pointed out the urgent need to bridge all stakeholder of the food sector and to work together to ensure the supply of healthy, sustainable, affordable and nutritious diet for all, prevent food losses and foster better logistical planification.*³⁸¹

*It's important to increase know-how and peer support between north and south as well as between southern partners.*³⁸²

*FEBA Annual Convention 2021 “for a sustainable future food system” tried to identify the most important challenges for this transformation, recognising their complexity. Food systems are very complex entanglements of relations, some of them are visible, but many of them are hidden and they should be recognised in order to face this challenge. It emerged how food system transformation is a process of democratisation, a process that needs to blur the boundaries between the different actors, the public and the private sectors and the civil society. Food Bankers are very practical and concrete people; therefore the Annual Convention 2021 was the occasion to indicate some key aspects to move from the grand vision of the food system transformation to the practicalities of it. In fact, Food Bankers have been defined as “practitioner policy-makers”, together with the external experts and partners involved and the researchers. All these actors should be courageous and bold deciding a normative stance and the desired outcomes at the start of the process of this key transformation.*³⁸³

*Another key learning was that we can reduce the burden and demotivation of lofty sustainability goals by working together, not just within the salmon or aquaculture industry but also across the supply chain and with other protein industries. Challenges are coming at accelerating pace and producers need to share information about environmental improvements with fellow producers much more quickly and adeptly if we are to respond effectively.*³⁸⁴

³⁷⁸ 58:23 p 8 in 006_Dec_16_20_UNDESA

³⁷⁹ 73:19 ¶ 29 in 033a_Feb_6_21_Serge BDS_ENG

³⁸⁰ 77:22 ¶ 94 in 092a_Mar_24_21_El Ayuntamiento de Meride_eng

³⁸¹ 78:2 p 7 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

³⁸² 81:29 p 9 in 118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T

³⁸³ 83:1 p 6 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik J_Multi

³⁸⁴ 87:10 p 9 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

*This method of processing can be a movement to encourage the planting of edible trees so that the results can be used as new products while establishing partnerships with other stakeholders for the process of using them.*³⁸⁵

*Policies, mechanisms and institutions that promote synergy between the different food system stakeholders through initiatives such as agricultural assemblies are crucial. This will improve the quality of the impact we derive. Synergy between stakeholders will also assist smallholders to be active in this process and to move towards commercialisation.*³⁸⁶

*Partnerships with urban planning and zoning departments- food production areas set aside; urban zoning to allow for farming. Architecture - city planners to mainstream open spaces for urban farming/kitchen gardens.*³⁸⁷

*Multilevel governance and coordination across departments, civil society actors, private sector actors, researchers. Importantly partner with researchers, innovators and Implement innovation informed by research.*³⁸⁸

*Partnerships can help all organizations involved to fully realize economic benefit.*³⁸⁹

*Building and strengthening solidarity and collective actions through partnerships.*³⁹⁰

*It was agreed that mobilisation of key actors along the food chain will be needed, including citizens/consumers, state and national regulatory authorities, celebrities, farmers and fishers, the national food board (Bord Bia), chefs and retailers.*³⁹¹

*Bringing together partners at a regional and global level is promising. We can promote the creation of a food “Silicon Valley” which will attract multidisciplinary talent, operate efficiently and promote out-of-the-box thinking. The formation of national and regional innovation hubs will also promote cross-pollination of ideas and technology. These hubs enable active knowledge transfer between researchers, business, government and farmers.*³⁹²

*Private sector is not viewed as a partner. It can be perceived as too focused on capital or profit whereas anti-profit view is a component of culture, research community, and ecosystems. These need to be bridged to get effective innovation happening.*³⁹³

PDBs can leverage their deep reach and networks to bring together the right actors and to accelerate good practice and innovation, including digital innovation, and help shape the

³⁸⁵ 90:9 p 8 in 174_Mar_20_21_Niode K

³⁸⁶ 98:6 p 6 in 255_Apr_27_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

³⁸⁷ 103:14 p 8 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

³⁸⁸ 103:21 p 9 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

³⁸⁹ 106:17 p 5 in 051a_Feb_24_21_Google

³⁹⁰ 113:37 p 7 in 070_Mar_09_21_Akinbami,O

³⁹¹ 114:21 p 7 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

³⁹² 115:37 p 10 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

³⁹³ 115:48 p 13 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

*policy environment in order to improve outreach to those most in need of financing ('last mile')*³⁹⁴

*Leveraging PDBs' convening power to launch partnership round-tables around specific regions or value chains to enhance coordination amongst actors.*³⁹⁵

*Likewise working hand in hand at the community level i.e. government, private organizations, NGOs, CSOs need to work together for developing a farming system at the local level.*³⁹⁶

*Competing priorities- breaking down the silo mentality through partnership.*³⁹⁷

*CONNECTING ACTORS: (1) Work towards a shared ambition level to push sustainable food systems to the top of the agenda (2) Build partnerships to build trust and guarantee the availability of operating loans (3) Address the fragmentation of the value chain, by mapping and addressing all actors in the value chain and make sure that all these economic agents, can reap the benefits of their investments in sustainable food production (4) Develop common narratives for all stakeholders to bridge expectations, institutional cultures and mindsets (5) Improve successful matching between investors and producers, by mapping the different sources of finance around food (6) Connect donors to work on common requirements for concessional capital in the food sector to maximize the catalytic role of concessional capital and development impacts (7) Connect farmers with tech partners to scale up agritech adoption, with aggregators encouraging farmers to adopt technology (8) Intracompany and intercompany collaboration to make the use of blended finance mainstream among corporates.*³⁹⁸

*There is a need to demystify markets of financial product offerings and bring more transparency to navigate the cluster offerings in the blended finance market. This can be achieved by blending actors in the innovation ecosystem by not only formal partnership arrangements in the set-up of blended structures but also, and most important, narratives and other tools to bridge expectations, languages, understandings and ways of working. Alignment between actors is crucial in overcoming the lack of shared understanding about the main financial gaps and the lack of consensus around the best fit between type of blended solution and specific uses or market situations.*³⁹⁹

*In order to answer these questions, all agreed that the currently disjointed seaweed industry and scientific communities needed to come together and pool their research.*⁴⁰⁰

³⁹⁴ 117:5 p 6 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

³⁹⁵ 117:8 p 6 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

³⁹⁶ 118:14 p 8 in 093_Mar_25_21_Adeboye_T

³⁹⁷ 119:70 p 17 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

³⁹⁸ 120:19 p 6 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

³⁹⁹ 120:38 p 10 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

⁴⁰⁰ 121:15 p 7 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

Partnerships and collaborations between companies and trusted local NGOs should be stimulated to work on programs related to the theme of adolescent nutrition and nutrition for the first 1000 days, while acknowledging the sensitivities around the topic related to marketing of infant foods.⁴⁰¹

ACTION POINT: Establish a global, national and regional network of public health institutions committed to developing guidance on the use of “produce prescription” as a non-pharmacological and community-based intervention that is universally available to communities at risk for NCDs. The medical and public health sector should support advocacy for food sovereignty in all islands in order to achieve better population health outcomes, particularly among farming and fishing communities. ACTION POINT: Create global, national and local coalitions of medical and public health practitioners that will champion transformation of food systems as a strategy to prevent and control NCDs and develop strategies to address the health and nutrition needs of farmers, fisherfolk and other producers.⁴⁰²

Mobilize resources to level-up organic agriculture supply and value chains through effective partnerships and linkages among industry players, local authorities, academe and government.⁴⁰³

The government institutions need to partner with NGOs and other organizations working with underrepresented communities such as women, small farmers, and other marginalized groups, to design interventions specifically for these population groups.⁴⁰⁴

There is strong necessity to develop cooperation between national and regional research and academic institutions in the field of climate change.⁴⁰⁵

The creation of agriculture clusters should be supported and developed, including the creation of cross-border clusters⁴⁰⁶.

The dialogue also identified the need and demand to create a global network to further explore the feasibility and practicality of developing a shared approach for monitoring and reporting food businesses nationally and globally.⁴⁰⁷

Creating urban food sovereignty Initiatives and collectives: to address the many forms of isolation that urban Native/Indigenous communities face, participates spoke to the initiatives they are leading in Detroit to build food sovereignty initiatives focused on education, alliance and capacity building, community decision making bodies, public park

⁴⁰¹ 122:34 p 12 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

⁴⁰² 123:27 p 8 in 130_May_22_21_Foronda R_Gloria C

⁴⁰³ 124:29 p 8 in 135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio

⁴⁰⁴ 129:66 p 16 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

⁴⁰⁵ 130:17 p 8 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

⁴⁰⁶ 130:30 p 11 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

⁴⁰⁷ 131:2 p 6 in 168_May_18_21_Food Foundation_Multi

and urban land use for food growing spaces, and looking at how land resources can be stewarded collectively in urban landscapes.⁴⁰⁸

Sustain intergenerational connections and teachings: Growing Together is a program in New Mexico that brings youth and elders together to grow food together. The program has been very successful in building strong relationships and honoring ancient knowledge. Elders and youth in this program feel it is so important to have these relationships. It has been difficult to sustain the program through the pandemic. In this opportunity, the elders share sacred knowledge with youth, and youth give their agility and strength to plant, and do the physical work that is hard for the elders. The youth also help to teach the elders about technology and new information. This program is working to ensure the intergenerational relationships and knowledge is kept.⁴⁰⁹

A key recommendation noted by participants is to bring the two sectors together and to put farmers and their communities at the heart of any reform.⁴¹⁰

To consume sustainably and to develop healthy, inclusive and sustainable food systems requires the interplay of multiple agents and actors. Consumers, producers, business institutions, policies, and government leaders all need to come together and work towards a shared vision of the future.⁴¹¹

Realising the importance of “unusual” alliances between NGOs, private and public sector is essential - these partnerships can be useful, but it’s important to find a balance between the partnerships without the risk of greenwashing.⁴¹²

Advocacy and lobby champions for farmer seed systems are still too few. There is a need to build a critical mass of champions at all levels (field, technical, policy and legislative levels).⁴¹³

Creating peer exchange networks between partnerships working towards the same goal can help to share learnings and scale-up.⁴¹⁴

Working with Indigenous communities and Paired Dialogues The need to establish paired dialogues or partnerships between Indigenous knowledge holders and scientists was reiterated in the Dialogue. Indigenous knowledge, values and practices have traditionally been disregarded and excluded from the discourse on food systems despite the fact that they have created food systems that are biodiverse, nutritious, climate resilient, equitable and rooted in sustainable livelihood practices. Indigenous food systems have not only ensured the food sovereignty, health and wellbeing of Indigenous communities over

⁴⁰⁸ 133:6 p 9 in 187_Apr_15_21_Livingston_Way

⁴⁰⁹ 133:14 p 10 in 187_Apr_15_21_Livingston_Way

⁴¹⁰ 135:6 p 6 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

⁴¹¹ 138:1 p 6 in 202_Apr_24_21_Hao_H

⁴¹² 141:30 p 12 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

⁴¹³ 143:35 p 10 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

⁴¹⁴ 144:22 p 11 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

*generations, but have contributed to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development for the benefit of all humankind. A paired dialogue between Indigenous knowledge holders and scientists could therefore generate and improve knowledge surrounding food systems, climate change, the management of crops and seeds and other topics alike.*⁴¹⁵

*Alliances between farmers, business, NGOs, governments, indigenous communities, and faith groups are important to prevent deforestation and degradation in a globalized food system We need alliances to protect biodiversity and prevent deforestation.*⁴¹⁶

*On public policy: one sole effort that encompasses every stakeholder (much like this dialogue), to unify and bring together needed financial resources, to recover institutions with one motto for animal and plant farming: research + extension + funding for the sustainable food systems to guarantee access, availability and consumption of healthy foods.*⁴¹⁷

*Fundamental to increase the efficiency of foods and create conditions to do so: partnerships, State, businesses to support those who can't have food or consume the calories necessary. Today those partnerships are weak and be better regulated. And even incentivize good positive legislation to enhance good practices (like Chile).*⁴¹⁸

*There needs to be an alliance between everyone right across food systems, to enact holistic change.*⁴¹⁹

*Sit together with big farmers, and private sector and public sector, and small farmers, and experts, and civil society to come together and have conversation not in opposition, but find the causes that bind us together, not issues that drive us apart.*⁴²⁰

*Encourage a shift of development partners from subsidies to markets expansion.*⁴²¹

*Develop a new partnership capitalizing on the complementary roles that both the AfDB and IFAD have in enabling agricultural transformation in Africa, to revamp existing Africa's Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI).*⁴²²

It was proposed during the discussion to boost strategies of circular economy, by working hand in hand with local organizations, and by enabling legal frameworks to be developed... Technology, apps/online platforms could be used to link and build trust and

⁴¹⁵ 146:7 p 6 in 231_May_19_21_MCD

⁴¹⁶ 147:13 p 6 in 232_May_20_21_Schwartz A

⁴¹⁷ 149:25 p 11 in 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi

⁴¹⁸ 149:34 p 13 in 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi

⁴¹⁹ 150:1 p 6 in 239_May_27_21_Allen K

⁴²⁰ 152:6 p 6 in 243_June_03_21_Schwartz A

⁴²¹ 153:24 p 7 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFDB_Multi

⁴²² 153:31 p 8 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFDB_Multi

*transparency between rural areas, wholesale market tenants, and regional and international stakeholders and should be further promoted across Africa.*⁴²³

*Building partnerships among formal and customary landowners resolving conflict among people, communities, governments and the private sector recognising each stakeholders' role and importance in building sustainable food systems.*⁴²⁴

*Establish partnership with the local governments to identify and map the IP territories.*⁴²⁵

*Build better connections between farmers, markets, and food retailers.*⁴²⁶

*Focus on partnership also reflects well the investment environment for climate-smart and nature positive agriculture. Innovations are not necessarily something totally new. Innovation is equally about how local, old and new knowledge and technologies can be applied in new contexts or scaled-up. With this basis understanding there are a wide range of innovations ready for scale. Achieving scale may be about aligning interests - takes us back to partnership and respect.*⁴²⁷

*Establish partnerships and strategic alliances to foster engagement of youth and women for rapid integration of forgotten foods into the national food system and engagement for policy development.*⁴²⁸

*Coordinate across countries to establish governance structures and learning networks that support and facilitate nature-positive production techniques, keeping in mind that there are no one-size-fits-all solutions.*⁴²⁹

*Partnerships/stakeholder collaboration – includes the establishment of partnerships e.g. with churches, and collaborations between farmers... create partnerships with local grocers, supermarkets and farmers' markets to provide access to healthy food and funding for gardens, promote plant-based options (e.g. Meatless Monday), develop intra-neighborhood networks to aid most at risk households...*⁴³⁰

*Increase clarity and transparency by formalizing partnerships - a way to help simplify some of the challenges that take place when building collective impact efforts.*⁴³¹

⁴²³ 154:21 p 8 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

⁴²⁴ 155:22 p 6 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

⁴²⁵ 155:45 p 9 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

⁴²⁶ 156:28 p 10 in 263_May_06_21_CCGA

⁴²⁷ 161:11 p 6 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

⁴²⁸ 162:3 p 6 in 287_May_20_21_Akinbamijo_Y

⁴²⁹ 164:46 p 8 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

⁴³⁰ 166:30 p 6 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

⁴³¹ 166:114 p 15 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

The organization intends to create a network of researchers to share data and information aiming at solving problems in the food system with the support of scientists and industry and training new specialists.⁴³²

Innovation can take many forms – from researching new technologies, to scaling up of existing approaches and applying new ways of working, partnerships and practices.⁴³³

Need to dispel misinformation and bring all members of the chain, including consumers, together so the context is known, trust is built and knowledge sharing increased and consistent across the chain. This would strengthen the networks within the AKIS. Further mapping is needed to identify who is missing in the AKIS and to be able to demonstrate at a local level a specific AKIS and the actors involved.⁴³⁴

Coalition of Farmers and other Local Stakeholders that Facilitate and Manage the Agricultural Innovation Process A structure that allows interaction among and between all stakeholders using stakeholder forums, group social media, regular meetings.⁴³⁵

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.⁴³⁶

One of the advanced proposals, for example, concerns a virtuous alliance with large-scale distribution and consumers, which does not penalize producers but enhances their work and their efforts to continue guaranteeing excellence.⁴³⁷

Networking: The need to establish relationships between a variety of stakeholders; including scientists, researchers, and economists together with farmers, civil society, government agencies, corporates, academia. These groups play a significant role in establishing circular food systems, evaluating trade-offs and measuring results.⁴³⁸

The search for alliances and complementarity among the key players in the food system has allowed small producers to access more profitable markets that help them establish stronger and more resilient business models.⁴³⁹

⁴³² 171:12 p 7 in 322_June_03_21_Apicella_Machado

⁴³³ 172:16 p 6 in 327_May_18_21_CropLife

⁴³⁴ 173:16 p 7 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagase

⁴³⁵ 176:37 p 10 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

⁴³⁶ 180:26 p 6 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

⁴³⁷ 182:5 p 6 in 337_May_26_21_CI_WFO

⁴³⁸ 186:16 p 7 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

⁴³⁹ 187:10 p 6 in 342_May_28_21_Peralta T

*Recognizing the importance of relationships and partnerships within agri-food systems and value chains, participants identified the necessity of security and trust in ensuring resilience within markets, production systems, and investments.*⁴⁴⁰

*Capitalise on the large number of scientists over 2000 in the AGRINATURA Network to form partnerships for research in food systems and exploit the best ways to change food systems by deploying specific skills sets.*⁴⁴¹

*A paradigm shift is essential - we consider how to invite farmers to the table at dialogues and during interventions like this - instead we should be doing the work to be invited to the tables of farmers, so to speak. Relationships are key to this.*⁴⁴²

*Multi-stakeholder land networks (national, regional and international) consisted of smallholders farmers, landless people, CSOs, governments and other relevant stakeholders - Agro ecological networks to mobilise support.*⁴⁴³

*The need to establish new connections between certain stakeholders Such as: Equality between small and large producers and Organic producers and chemicals producers, foreign investment that affects the environment. Companies investing in the country must have farmers involved with the company.*⁴⁴⁴

*The promotion of family farmers' articulation and association with other actors was also highlighted during the meeting.*⁴⁴⁵

*Among the main opportunities for positive change it emerged: the adoption of a gender equality approach, the importance of credit schemes, access to land, and continued collaboration through facilitated multi-stakeholder partnerships, a combination of cash transfers and improved home gardening, policies to promote gender transformation in value chain activities to ensure women participation and to increase their adaptive capacity to adequately respond to climate change challenges.*⁴⁴⁶

*To achieve a healthy and sustainable diet, it is important to contextualize national goals based on local conditions. At country level, designing and implementing climate and nutrition smart agricultural policies and investment plans also requires knowledge about micronutrient deficiencies and their geographic and age distribution.*⁴⁴⁷

*... "linking 6 houses" (farmers, government, scientists, enterprises, banks, journalists)*⁴⁴⁸

⁴⁴⁰ 187:40 p 8 in 342_May_28_21_Peralta T

⁴⁴¹ 194:37 p 7 in 349_June_02_21_Ekwamu A

⁴⁴² 195:12 p 6 in 350_June_02_21_Farm Radio Int

⁴⁴³ 202:44 p 11 in 358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi

⁴⁴⁴ 212:1 p 6 in 368_May_31_21_Lao Farmer

⁴⁴⁵ 217:11 p 7 in 374_June_03_21_DG INTPA

⁴⁴⁶ 218:1 p 6 in 376_June_04_21_IFAD_Multi

⁴⁴⁷ 218:9 p 6 in 376_June_04_21_IFAD_Multi

⁴⁴⁸ 220:3 p 6 in 378_June_07_21_My Mai Bac

Future partnerships between the government and development partners must prioritize sustainable food production, food safety, reducing food waste, improving food value chains, and revitalization of neglected and underutilized crop species. Government and non-government organizations, with the common goal of improved dietary diversity, nutrition, and health, should work together to revitalize ethnic cuisines and diverse food systems. There is a need from all levels of stakeholders, especially from policy makers, to support the growth of community-based food system initiatives and food policies that prioritize food systems and value chains in a holistic manner.⁴⁴⁹

There is a need to enhance collaboration: comprehensive food systems evaluations take an integrated approach by design and can therefore enhance cross-sectoral collaboration between ministries (finance, agriculture, environment, health, spatial management/planning) and also between actors (government, civil society, private sector, academic community); Finance actors need to be brought on board, given their role in getting the market incentives right, support the transition and correcting market failures (ministries of finance). Private sector representatives highlighted that regulation is critical to create a commonly accepted framework to support business decision-making.⁴⁵⁰

With the progressive impact of the broader system and other factors, however, IPs cannot do this alone. It requires partnership among women, men, youth, elders and persons with disabilities and appropriate financial, technical and technological support of governments, the private sector, NGOs/Indigenous Peoples' Organizations (IPOs) and donors/financial institutions. The recommendations advanced from this dialogue are proposals by Indigenous Peoples to enable effective response not only to the goal of ending hunger but also of sustaining the planet for the next generation.⁴⁵¹

Member States need to work with their universities and other actors within and outside Africa to Marshall the needed response to strengthen Africa's food system and scale out best practices • Member States need to foster global partnerships for sustainability and inclusivity, resilience and sustainability of the food system.⁴⁵²

Co-developing, co-ownership and joint implementation of UNFSS agreed game-changers for food systems transformation on the Continent must be inclusive and provide equitable opportunities.⁴⁵³

Networked and joint/coordinated action between various civil society actors, managers, and researchers, for the development of actions, monitoring, and follow-up of results, and generation of data and information in a transparent manner. Greater approximation

⁴⁴⁹ 222:22 p 12 in 380_June_08_21_Shakya_Chettri

⁴⁵⁰ 223:4 p 6 in 381_June_08_21_UNEP_Multi

⁴⁵¹ 224:8 p 6 in 382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi

⁴⁵² 226:11 p 6 in 384_June_09_21_Ekwamu A

⁴⁵³ 226:18 p 8 in 384_June_09_21_Ekwamu A

*between farmer and consumer groups, and greater articulation between the various social movements that work on issues related to food.*⁴⁵⁴

*The regional “Central American” aspect under the integration process, complemented in turn by the actions being developed nationally in each country since we are stronger united as a region • The “public-private partnership,” in which the skills and abilities of each country and their productive sectors are coordinated.*⁴⁵⁵

*The importance of strengthening integration among public sectors and institutions was emphasized. This is done primarily by promoting work between ministries and policy decision-makers, interdisciplinary work (especially for trade and the One Health interface), and guidelines from the highest level of national public policy coordinated with local authorities.*⁴⁵⁶

*The group also noted a need for improved links between research and innovation which could be met by increased emphasis on accelerator initiatives (e.g. HATCH or Aqua-Spark). The private sector was noted as a key actor responsible for aiding the facilitation of increased conversion of research into practice - potentially by creating and using pooled industry research funds.*⁴⁵⁷

*The group felt that too much power (economical, political, of communication and marketing) is in the hands of the “big players” (corporations, big producers, supermarkets), leading to a disproportionate representation of the broader industry interests. It is important that this industry influence is more equally distributed in order to promote the diversification of products and spreading of profits to sustainability leaders in production and innovation.*⁴⁵⁸

*Reconnect policy makers, producers and industry: Policy makers have to be closer to the producers to increase mutual trust and build more functional policies that align with real industry needs.*⁴⁵⁹

*Connect science & industry: Industry needs to listen more to researchers and be more transparent with IP around their practices to promote research in the right areas. Economical viability and animal welfare go hand in hand.*⁴⁶⁰

The European Commission has allocated about 500 million euros (Horizon) to support R&I projects on food systems transformation that include components linked to capacity building and awareness raising. Bridges need to be built between business leaders, research and decision-makers under a shared vision, where the science-policy interface

⁴⁵⁴ 231:8 p 6 in 222_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

⁴⁵⁵ 238:1 p 6 in 276_May_13_21_CCIE_English

⁴⁵⁶ 239:5 p 6 in 277_May_14_21_IICA_English

⁴⁵⁷ 243:18 p 9 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

⁴⁵⁸ 243:27 p 10 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

⁴⁵⁹ 243:30 p 10 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

⁴⁶⁰ 243:38 p 11 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

*and multi-stakeholder dialogue are crucial to achieve coordinated policies. In this environment, stakeholders are able to complement their efforts, recognising and respecting each other's requirements.*⁴⁶¹

*Food systems transformation must be an inclusive process. Women's participation is paramount and needs to be enhanced. Women shall be empowered to transfer skills and to improve their awareness on climate change, technology, human rights, health issues, agriculture, food security, production, consumption. In addition, a social and cultural change in the mindset of people is required to foster women and youth entrepreneurship (through more opportunities and more motivation), especially in the agricultural sector (cooperatives) and in rural contexts. Moreover, policy-making needs to adopt a strategic and inclusive vision to create an enabling environment for effective cooperation among all actors/stakeholders: governments, academia, private sector and civil society (quadruple helix) shall find synergies and cooperate for the collective interest of people.*⁴⁶²

*Coalitions between farmers and businesses were agreed to be key for giving farmers a platform. Unconventional partnerships are increasingly important - traditional meat producers are increasingly interested in engaging with alternative proteins, in working together to address the problem of protein shortage. This is also important for the issue of ensuring livestock farmers and producers have a voice which the participants discussed. Participants reflected on the way that livestock farmers can work with newer plant-based entrants to avoid vilification of meat while still driving forward sustainable innovation.*⁴⁶³

*How much is left to learn about food and nutritional dark matter, and the role dietitians are playing to spread more knowledge about this place and build the connection to responsible agricultural practices. Conventional medicine focuses more on a diagnosis as opposed to thriving, having the right nutrients, reducing inflammation, maximizing metabolic health, and failing individuals. Historic and traditional medical practices made the connection between food and nutritional quality with health, but there has been a lack of science for this that has steered conventional medicine away from nutritional wisdom. Medical schools teach as little as a single session around nutrition that future doctors can bring into their future practices. The health care community needs to catch up through community shared knowledge, nutrition education for the medical community, strategic partnerships between nutrition and medical entities, partnerships between responsible food service and medical institutions.*⁴⁶⁴

Continue to build partnerships and efficient supply chains between small businesses, regional farmers, and food emergency systems over the next two years. Advocate and efficiently use funding provided for the Pennsylvania Agricultural Surplus System (PASS), a state-specific initiative that provides money to purchase produce from area farmers for

⁴⁶¹ 247:36 p 11 in 480_June_21_21_CiHEAM_Multi

⁴⁶² 247:37 p 11 in 480_June_21_21_CiHEAM_Multi

⁴⁶³ 248:20 p 10 in 481_June_23_21_Global Counsel

⁴⁶⁴ 252:16 p 9 in 485_June_22_21_Levesque_SD

the food insecure. These funds should prioritize fruits and vegetable purchase from regional growers and fair prices, and even more so, aim to support small growers and those from marginalized backgrounds. This produce is then redistributed to Food Bank and food pantries so that clients have fresh, quality, local produce. Restaurants also process this produce to create foods that are more accessible for the unhoused and those with limited cooking equipment.⁴⁶⁵

In the end, building resilient food systems and delivering on zero hunger is work that happens, first and foremost, in relationships. Therefore, having these conversations together so that we can understand each other, is an important step towards that direction. Researchers and policymakers should remember the importance of these conversations, in prioritizing the lived experiences of those impacted by inequities in our food system, and value input from people on the ground. As a coalition, and specifically as a coalition of workers in Northeast, Pennsylvania, in the United States, we will inevitably come across disagreements, but we must prioritize our work as a coalition and always seek to understand and learn from one another first.⁴⁶⁶

Partnerships with respect to NFPs and levels of government working together to resolve food insecurity issues that are in Toronto: Vulnerable groups and people who are really in need of support (data to drive decision making; understanding where vulnerabilities lie and where the gaps are) Looking in the future, food banks are not viable future - we need better tracking of food insecurity and replace this with income security.⁴⁶⁷

Enablers for more transformative kinds of innovation: a. Breaking out of our “innovation bubbles” to develop better ideas more in line with what the world needs b. Rethinking partnerships to build in more ambition and make the best use of respective capabilities c. “Matchmaking” to drive impact, including innovating where it’s needed the most and supporting those who already offer a solution d. More collective voice and coordination across existing smaller-scale innovators e. Combining the best of the past (eg recipes) and the present (eg science) to go faster f. Supporting some innovations as bridges to a better place if not our ultimate, ideal solution g. Advocating for policies, subsidies, regulation etc that recognise the connections between health, nutrition, food and the environment.⁴⁶⁸

Building partnerships with various stakeholders, state and non-state actors within the Pacific food systems chain – for instance, a partnership between big farmers and smallholder farmers between the main island and outer islands in the transfer of planting materials, seeds to sustain long term supply of good quality and healthy plants.⁴⁶⁹

⁴⁶⁵ 255:3 p 7 in 488_June_22_21_Harrison_CC

⁴⁶⁶ 255:6 p 8 in 488_June_22_21_Harrison_CC

⁴⁶⁷ 260:13 p 11 in 493_June_23_21_Kevany_Van

⁴⁶⁸ 262:4 p 6 in 495_June_23_21_Forum for the Future

⁴⁶⁹ 271:14 p 7 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva

*...identify a broad group of African champions that can use their leadership or large networks to amplify and advocate for food systems transformation in Africa.*⁴⁷⁰

*Entrepreneurial skills are also important to build strong partnerships in the system (e.g. potential clients to sell your harvest).*⁴⁷¹

*A call for partnerships, and a deliberate effort for investment in home grown institutions to provide local solutions with more appropriate application to local contexts. Science solutions for growth: For Africa, esp.*⁴⁷²

*Emphasis on linking peacekeeping, humanitarian, and development in food systems resilience programmes i.e., the nexus approach, especially linking peace actors at country level with the humanitarian and development work.*⁴⁷³

*Connections are paramount, between and within sectors. Conversations need to build the bridge between nutrition science and regenerative agriculture.*⁴⁷⁴

*Sectors and communities of practice need to consider developing and implementing joint and cohesive policy that will support these phases of discovery by 1) policy adjustment; 2) setting priorities, 3) engagement and support from public and private financing; and, 4) collaboration between academics and governments.*⁴⁷⁵

*Support strong local food/farmers' markets and connect producers and consumers (to harness their economic and political power). Consumer information, education and communication is essential. Scale up, not through corporatization or industrialization, but grow through aggregation with the support of appropriate local platforms controlled by local actors (e.g., food hubs) and local alliances. (...) It is urgent to stop short term economic thinking and explore alternative financial incentives (slow money, municipal bonds geared to green infrastructure investments, ecosystem services payments etc.), seek inclusion and territoriality. Policies should support bonding and bridging through social networks.*⁴⁷⁶

*Knowledge – Farmers should be able to collaborate through one platform or a network such as an innovation hub that enables them to address concerns as well as share resources and knowledge that can add value to their produce.*⁴⁷⁷

⁴⁷⁰ 274:18 p 6 in 507_June_30_21_AKADEMYA2_FANPRAN

⁴⁷¹ 275:11 p 7 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD

⁴⁷² 279:8 p 7 in 512_July_01_21_Malawi President_Ekwamu

⁴⁷³ 281:25 p 9 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

⁴⁷⁴ 283:86 p 13 in 516_July-01_21_Anastasiou K

⁴⁷⁵ 302:32 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

⁴⁷⁶ 302:40 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

⁴⁷⁷ 303:46 p 12 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

That there is room and willingness for civil society organizations, as well as the public sector, to constitute themselves as a more cross-cutting force, as a network, and to build constructive joint paths⁴⁷⁸.

Promote use of participatory approach involving various stakeholders (e.g. researchers, policymakers, agro-dealers, and producers) in advocacy and out-scaling of AEI technologies.⁴⁷⁹

Ensure integrated, participatory, rights-based approaches to governance and policymaking at all levels to address the structural inequities and power imbalances in food systems. Build processes and policy platforms on democratic principles, transparent deliberations, shared power, and inclusive participation to ensure that policies are driven not only by evidence but also by ethics and the broader public interest.⁴⁸⁰

Support innovation in urban agriculture through dedicated funds and programmes, which would contribute to higher social cohesion among community members, promotion of green, low-carbon intensity products and better inclusivity of all members of society to leave no one behind.⁴⁸¹

COVID-19 underscored the vulnerabilities of the food value chain that can be addressed through infrastructure investment, but opportunities were also identified in broadening markets, particularly in establishing digital platforms that can help producers, value chain actors, consumers, and policymakers make informed decisions.⁴⁸²

Moving forward, the Market Cities Initiative will be developing ways for stakeholders to connect through online platforms, events, and conferences. Opportunities to connect to an even larger group of stakeholders will also be explored.⁴⁸³

The cooperation and engagement among international community, national governments, private sectors, and social organizations are critical for reducing food loss and waste. More efforts could be focused on 1. Enhancing food supply chain with efficient inputs 2. Building systemic technologies achieving food loss and waste reduction through food chain covering post-harvest, storage and warehousing, processing, transportation and distribution, and consuming section. 3. Strengthening advocacy for food loss and waste reduction (e.g., global initiative) with more active engagement of UN agencies, NGOs, and private sectors⁴⁸⁴

While it was also noted as a challenge, the theme of interdependence was seen by participants as an opportunity.

⁴⁷⁸ 304:5 p 6 in 537_July_08_21_ANP_WWF

⁴⁷⁹ 308:28 p 8 in 541_July_12_21_AEHT

⁴⁸⁰ 312:21 p 7 in 545_July_13_21_Mbenya R

⁴⁸¹ 313:29 p 8 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP

⁴⁸² 316:12 p 6 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

⁴⁸³ 317:4 p 6 in 550_July_15_21_Danie_Verel

⁴⁸⁴ 318:23 p 9 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

Participants continually pointed to the power of collaboration and coalition. This means not seeing other businesses as competitors, but rather partners in solving the complex issues of the global food system. Each sustainable food business's own success is positively correlated to the success of its competitors. Democratizing access to the tools necessary for radical food systems change will benefit all. The Dialogue emphasized an all-hands-on-deck approach to tackling the changes that are urgently needed.⁴⁸⁵

In the case of the Brazilian participants and speakers new relationships were created as they did not know each other but found enough shared interests (and challenges) to express their commitment to develop the relation further. Likewise, researchers based in Europe and in Brazil committed to translate the book 'Roca e Vida' from Portuguese to English as a way to honor and value local agricultural knowledge, and in particular, the dissemination of the traditional agricultural system of the Quilombo communities in the Ribeira Valley in Brazil to non-Brazilian settings.⁴⁸⁶

Green technology is still more expensive than fossil fuels, so in the context of economics small farmers are already at a disadvantage. We need to protect small farmers – whether they are profitable or not. However, this is clearly at loggerheads with a State Government's responsibility to feed its population. Nevertheless, this still begs the questions is producing nutrient dense food more important than simply feeding a population processed food? What will be the medical and/or health implications of this in the future? Are we simply delaying an even bigger health crisis? These are all questions that need to be redressed at an international and a State level.⁴⁸⁷

However, the more universal solution to this would be the implementation of more consistently applied international standards for agricultural production, supply and distribution. That can only be achieved by an international organisation, such as the United Nations, taking ownership of the many challenges and issues currently presented by the global agricultural sector and working with all of the relevant stakeholders to achieve a more sustainable future both for us and for our planet. For example, it was noted that on a global scale there is a clear lack of safety nets for small farmers, especially in developing nations, that would ensure that they are enabled to bounce back after periods of protracted uncertainty and disarray such as has been seen during the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴⁸⁸

Platforms for stakeholder engagement and as "space" or "hubs" to influence change, foster collaborative action, and deploy knowledge resources and tools for supporting transformative action. This is key to fostering engagement between line ministries (e.g. agriculture, forestry, environment, and water resources) and between government agencies, businesses, and financial institutions. The challenge is ensuring the long-term

⁴⁸⁵ 319:18 p 8 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

⁴⁸⁶ 320:5 p 6 in 554_July_15_21_Lopez DE

⁴⁸⁷ 326:30 p 11 in 560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

⁴⁸⁸ 326:37 p 13 in 560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

efficiency of such platforms, which requires time for building trust with professional facilitation.⁴⁸⁹

Chance to associate community canteens with the school meals program, including as distribution centres, which aided logistics and removed the need for farmers to have working capital dedicated to sales. The canteens buy the products that are later sold to the schools. There is experience of this: a network of 27 canteens that operate, 5 of which are on indigenous lands and Conservation Areas in the north of the country and provide this service.⁴⁹⁰

We need a group of countries that collaborate and create an alliance to establish global models, and it would serve to put it under discussion, give transparency to the balances and demonstrate the transformational perspective.⁴⁹¹

Operation: • Local markets, points of sale, and FA e-commerce. • Subsidies to FA for roles in addition to production. • Special credits to FA for processing and commercializing. • Businesses and industries must implement transparent supply contracts with FA. • Businesses and industries must form development tables with FA and authorities, to improve the system. • Banks must consider the specificities of FA, looking for new ways to access credit.⁴⁹²

...examples of projects and initiatives that are already being carried out were mentioned, such as the Food Bank, the Alimentalistas initiative, the Lloverá foundation, and many others that have ties or relationships with each other and with other organizations for connecting donors with the non-profit organizations that can deliver the food to the end recipients. There are also institutional projects such as the PIMA-CENADA wholesale center where 16 registered organizations work together with volunteers to collect and redistribute products that concessionaires donate or wish to redistribute in an orderly manner. It was also mentioned that there are already multisectoral alliances and platforms such as the Costa Rican Network for the Reduction of Food Loss and Waste that promote the issue and analyze it in spaces such as today's, keeping in mind other possibilities for direct alliances with the Institute for Training and Research and the Red Cross and its campaigns, among others.⁴⁹³

A third and final aspect was focused on participants, considering: in addition to key donation participants (companies and businesses that provide food services, primary producers and producers on various scales, markets, recipient organizations, etc.), it was considered important to involve consumers as potential donors and volunteers, municipalities as managing entities (they could carry out campaigns, structure processes, give information, etc.), universities (for training and expansion on various topics such as

⁴⁸⁹ 330:4 p 6 in 564_July_20_21_Bakarr_MI

⁴⁹⁰ 342:39 p 11 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

⁴⁹¹ 347:4 p 7 in 418a_June_18_21_CLOC_Eng

⁴⁹² 350:10 p 7 in 421a_June_21_21_COPROFOAM_CLOC_Eng

⁴⁹³ 355:4 p 6 in 567a_July_21_21_FLWRN_FBN_Eng

post-harvest management and the handling, processing and management of waste), Boards of Education and other public entities that are in some way related to food distribution programs (so that they also follow good practices and/or join in donating), ministries of various types (economy, finance, commerce, primary and industrial production, environment, social assistance, health), international organizations, and existing cross-industry networks.⁴⁹⁴

Lastly, participants agreed that digital, finance and media should all be framed in the innovation and solution ecosystem.⁴⁹⁵

It is important to promote a MULTI-SECTORAL APPROACH to the food system so all agencies can work together including governments, the private sector, civil society and academia. Some governments in the regions – adopted an approach which ensures inclusive value change development and cooperation between the government and private sector. The efforts also need to enable people engagement and empowerment. People, including smallholders, food business operators, and consumers, should be empowered to innovate, empowered to contribute to healthier diets, green solutions.⁴⁹⁶

Knowledge/data sharing

In addition, the Vice-Chancellors committed to reimagining the role of our universities for transdisciplinary knowledge co-creation and in particular the role of science and innovation in defining the food systems that Africa wants.⁴⁹⁷

Investments, partnerships, and support to implement lessons learned can help increase global sustainable practices across the board and help smaller businesses and farmers thrive sustainably while alleviating burdens on the environment and the food system.⁴⁹⁸

This platform can facilitate and promote possible innovative knowledge and practices in the state.⁴⁹⁹

Knowledge sharing is essential – through Extension and research; field days; collaboration throughout agriculture and among different siloes; cooperatives, up and down the value chain.⁵⁰⁰

⁴⁹⁴ 355:11 p 9 in 567a_July_21_21_FLWRN_FBN_Eng

⁴⁹⁵ P 12 in 155_Apr_27_21_FCDO_Multi

⁴⁹⁶ P7 in 444_May_25_21_FAO_UNICEF_Multi

⁴⁹⁷ 1:51 p 6 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

⁴⁹⁸ 4:38 p 8 in 104_Apr_8_21_Animal Agriculture Alliance

⁴⁹⁹ 7:24 p 6 in 167_Apr_13_21_Welthungerhilfe_Multi

⁵⁰⁰ 8:10 p 6 in 169_Apr_6_21_Shea E

Knowledge-sharing based on these types of solutions can be the most effective way to promote widespread change.⁵⁰¹

Conduct knowledge exchange events, to help in exchange experiences and information with women farmers.⁵⁰²

The debate was aiming to highlight any research and knowledge gaps; this could include failure to translate current knowledge into accessible formats or relevant information for farmers or processors to use.⁵⁰³

The dialogue strategically focused on developing and scaling up indigenous knowledge and capacities peculiar to the culture and traditions of the indigenous people to inform decision makings, policy and governance at all levels for a sustainable food system.⁵⁰⁴

Collect and share traditional knowledge about these crops.⁵⁰⁵

These hubs enable active knowledge transfer between researchers, business, government and farmers.⁵⁰⁶

Also, the problem of the original programs is that they are developed mainly by water and ecology experts without referring to knowledge from other sectors like energy and agriculture.⁵⁰⁷

Participants has also highlighted the role of academic and research institutions who generates knowledge for policy through applied research.⁵⁰⁸

The SADC regional knowledge hub presents an opportunity to overcome this, by providing a platform to highlight and map different policies, which sectors they impact, and where opportunities for collaboration exist.⁵⁰⁹

Ensure community members participate in decisions of managing and utilizing WEF nexus resources Co-produce knowledge- science, ILK and practical related to WEF and shared across communities Work with communities at their level, listen and understand their priorities Build trust in communities and have honest engagement.⁵¹⁰

Thanks to the fact that there is a team working exclusively on the Bites of Transfoodmation project, a lot of information and knowledge sharing is able to take place

⁵⁰¹ 8:40 p 9 in 169_Apr_6_21_Shea E

⁵⁰² 9:29 p 8 in 171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C

⁵⁰³ 11:13 p 3 in 184_Apr_14_21_Genever_Multi

⁵⁰⁴ 12:17 p 3 in 192_Apr_19_21_Okafor_A

⁵⁰⁵ 16:29 p 10 in 251_Jan_25_21_World Vegetable Center

⁵⁰⁶ 17:39 p 10 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

⁵⁰⁷ 18:51 p 6 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

⁵⁰⁸ 18:53 p 9 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

⁵⁰⁹ 19:65 p 12 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

⁵¹⁰ 19:66 p 16 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

*both among the participants, and between the participants and the organizing team – all this based on a high degree of mutual trust.*⁵¹¹

*This allows for participant's feedback and continued interaction after the workshops and Dialogue so that the ideas can be further refined, and knowledge further shared.*⁵¹²

*Establish a regional platform to support SLWM, invest in north-south and south-south cooperation, knowledge exchange, best practices sharing and capacities building for all.*⁵¹³

*Knowledge sharing and digital technology are crucial for innovation in the agri-food and fisheries sectors to promote and sustain the MedD.*⁵¹⁴

*Such networks have a critical role not only to raise awareness and exchange experiences and knowledge, but also to push the change in policies, legislations and consumers perceptions.*⁵¹⁵

*A first step could be to map and consolidate what is known already (including from traditional systems, policy, governance, technologies, etc.) within a knowledge platform on Mediterranean cities and local food systems.*⁵¹⁶

*Women's SHGs and farmers could be considered as the unit of knowledge transfer.*⁵¹⁷

*All these groups must work together to enable the many millions of farming families, especially smallholders, to grow more productively and sustainably through effective markets, more collaborative research and committed knowledge sharing.*⁵¹⁸

*Improve knowledge sharing and exchange of experiences between governments and organizations.*⁵¹⁹

*They highlighted the following key areas where they requested support from the UNFSS: • Technical support through data, tools, technology, and knowledge exchange for improved scenario planning and decision-making.*⁵²⁰

Moreover, some participants were more convinced than others about the importance of data in the transformative process: some considered that data are a “must” to tackle the major structural challenges of current food systems, while others believed that change

⁵¹¹ 24:29 p 3 in 191_Apr_16_21_Donati L

⁵¹² 24:30 p 3 in 191_Apr_16_21_Donati L

⁵¹³ 25:64 p 10 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

⁵¹⁴ 25:65 p 11 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

⁵¹⁵ 25:66 p 13 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

⁵¹⁶ 25:68 p 13 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

⁵¹⁷ 29:47 p 10 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

⁵¹⁸ 30:16 p 3 in 064_Mar_4_21_Farming First

⁵¹⁹ 32:55 p 6 in 071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO

⁵²⁰ 39:22 p 8 in 097_Mar_30_21_EcoAgriculture Partners

must also originate from traditional knowledge sharing (school, education, workshops, etc.)⁵²¹

Large corporates can use their convening power to mobilize and align value chain actors and participate in the development and circulation of knowledge around agriculture production and financing practices.⁵²²

Measuring success: a) Success for a convening alongside the FSS would be measured by the range of actors involved, including FSPs and technology companies, farmer organizations, governments, inter-ministerial agencies, and private investors, as well as youth groups. Success would also be measured by the depth of knowledge and experience sharing across different regions. For the other game-changers, success would be measured by access of small entrepreneurs to new investor networks and improved product offering among FSPs.⁵²³

The importance of knowledge building and co-creation of solutions across stakeholder groups, to increase awareness through transparent knowledge building.⁵²⁴

Increasing cooperatives and social groups among workers helps build knowledge sharing and facilitates co-creation of solutions, empowering workers and creating social responsibility among consumers.⁵²⁵

Tools like Telephones for interactive voice response, Computers and websites for agricultural information and markets, Broadcasting for expertise sharing, advisory and information dissemination in communities, Satellite for weather, universal accessibility and remote sensing, Internet and broadband for knowledge sharing, social media, e-community, market platform, trading and so on.⁵²⁶

Thanks to the fact that there is a team working exclusively on the Bites of Transfoodmation project, a lot of information and knowledge sharing is able to take place both between the participants, and between the participants and the organizing team.⁵²⁷

Knowledge about food systems must come from many different fields to enable us to resolve the issues.⁵²⁸

To build this demand for sustainably produced food, wholesale markets must continue to promote the benefits and implementation of sustainable production methods through

⁵²¹ 41:26 p 10 in 175_Mar_16_21_Donati L

⁵²² 48:35 p 9 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

⁵²³ 48:37 p 12 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

⁵²⁴ 51:37 p 6 in 086_Mar_20_21_Rosatan B

⁵²⁵ 51:38 p 8 in 086_Mar_20_21_Rosatan B

⁵²⁶ 53:10 p 7 in 137_Mar_24_21_Ejezie J

⁵²⁷ 62:34 p 2 in 021_Jan_27_21_Donati L

⁵²⁸ 68:86 p 8 in 052_Feb_25_21_EUFIC

*knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, and advocacy among food actors especially the producers, markets, and consumers.*⁵²⁹

*This issue can only be resolved collectively, by gathering all food sector stakeholders, throughout best practices platforms, as sharing experience and knowledge among centers of supply is critical to understand the ins-and-outs of food waste and what role they can have.*⁵³⁰

*More significantly, the importance of sharing experience and knowledge between all European members of WUWM and universities, professors, scientists and other professionals will also help to improve and implement shared guidelines and conclude agreements with social organizations (e.g., food banks) for the improvement of food systems in the European region and worldwide.*⁵³¹

*Training of trainers, for example through universities or organizations, can play a key role in sharing knowledge and best practices.*⁵³²

*Holistic knowledge and food system approaches are needed to ensure access to sufficient amounts of aquatic foods that is sustainably produced, nutritious and safe to eat and consumed as part of healthy diets for generations to come.*⁵³³

*There is a lack of open access analytical data on nutrients and contaminants in aquatic foods following the value chain. The importance of accurate information on the nutrient-content of locally available aquatic foods is a prerequisite for consumers to understand their impacts on food and nutrition security.*⁵³⁴

*There are 5 main themes suggested by the participants including: advancing science & technology; policy making and reinforcement; improving awareness and education; enhancing collaborations and business development. Improving the science and technology including research on nutrient benefits, environmental impacts, data transparency and sharing, policy making, diversifying marine resources (e.g. seaweed), technologies of food processing and knowledge transfer. Policy making, which includes developing incentives, financing relevant industries, strategies for different time and spatial scales, equal opportunity for small scale fisheries, following the 3 pillars of FAO, and incorporating aquatic food into policies.*⁵³⁵

⁵²⁹ 78:27 p 5 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

⁵³⁰ 78:28 p 10 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

⁵³¹ 80:27 p 10 in 110_Apr_14_21_Carrara E_Multi

⁵³² 81:57 p 7 in 118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T

⁵³³ 84:2 p 6 in 150_Apr_30_21_GANSFOIWFSN

⁵³⁴ 84:15 p 8 in 150_Apr_30_21_GANSFOIWFSN

⁵³⁵ 84:26 p 9 in 150_Apr_30_21_GANSFOIWFSN

Continuous improvement requires stronger support from public research and better mechanisms for knowledge-sharing to bolster innovation and make operations more sustainable.⁵³⁶

While salmon alone will not feed the world, it is an important part of the solution in providing healthy, sustainable protein while also sharing knowledge with developing sectors.⁵³⁷

Participants emphasized that progress cannot simply occur in a private sector silo. There's a critical need to link science based regulations, knowledge transfer from big to small companies, and holistic business policy frameworks. Ideally, this approach will enable momentum, collaboration and accountability from the United Nations as well. Participants saw a clear role for private sector to partner with the United Nations and public institutions; they recognized that each of these groups has a unique and vital role to play.⁵³⁸

Participants agreed that to reduce food system impacts, private sector stakeholders must discover and implement more eco-friendly feed ingredients for aquaculture and other protein sectors. One example came from Grieg Seafood, where their team is working with World Wildlife Fund to assess 400+ feed ingredients across many ESG indicators and mitigate the highest risk ingredients. As the aquaculture sector adopts feed innovations, participants saw an opportunity to apply learnings across the value chain and even to other protein sectors.⁵³⁹

Able to act in a more focused way. Having baseline data will enable solutions to be put in place that are realistic, tailored to that community/region and measurable. Data provides insight and in Aotearoa, local insight is key. There would be increased transparency in what people and groups are doing around the country, not needing to reinvent the wheel but to learn from each other.⁵⁴⁰

Actions to impact this topic include: - Communication and knowledge sharing actions, such as peer-to-peer learning experience among farmers, knowledge sharing, exchange and transfer of best practices through global platforms.⁵⁴¹

With the aim of disseminating up-to-date knowledge and proven concepts on the role of grains and oilseeds in sustainable food systems, the webinar will promote the Western Hemisphere's perspective on sustainable production practices in preparation for the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS).⁵⁴²

⁵³⁶ 86:28 p 7 in 153_Apr_28_21_GCNEF_Multi

⁵³⁷ 87:1 p 6 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

⁵³⁸ 87:5 p 6 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

⁵³⁹ 87:12 p 11 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

⁵⁴⁰ 89:6 p 8 in 173_Mar_25_21_Mayne A

⁵⁴¹ 95:68 p 11 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

⁵⁴² 99:12 ¶ 22 in 258a_Apr_23_21_IICA_eng

*Objectives: Share current scientific knowledge and expert perspectives on the important role grains and oilseeds play in a sustainable food system.*⁵⁴³

*Learn to connect R&D with farmers and other implementers (knowledge transfer).*⁵⁴⁴

*Record protocols and be more transparent about sustainability efforts and outcomes within agriculture; sharing best practice but recognising that different situations need different approaches.*⁵⁴⁵

*Participants recommended that in order to build capacities appropriate for AR4D, there is the need to strengthen the capacities of farmers and SMEs to profitably adopt technologies, strengthen the capacities of African institutions to generate new knowledge and technologies and adapt those generated from elsewhere, and the strengthen the institutional and physical infrastructure for scaling up innovations in the food system.*⁵⁴⁶

*A second key enabler of change centers on the idea of ‘knowledge fueling action’. This relates to leveraging science, research, collaboration, data and new technologies to enhance decision-making among all of the actors in the food chain and in policy. This will include measurement systems across the food chain to track progress and enhance transparency.*⁵⁴⁷

*Secondly, knowledge exchange and capacity development will be critical: knowledge for policy measures and for society – communicating the transformations led by farmers to enhance air and animal health and welfare, water quality, biodiversity, carbon sequestration and knowledge for adoptive and adaptive capacity, through enterprise evolution and transformation.*⁵⁴⁸

*Bringing together partners at a regional and global level is promising. We can promote the creation of a food “Silicon Valley” which will attract multidisciplinary talent, operate efficiently and promote out-of-the-box thinking. The formation of national and regional innovation hubs will also promote cross-pollination of ideas and technology. These hubs enable active knowledge transfer between researchers, business, government and farmers.*⁵⁴⁹

*Convening of a coalition of PDBs to share knowledge and experiences, including, but not limited to, mobilization and application of green finance in the food and agriculture sector. Such a group could help to set and promote the adoption of shared standards for the measurement and verification of what constitutes ‘green’ finance in the sector.*⁵⁵⁰

⁵⁴³ 99:13 ¶ 23 in 258a_Apr_23_21_IICA_eng

⁵⁴⁴ 101:49 p 13 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

⁵⁴⁵ 112:8 p 7 in 067_Mar_05_21_O'Doherty M

⁵⁴⁶ 113:42 p 7 in 070_Mar_09_21_Akinbamiyo,O

⁵⁴⁷ 114:12 p 6 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

⁵⁴⁸ 114:46 p 9 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

⁵⁴⁹ 115:37 p 10 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

⁵⁵⁰ 117:6 p 6 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

Greater inclusivity in agricultural modernization programs as well as dissemination of knowledge and practices that can increase yields for crops.⁵⁵¹

Information sharing was highlighted as a strong entry point for improved coordination, especially to address conflicts of priority.⁵⁵²

Secondly, the package of solutions to farmers may be too difficult to adopt. Solutions do not come as silver bullets, but as a package. There is a need to assess if these solutions are not too difficult for the farmer to adapt to local environments, by using applied research and testing together with agricultural innovation and putting knowledge in hands of farmers.⁵⁵³

Also, it was mentioned that sharing portfolio performance data across financial, social and environmental outcomes in emerging markets, can provide a benchmark for investors on real investment opportunities and risks.⁵⁵⁴

Diversifying livelihood opportunities for coastal communities and bringing them into the global market requires accountability and knowledge transfer. A number of participants indicated that large scale seaweed farms hold the power despite an industry that consists primarily of small-scale operations. These farms often resort to “ocean grabbing” which lowers the price of seaweed and makes it difficult for coastal communities to compete. All the participants agreed that a knowledge sharing platform amongst small scale farmers is necessary.⁵⁵⁵

At the consumer level, procuring locally sourced seaweed is still a problem facing many restaurants. This logistics challenge has raised the price of seaweed for consumers in the Global North, since it must be imported. There is a need for sustainably sourced seaweed in countries that are not traditional producers. This calls for stronger cross-country, collaborative efforts that raise the capacity of nascent seaweed producers through knowledge transfer and investment.⁵⁵⁶

Multi-stakeholder networking platforms should be established to facilitate the sharing of experiences and knowledge. Other actors (e.g., private sector/business) should be included as an opportunity for mentorship and promoting shared experiences/ career knowledge.⁵⁵⁷

⁵⁵¹ 118:3 p 6 in 093_Mar_25_21_Adeboye_T

⁵⁵² 119:49 p 12 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

⁵⁵³ 120:48 p 11 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

⁵⁵⁴ 120:60 p 12 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

⁵⁵⁵ 121:24 p 8 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

⁵⁵⁶ 121:58 p 15 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

⁵⁵⁷ 122:39 p 14 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

Women should be encouraged to transfer technology and know-how among themselves. For example, the Global Farmer Network has a 'No Till Strategy' that has farmers working with fellow farmers to transfer knowledge and skill.⁵⁵⁸

Strengthen competency of stakeholders through knowledge-sharing and access to science-based information on organic agriculture, nutrition, food safety, health and sustainable food systems plus economic, environmental and social value to boost demand and encourage farmers to increase availability of organic products for all.⁵⁵⁹

Early Warning Systems and data sharing system need to be improved and provide sufficient early information to end-users to protect them and their livelihoods from negative impacts of extreme events such as floods, droughts, and extreme temperatures including heatwaves.⁵⁶⁰

Equity in water is essential. Tailenders crops also have the right to adequate water to protect their welfare. Disseminating the data regarding the transition in dietary habits of households can have a significant impact on policymaking. The recent shift in households' consumption pattern from an unhealthy diet to a more nutritious diet can be taken as a guide to shift from water thirsty crops to Water thrifty crops.⁵⁶¹

For WEF Nexus approaches to result in better socio-economic outcomes, first, national and research institutions should put more effort into disseminating and implementing research findings in collaboration with government and with support from international research/education organizations.⁵⁶²

The need to generate what a Common understanding of what Food Systems Resilience implies. This will include communication and the need for coordination in capturing and disseminating information and data across all levels and geographies.⁵⁶³

Provides quality information for women to scale up modern agriculture practices and enhance access to farm inputs.⁵⁶⁴

Enhancing coordination across sectors at the national level.⁵⁶⁵

MSPs in digitalisation can learn from each other and from collaborative platforms in other domains. They may particularly benefit from dedicated support to balance interests and powers. As new partners are introduced to address challenges of MSPs, balancing interests is needed. When there is competition around sharing data or open/closed source

⁵⁵⁸ 122:43 p 15 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

⁵⁵⁹ 124:28 p 8 in 135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio

⁵⁶⁰ 129:19 p 10 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

⁵⁶¹ 129:31 p 12 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

⁵⁶² 130:9 p 6 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

⁵⁶³ 136:21 p 9 in 196_Apr_20_21_Attah-Krah K

⁵⁶⁴ 140:25 p 8 in 212_May_04_21_Akinbamijo Y

⁵⁶⁵ 141:7 p 7 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

*code, a middle way can be found by sharing some types of data or working with partly open/closed source. It is not all or nothing.*⁵⁶⁶

*Share knowledge capturing practices from other countries to resolve issues.*⁵⁶⁷

*The outcomes for discussion topic 2 were increased farming cooperatives to share knowledge on preservation, tree planting to protect soil and water, planting bananas along with water reservoirs.*⁵⁶⁸

*Utilize data and traditional knowledge held by SSF communities.*⁵⁶⁹

*Investment in state-of-the-art data science methodologies and collection systems.*⁵⁷⁰

*Create a universal database for food system non-profit database to share data.*⁵⁷¹

*Establishing connections between agricultural scientists/researchers and smallholder farmers so they could share knowledge and data on how to deliver sustainable agricultural practices through optimal resource use with smallholder farmers through training and workshops.*⁵⁷²

*Creating a channel between environmental scientists/researchers and consumers so they could communicate their findings with the general consumers (everyone, basically) (each to their level of understanding) about the positive impact of responsible consumption and lowering the ecological footprint in the long run on the environment.*⁵⁷³

*Knowledge sharing remains the biggest challenge, particularly from private consultants who feel they are not getting enough information to disseminate from research and demonstration farms – these links need to be strengthened to build and strengthen links within the AKIS.*⁵⁷⁴

*Data sharing between relevant agencies will be critical for monitoring but will need to be formalized (e.g., between Department of Environment (DoE), Soil Resource Development Institute (SRDI), Ministry of Water, Ministry of Industries, etc.).*⁵⁷⁵

*LMICs, such as Zimbabwe, are calling out for knowledge to deliver their own results by using their own resources and set of values.*⁵⁷⁶

⁵⁶⁶ 144:25 p 12 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

⁵⁶⁷ 155:52 p 10 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

⁵⁶⁸ 157:13 p 7 in 265_May_07_21_CSONA

⁵⁶⁹ 158:13 p 6 in 272_May_12_21_Battista W

⁵⁷⁰ 161:39 p 9 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

⁵⁷¹ 166:118 p 15 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

⁵⁷² 168:6 p 6 in 310_June_14_21_FAO

⁵⁷³ 169:8 p 6 in 355_June_14_21_FAO

⁵⁷⁴ 173:19 p 7 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

⁵⁷⁵ 177:8 p 6 in 332_May_24_21_FAO_UNDP

⁵⁷⁶ 178:19 p 8 in 333_May_25_21_GMA_Multi

The Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB) and other regional programmes such as the European Roundtable for Beef Sustainability (ERBS) (4) was established to set clear goals for the reduction of the environmental footprint of cattle and to improve the welfare of the animal and the farmer. Together these organisations have influence on beef produced across the globe. In the instance of the ERBS, national platforms consisting of farming groups, processors, government, retailers, and NGO's, apply to ERBS for recognition, then implement their activity plans and finally report annually against their progress. This process drives sharing of innovation and provides transparency of the progress towards the goals.⁵⁷⁷

Transparency and accountability in sharing of data. Data should be made accessible to all the actors across food systems and the private sector should share their rich sources of data for food systems decision-making.⁵⁷⁸

We don't reinvent the wheel. We work to highlight established and scientifically proven best practices and celebrate them more in our communications.⁵⁷⁹

Greater transparency and sharing of data, transferable through the use and development of appropriate technology, is the winning strategy to achieve this goal.⁵⁸⁰

Share strategies that help refugees take advantage of what is available.⁵⁸¹

Enable linkages between small and medium scale enterprises and research institutes, to facilitate knowledge transfer and increase the production, supply, and affordability of nutritious food products.⁵⁸²

There is an amazing food story to tell. From education to application our goal is to capture food data at source, analyse, edge compute, fuse, distribute, create digital twin farms and apply it in all parts of the the food industry, from farm to fork. XR is about implementation, it will personalise the information to each individual from student to farmer to researcher to policy maker, resulting in actions. Let's see it. A Celebration of Fusion.⁵⁸³

Knowledge sharing.⁵⁸⁴

⁵⁷⁷ 178:27 p 10 in 333_May_25_21_GMA_Multi

⁵⁷⁸ 180:32 p 7 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

⁵⁷⁹ 181:23 p 9 in 336_May_26_21_CI_WFO

⁵⁸⁰ 182:11 p 8 in 337_May_26_21_CI_WFO

⁵⁸¹ 183:35 p 10 in 338_May_27_21_UNHCR

⁵⁸² 196:24 p 9 in 351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi

⁵⁸³ 197:54 p 15 in 352_June_04_21_Troughton J

⁵⁸⁴ 201:42 p 6 in 357_Apr_14_21_Harfouche S

*Invest in preparedness (i.e., data science, foresight, and building response capacities) to manage emerging and future challenges with keen attention to the 4th Industrial Revolution.*⁵⁸⁵

*Evidence: generating it, sharing it, using it.*⁵⁸⁶

*It is important for the UN system to translate siloed research into a multi-goal format with principles, standards, and time-based deliverables. Human empathy is required to communicate science, without judgement, in order to convene diverse stakeholders (e.g., Syngenta, BASF, Mars, Ben's Original, etc.) • Food systems refer to the entwined relationships between humans and natural biophysical resources in systems. It is important, therefore, to have trained professionals who can: 1. Listen and understand other disciplines; 2. Discuss clearly with stakeholders, and 3. Present findings and participate effectively in policymaking. The lack of transferable skills in current professionals in the space (i.e., listening, discussing, and presenting) constitutes a capacity gap.*⁵⁸⁷

*Assessing progress is critical and entails governance, data and transparency, and cross-sector alignment.*⁵⁸⁸

*...and in a transparent manner and accessible to the entire population, indicating the socioeconomic determinants of food and nutrition security; and (b) information systems that undergird social policies. This information and data must be shared and there must be networking between several key actors, with the support of universities, to promote meetings, exchanges, and sharing, such as a map of active networks and a gathering of the work of different local and national social observatories.*⁵⁸⁹

*There is growing pressure from the consumer that materializes throughout the chain and it is necessary to respond to it. The answer has to be based on science, scientific knowledge of the animal: physiological behavior and mental state and, in addition, the answer must also be driven by showing and teaching what real welfare is at the farm level.*⁵⁹⁰

The group agreed that there needs to be more reliable scientific information coming from academics and objective third parties on what the best sustainable practices are for aquaculture. These then need to be disseminated to the public in smart and effective ways (e.g., social media, documentaries, information in supermarkets to guide purchasing decisions) to change demand, sentiment, and behaviour. Many felt that large producers

⁵⁸⁵ 209:11 p 7 in 365_May_27_21_Ekwamu A

⁵⁸⁶ 218:18 p 12 in 376_June_04_21_IFAD_Multi

⁵⁸⁷ 219:4 p 7 in 377_June_07_21_Arden_Caucci

⁵⁸⁸ 231:34 p 10 in 222_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

⁵⁸⁹ 231:36 p 10 in 222_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

⁵⁹⁰ 240:10 p 10 in 284_May_19_21_INTERPORC_English

*will eventually be judged in the court of public opinion, and that this opinion needs to be shaped well.*⁵⁹¹

*All stakeholders agreed in recognising the importance and the necessity of a strong regional cooperation, through a shared approach to SFS. To this effect, the SFS-MED Platform was welcomed as an ideal tool to bring together stakeholders from all shores of the Mediterranean, fostering dialogue at several levels to leverage the potential of local knowledge and data sharing, exchanges of best practices, to catalyse knowledge and collective action for more SFS. The Platform shall build on the existing frameworks present in the Mediterranean region, complementing and integrating them through a shared, context specific SFS approach in which stakeholders can rely on mutual support.*⁵⁹²

*There was also recognition of the tension between not reinventing the wheel and operating in silos, but because of the urgency of the climate crisis it is important for all actors in the supply chains to share best practices.*⁵⁹³

*The importance of community and knowledge sharing for the work that entrepreneurs are doing. Not all entrepreneurs are motivated by financial returns and there are benefits of coming together in a community that are important for investors to understand.*⁵⁹⁴

*Effective communication, lobbying and interfacing between research and policy is necessary. There is a perceived lack of information sharing from sectors involved in research (whether from academia, research institutes, or the private sector) and the need to have a regular platform for knowledge exchange or research dissemination was identified as a possible solution. Extending the conversation to the public sphere – through traditional or social media – was also viewed as a viable way for policymakers to be made aware of relevant research.*⁵⁹⁵

*Building resilience of local communities is achieved by building the capacity, knowledge, and experience of community people in agriculture.*⁵⁹⁶

Harnessing and providing access to innovative technologies and digital solutions such as improved seed, mechanization, and ICT, that can allow farmers, policymakers, and practitioners to convert precise data into actionable knowledge and lead to better farming and investment decisions and improve agricultural productivity, competitiveness, better address the effects of climate change, and transform food systems. In particular, artificial intelligence (AI) techniques such as machine learning, digital technologies, and big data including remotely sensed data are providing innovative ways to not only fill knowledge

⁵⁹¹ 243:32 p 11 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

⁵⁹² 247:10 p 6 in 480_June_21_21_CIHEAM_Multi

⁵⁹³ 248:8 p 7 in 481_June_23_21_Global Counsel

⁵⁹⁴ 252:32 p 13 in 485_June_22_21_Levesque_SD

⁵⁹⁵ 257:20 p 9 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y

⁵⁹⁶ 271:12 p 7 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva

gaps but to also boost agricultural productivity and address the numerous threats facing food systems.⁵⁹⁷

The ‘Job-Agri’ (https://www.ilo.org/emppolicy/pubs/WCMS_762511/lang--en/index.htm) project aims for knowledge generation on the quality and quantity of labour in agriculture and agri-food value chains in sub-Saharan Africa. The ILO, FAO and IFAD have together conceptualized this initiative for bridging the knowledge gap on the precise type and quality of jobs which could be generated by various agro-food models in different type of settings.⁵⁹⁸

Building ownership with the governments and RECs can escalate initiatives beyond knowledge sharing and technical collaboration, to bring about programmatic change. “Decent Jobs for Youth” (<https://www.decentjobsforyouth.org/>) is an example of such an initiative.⁵⁹⁹

Then, sharing data is crucial because it can furnish really good agronomic advice back to farmers, which is a critical point here. Indeed, data should be shared in two directions, this isn't just from farmers to some measurement reporting body, but farmers need to see that they are getting something back which is useful for them as well in terms of knowledge and advice.⁶⁰⁰

Move to practice by proving and demonstrating at value chain levels for specific crops and regions with multiple actors involved, how regenerative systems can work. This leads to data sharing, as different actors need to open their box.⁶⁰¹

Unlocking the power of data science as an important tool: Integrating learning knowledge development by learning from mistakes and adapting interventions⁶⁰²

Bringing different actors together (private sector, NGOs, UN, governments, higher education and research (ideally in coordinated N-S-S partnerships). Building a platform of agencies that work on FSR. Mainstreaming approaches and sharing of best practices (preventing that the wheel is reinvented).⁶⁰³

Transparency – If there is a real desire for cooperation through a common set of principles a lot more is possible. Actors should start by broadly sharing data they have available. For instance, share what you are planning in more detail so that coordination can take place. This should also include UN agencies.⁶⁰⁴

⁵⁹⁷ 274:20 p 7 in 507_June_30_21_AKADEMYA2_FANPRAN

⁵⁹⁸ 275:27 p 10 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD

⁵⁹⁹ 275:28 p 10 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD

⁶⁰⁰ 276:79 p 12 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

⁶⁰¹ 276:85 p 12 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

⁶⁰² 281:26 p 9 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

⁶⁰³ 281:43 p 11 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

⁶⁰⁴ 281:72 p 14 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

*Evidence and stories from different sectors need to be combined to create change.*⁶⁰⁵

*The importance of the social context, where farmer to farmer knowledge sharing in India played a critical role in dissemination of knowhow on sustainable agriculture was discussed, and at a time when Sri Lanka's agri extension service was not nimble and adept as it used to be in the past, the need to strengthen all available means of disseminating agri knowhow and tech was underscored.*⁶⁰⁶

*Scaled policies and good practices can crystalize solutions to ensure needed impacts at territorial levels and bring everyone in the system together. These can be designed into context-specific projects and programs but also provide cross-cutting solutions relevant in several contexts. While locals build good practices, continued effort is needed for flexible, replicable models and knowledge-sharing networks.*⁶⁰⁷

*The key is to gather varied and diverse experiences related to territorial development as a model adaptation/building tool, as well as connection/collaboration effort + creation of communities of practices, e.g. Farm Field and Business Schools enable farmers on the ground and offer a programmatic solution that can be scaled.*⁶⁰⁸

*Rebuild local knowledge systems to have a systems approach. We need knowledge-based systems rather than science-based solutions with academia as an active partner to co-create and share knowledge within sectors and across similar territories.*⁶⁰⁹

*Learning exchanges to deepen mutual understanding of Agriculture, Food and Environment stakeholders: Need more systematic efforts to deepen mutual understanding among landscape stakeholders including challenge of values, e.g., knowing where, who, and how food is produced so consumers can make informed choices. Connect people to food system processes through dialogue, collaborative mapping for shared understanding and shift narratives. Consumer choice can push private sector.*⁶¹⁰

*The availability and institutionalization of support services needed by territorial communities and landscape partnerships. Tools and scale-appropriate technology are needed to support community engagement and information flow for agroecology, resource management, advocacy efforts for multi-level policy reform and access to markets.*⁶¹¹

Co-create and re-design agricultural extension services which integrate local and indigenous knowledge to ensure contextual understanding and needs. Institutionalizing

⁶⁰⁵ 283:22 p 6 in 516_July-01_21_Anastasiou K

⁶⁰⁶ 284:5 p 6 in 517_July_03_21_Perera A

⁶⁰⁷ 302:26 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

⁶⁰⁸ 302:27 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

⁶⁰⁹ 302:44 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

⁶¹⁰ 302:50 p 10 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

⁶¹¹ 302:57 p 11 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

*these services with cross-ministerial collaboration to ensure incentive and expenditure efficiencies.*⁶¹²

*Frames and strategies for institutional, policy and democratic innovation towards new multilevel model of food governance must be implemented. In the inclusion of indigenous voices and processes as well as other marginalized groups, there is a co-creation of knowledge that helps design more resilient and equitable methodologies of both food systems and land management; we reorient towards interculturality, a result of multiple ways of knowledge co-existing, in order to re-territorialize food systems and rebuild local knowledge.*⁶¹³

*Knowledge – Farmers should be able to collaborate through one platform or a network such as an innovation hub that enables them to address concerns as well as share resources and knowledge that can add value to their produce.*⁶¹⁴

*Identify policy and strategic bottlenecks hindering widespread adoption of AEI practices in Tanzania.*⁶¹⁵

*Actions proposed: a) Develop coherent laws for community cooperatives at national level b) Define transparent principles for redistributing value added among CC members, and for monitoring and evaluation. c) Strengthen community management processes to support social change and manage conflicts. d) Develop new professional profiles like community managers or development agents, with adequate experience to facilitate community development and coordination. e) Support peer-to-peer learning systems to favour knowledge transfers.*⁶¹⁶

*In inner areas, different administrative units operate within the same foodshed. Institutional coordination is essential to avoid duplication and overlaps between programs and maximize synergies. Two territorial coordination mechanisms have emerged: 1) horizontal coalitions involving local institutions and administrations in the same foodshed like unions of communes, GALs (Local action groups), Comunità Montane, etc.; 2) vertical coordination aligning national programs, funding opportunities, local needs, and projects. The SNAI (National Strategy for Inner Areas) is a first attempt to coordinate inner area policies; in several cases, local institutional coordination led to successful territorial planning of policies and programs.*⁶¹⁷

⁶¹² 302:64 p 11 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

⁶¹³ 302:81 p 13 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

⁶¹⁴ 303:46 p 12 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

⁶¹⁵ 308:29 p 8 in 541_July_12_21_AEHT

⁶¹⁶ 309:10 p 6 in 542_July_12_21_Prota_L

⁶¹⁷ 309:11 p 6 in 542_July_12_21_Prota_L

*Student exchanges from urban to rural schools and vice versa is a great idea. The Wheel of the year should be celebrated to give children a sense of connection to the changing seasons and school trips to see food growing should also be common place at schools.*⁶¹⁸

*We call upon the UNFSS to embrace the idea and practice of Farmer Research Networks (FRNs), where adaptive learning, diverse evidence such as farmer's traditional and Indigenous knowledge, and the recognition that holistic understanding of food systems impacts are all essential. This should also include well-planned participatory methodologies of disseminating research findings coming from undertaking research based on community needs.*⁶¹⁹

*Role and partnerships between the private sector AND government, local partners, farmers, academia, education etc. to understand the interests and needs of all stakeholders along with the food system.*⁶²⁰

*Strengthen available evidence and assessments to assess the linkages and impact of food production and agriculture on environment (ex. deforestation) and contribution to Green House Gas (GHG) emissions.*⁶²¹

*Dietary guidelines should draw on best practice from around the world, using case studies such as Canada (whose plate no longer includes dairy and encourages plant-sources of protein in preference to animal sources), Finland (who have sought to align their guidelines with the Lancet's Planetary Health Diet) and several others such as Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, Qatar, China and Brazil. Common characteristics among these guidelines are their emphasis on eating more plant foods, reducing animal foods, not exceeding energy requirements and avoiding energy-dense, nutrient-poor, ultra-processed products.*⁶²²

*Efforts at public persuasion must be informed by understanding of the factors that drive food choices, which include pre-existing beliefs, social circles, local environmental and cultural factors, affordability, convenience and taste preferences that can stem from exposures from an early age (starting in the womb).*⁶²³

*There was also the suggestion that current approaches to evidence reflect a limited philosophy, and that the interrelationships between dietary patterns, human nutrition and planetary health need to be reconceptualised, with evolutionary theory and ecology playing a much more central role. This echoed the introductory talks that highlighted the importance of new mental models that learn from Indigenous wisdom.*⁶²⁴

⁶¹⁸ 311:39 p 10 in 544_July_13_21_Omved Gardens_Chefs' Manifesto

⁶¹⁹ 312:17 p 7 in 545_July_13_21_Mbenya R

⁶²⁰ 313:13 p 7 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP

⁶²¹ 313:37 p 9 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP

⁶²² 315:8 p 8 in 548_July_14_21_Genoni A

⁶²³ 315:11 p 8 in 548_July_14_21_Genoni A

⁶²⁴ 315:27 p 11 in 548_July_14_21_Genoni A

Regional cooperation is also important for policy development, knowledge exchange and capacity building. It is now evident that climate change reduces productivity—and the lack of access to appropriate mechanized tools, machinery and other resources hinders the participation of women and youth.⁶²⁵

While the goal of food systems transformation, in broad terms, can be envisioned as providing healthy, sustainably produced food on the plates of all people at all times, specific indicators for measuring the success of food system transformation have yet to be clearly articulated in detail. A proposed initial step in articulating these indicators would be through establishing multi-stakeholder participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to enable vulnerable groups and underserved sectors to provide grassroots perspective that can inform research and development priorities and policy recommendations. All stakeholders across South Asia must have a say on where time, money, resources are invested to maximize impact.⁶²⁶

During the dialogue, all stakeholders stressed the importance of, and are commitment to, disseminating game-changing solutions centered around reducing food loss and waste; pioneering actions to facilitate the transformation of food system and enhance food security; increasing sustainability through the food value chains; and promoting the efficiency, inclusiveness and resilience of food systems within the context of SDGs.⁶²⁷

To transform the food system, a better understanding of the food market will be needed to identify the causes of food loss and possible solutions. This will include how inefficient relations between supply and demand contributes to food loss. From the demand side, awareness raising is needed and the making of accurate consumption plans in advance can reduce food loss. From the supply side, in case food prices are undervalued, price adjustments are required; mismatch of demand and supply leads to loss and waste, which can be addressed by promoting more closely demand-drive production, including by using digital platforms to make agricultural product sales efficient and to mitigate asymmetric supply and demand information. Recent innovations in this area provide information to be used in big data calculations and AI-based food demand analysis to better predict demand and adjust production accordingly.⁶²⁸

Farmer-to-farmer digital technologies represented by Digital Green.⁶²⁹

Through digitalization and data farmers strengthen their position and gain voice to engage in constructive ways to change pre-existing power imbalances, such as top-down agricultural extension approaches. Farmers understand the value of their own data and have control/agency over it. Farmers use the cumulative information to make informed decisions and become empowered. This is possible through: • Targeting of elder, women,

⁶²⁵ 316:8 p 6 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

⁶²⁶ 316:14 p 6 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

⁶²⁷ 318:16 p 6 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

⁶²⁸ 318:28 p 10 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

⁶²⁹ 320:12 p 7 in 554_July_15_21_Lopez DE

poor and landless farmers to work with them in equal pairing to build resilience and increase their empowerment. The following points were raised and considered necessary for evaluation and the evaluation community to support transformation of food systems: Promote an evaluation culture, in order to enhance the learning value of evaluation, in balance with accountability objectives, and for evaluation to 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 in order 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.⁶³⁰

Technology and Knowledge Exchange: India and Africa face common challenges – among others, low volumes at individual farm gates, long and often inefficient value chains and value webs, inadequate storage capacities (especially cold storage for cold chains of perishable products), absence of efficient, transparent, well-regulated markets. India has been pioneering in developing improved agricultural technologies and improved varieties of dryland crops. Under the South-south collaboration, institutes like ICRISAT have been playing a major role in exchanging technologies between two continents.⁶³¹

Knowledge exchange: Creation of intercontinental knowledge exchange platform for India and Africa would help researchers and other stakeholders. Peer-to-Peer learning: Projects and policies enabling peer-to-peer model of learning can be implemented between states and countries. States can implement technologies learnt from such models to reduce crop loss and reduce the total cost of production.⁶³²

The main outcome was the need for more scaled awareness on the contexts of respective stakeholders and what drives their decision-making. Causal Loop mapping has been tested and through this exercise identified as a useful tool.⁶³³

A pivotal role has to be played by governments and institutions for providing affordability, distribution of technologies, and technical assistance, promote research and development

⁶³⁰ 323:6 p 6 in 557_July_15_21_EvalForward_FSRD

⁶³¹ 324:3 p 7 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

⁶³² 324:11 p 9 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

⁶³³ 325:3 p 7 in 559_July_19_21_Choucair_Multi

*of new practices, dissemination of results, contribution to capacity building and training of farmers.*⁶³⁴

*From the side of research and academia, it is important that research questions are co-developed with local communities since the early beginning of project cycles so that the results are appropriate and useful for farmers and they can continue beyond single interventions/projects. This will also reduce farmers' resistance to implement and use technologies or new ways of working.*⁶³⁵

*In some contexts, informal education and innovative ways of raising awareness among farmers towards innovation can be more important and effective than formal education. Some examples of informal education: • Extension services: decentralization policies and focus on infrastructure are undermining the governmental extensions services that lack resources in Sub-Saharan Africa. Other actors such as NGOs or non-academic research centers are playing an important role for fostering informal education. Promoting “modern farm models” as platforms where other farmers can learn how to implement technologies and where they can cooperate to share inputs to implement solutions. New ways of promoting capacity building and awareness are based on the co-construction of knowledge and dialogue and communication among different categories of stakeholders through a multi actor approach. An example of this kind of practices is the case of the “Theatre Forum” on climate change adaptation strategies (see <https://futureclimateafrica.org/coproduction-manual/>).*⁶³⁶

*From the side of research and academia, it is important that research questions are co-developed with local communities since the early beginning of project cycles, so that results are appropriate and useful for farmers and they can continue beyond single interventions/projects. This will also reduce farmers' resistance to implement and use technologies or new ways of working.*⁶³⁷

*There is need to enhance nutrition information sharing between professionals and the general public. Devise information sharing tactics that will influence people to make healthy food choices, preserve and prepare foods in ways that will preserve their nutritional value and yet meet food preferences of many people.*⁶³⁸

The need for new knowledge and understanding as critical enabler of change: beyond identifying the problems and challenges, we need both sophisticated research and analysis to understand future scenarios and pathways (such as the Land Use Futures program LUTO modelling, part of the global FABLE initiative), as well as frameworks for the

⁶³⁴ 327:19 p 7 in 561_July_19_21_OCCAM

⁶³⁵ 327:20 p 7 in 561_July_19_21_OCCAM

⁶³⁶ 327:45 p 11 in 561_July_19_21_OCCAM

⁶³⁷ 327:47 p 11 in 561_July_19_21_OCCAM

⁶³⁸ 328:20 p 7 in 562_July_19_21_Zombe K

measurement and valuation of natural capital, including via the Taskforce for Nature Related Financial Disclosures.⁶³⁹

Knowledge sharing and learning particularly amongst farmers, fishers, and smallholders at the base of the food production system. It was stressed, however, that while new experience and knowledge is an important ingredient to achieving sustainable food systems, what is being learned and transferred must also be relevant to the context within which producers are operating.⁶⁴⁰

Availability and transparency of data and the sharing of pre-competitive information across value chains could better redirect food for human consumption and eliminate a significant amount of food waste.⁶⁴¹

Assessments need to be based on data. Collecting data is expensive. If already existing data is shared, researchers can focus on collecting missing data. Such efforts would benefit everyone: consumers, producers, distributors, and regulators. Improvement in food safety can result from collective attention across sectors to sharing data and documenting the impact of capacity building efforts, with an emphasis on measuring the effectiveness of training.⁶⁴²

In the effort to disseminate information about the successful implementation of climate-smart practices designed to improve soil resiliency, social media plays and will continue to play a large role. With a look to the next generation of producers, many utilize social media every day, enhancing the ability for producers to communicate quickly and directly with other farmers and ranchers about best soil management practices.⁶⁴³

It is crucial to not forget the implementation of a system of information and data collection based on the different types of food consumption of the population in Kairouan (men, women, and by age group). These indicators will enable us to act more rapidly and effectively and to make adequate decisions promptly to reinforce access to healthy and balanced nutrition.⁶⁴⁴

Promotion of food systems based on local products: even in rural zones, there is a strong tendency to consume imported processed products whose nutritional quality is only subject to question; in this context it is essential to survey the products and local knowhow to reinforce good traditions (all of them are not good!), through local festivals, and by a system of biological certifications, controlled designations of origin, etc.⁶⁴⁵

⁶³⁹ 329:14 p 9 in 563_July_20_21_ClimateWorksAustralia

⁶⁴⁰ 330:7 p 6 in 564_July_20_21_Bakarr_MI

⁶⁴¹ 334:5 p 2 in 139a_May_27_21_WBCSD

⁶⁴² 336:2 p 1 in 313a_June_15_21_Narrod_Multi

⁶⁴³ 339:18 p 6 in 494a_June_23_21_US Farmers

⁶⁴⁴ 341:4 p 6 in 392a_June_01_21_Sidibe_Remy_Eng

⁶⁴⁵ 341:9 p 7 in 392a_June_01_21_Sidibe_Remy_Eng

*The indigenous women's networks propose to create spaces for intergenerational dialogue with young people, girls and boys, for the transmission of ancestral knowledge, techniques and practices related to their own food systems, as a strategy of existence and cultural continuity. Disseminate the benefits of healthy and nutritious traditional foods, without any chemical component through awareness campaigns to current generations. Migration to urban areas has had a negative impact on the importance of maintaining a healthy and nutritious diet, misinformation and/or transculturation of young people affects the preference of processed and non-nutritious foods.*⁶⁴⁶

*Establish under the adverse conditions entailed by climate change the productive capacity of our main aquifers, communicate and educate producers based on these results and promote participatory and scientifically-based measures that allow sustainable production.*⁶⁴⁷

*There is a need for a national inter-institutional repository with free access to statistics and censuses regarding the state of Food and Nutrition Security (FNS). There is also a need for programs and projects to coordinate actions.*⁶⁴⁸

*...although it was considered that monitoring and compliance are always major challenges in public policy, it was suggested that statistics be gathered (originating from both the donor and the recipient), as well as monitoring in order to let donors know what is being done with their donated product. It is believed that technology such as real-time data feed apps could be a great asset. The importance of doing inventory of existing initiatives inside and outside of Costa Rica was mentioned, as well as looking at successful cases and their monitoring mechanisms for consideration in the country's own situation, and to generate protocols, norms and guides for good practices that will allow for compliance checklists. Transparency with the end beneficiary (while being careful regarding their anonymity at the public level) is also necessary because if aid "falls into the wrong hands," this would be a disincentive for the donor.*⁶⁴⁹

*Inclusive dialogue platforms (digital and in-person) would close knowledge gaps, such as access information on prices and markets. Delivery of training and knowledge management resources via a digital platform would enable peer-to-peer exchanges and would facilitate collection and operationalization of agricultural data. Having a peer-to-peer element at its core, the platforms would enable the actors to not only share, but also co-produce knowledge related to agroecology, and other knowledge-intensive and context specific areas.*⁶⁵⁰

To implement the proposed systemic interventions, it was suggested that the Philippine government expands the utilization of its electronic technology transfer monitoring maps

⁶⁴⁶ 346:4 p 6 in 417a_June_18_21_Fernandez L_Eng

⁶⁴⁷ 351:1 p 6 in 422a_June_28_21_PROLIDER_Eng

⁶⁴⁸ 354:16 p 7 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

⁶⁴⁹ 355:10 p 8 in 567a_July_21_21_FLWRN_FBN_Eng

⁶⁵⁰ P 8 in 120_Apr_27_21_Mauderh_U

to better connect MSMEs with local farmers. LGUs, on the other hand, should create policies to encourage production and consumption of locally-grown natural produce as well as to establish

linkages between local MSMEs, including chefs, and local farmers. With the current food value chains being urban-bound and export-oriented, we concur that this localisation must be given priority. The tendency of rural farmers to sell their produce to large cities and abroad has only provided avenues for several middlemen to intervene between farm and table, thus increasing the cost of food. To shorten the value chain, we see the need to invest in enabling technologies that would localise food production and distribution.⁶⁵¹

Link rural and urban

The main point of the BoT representatives was that the reconnection between rural and urban areas is a fundamental aspect in order to give food its real value.⁶⁵²

There is a strong need to focus on avoiding conflicts between urban and rural areas; trying to create a denser bond between these two realities and destroy that invisible wall that divides them. Rural and marginalised areas should have access to new technologies, while urbanized habitats should be reorganized with an eye on nature and urban/peri-urban food production and processing.⁶⁵³

In moving forward, (...) it essential to strengthen rural and urban linkage that recognizes the peculiarities of the different farming systems in rural areas, including connecting with conflict-affected areas.⁶⁵⁴

It was discussed of the integration of a full, rapid, transparent model of traceability of food distribution. This implies the identification of production centres, like farms and small-sized properties, then processors or rural-wholesale markets, logisticians, before accessing urban wholesale markets and therefore consumers. This must be accompanied by the improvement of the cold chain, better logistics and can be improved by the development of digital tools.⁶⁵⁵

In terms of logistics, and to limit the traffic of supply in major metropolitan areas, the development of smart urban agriculture would be useful (agriculture next to cities). Wholesale markets could facilitate the selling of products through communication between supply and demand, and they can help improve last mile logistics solutions to comply with more efficient and eco-friendly urban distribution schemes. They could play a major role bringing accessibility to a broad scale of actors and reaching cities

⁶⁵¹ P12 in 131_May_25_21_IISLA Ventures

⁶⁵² 24:3 p 7 in 191_Apr_16_21_Donati L

⁶⁵³ 62:13 p 7 in 021_Jan_27_21_Donati L

⁶⁵⁴ 76:25 p 25 in 189a_April_16_21_Ateneo de Manila

⁶⁵⁵ 78:12 p 9 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

*requirements in terms of emissions, transports, optimize logistics and traffic congestions.*⁶⁵⁶

*...finds it essential to strengthen rural and urban linkage that recognizes the peculiarities of the different farming systems in rural areas, including connecting with conflict-affected areas.*⁶⁵⁷

*Our dialogue stimulated ideas and thoughts of how collaborations could be developed in urban and rural communities to transform land and water use so that communities are better cared for, safer, and promote health. In some areas, this may require the cooperation of many municipalities and different stakeholder groups. One such example is approaching city governments for community garden spaces in city parks, this is working in some cities.*⁶⁵⁸

*Participants agreed that the promotion of short food chains with fresh local products is key, as well as to foster the linkages and future opportunities between rural producers and urban markets.*⁶⁵⁹

*Rural-urban linkages were identified as relevant for the continued access to nutritious food for Accra City especially after the impacts of the COVID-19 lockdown regulations. Most of the foods consumed by Accra residents is produced and transported from rural areas. As the population is rapidly expanding, there is an urgent need for the city to be innovative about how it is collaboratively working with key stakeholders to secure access to nutritious food and meaningful livelihoods for its citizens.*⁶⁶⁰

*... breaking the rural/urban divide and making sure these ingredients become available to everyone, especially those who have lost accessibility along the lines of poverty and disaster, lost cultures.*⁶⁶¹

*We must work to reduce the distance between the rural and urban world. We are witnessing an important generational change and many sectors of the population do not know how to work in the agricultural and livestock sector, which can generate rejection of livestock activity. It is essential to effectively communicate the work of the livestock-meat sector and its contribution to society.*⁶⁶²

*Focus on coalitions: Coalitions across urban and rural communities at the ground level are what move policy spaces at the local level, in turn influence larger cities and gain traction at the national level.*⁶⁶³

⁶⁵⁶ 78:15 p 9 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

⁶⁵⁷ 105:29 p 25 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

⁶⁵⁸ 133:8 p 9 in 187_Apr_15_21_Livingston_Way

⁶⁵⁹ 154:25 p 8 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

⁶⁶⁰ 204:3 p 6 in 360_May_18_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

⁶⁶¹ 207:21 p 10 in 363_May_26_21_Mehta_Bautista

⁶⁶² 240:16 p 12 in 284_May_19_21_INTERPORC_English

⁶⁶³ 302:14 p 6 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

*The need to bring family farmers and territorial governance together requires UN agencies, with their different sectoral mandates, to collaborate and ask how to expand public services in a rights-based context to advance food systems. Guiding practices developed by lead agencies for their own purposes with their own institutional mandates are now converging— these frameworks need to be adapted as a foundation for co-governance by urban and rural actors supported by the appropriate levels of government.*⁶⁶⁴

Agri data exchange: The status of agricultural data in India and African countries prompt us to initiate steps to establish state, national and global level agri data exchanges. Data lakes could turn into digital public good for data driven policy making and enable an ecosystem with intelligence on cropping and commodity marketing. The Government of Telangana and the Centre for Fourth Industrial Revolutions (C4IR) of the World Economic forum is implementing the Artificial Intelligence for Agricultural Innovations (AI4AI) project through which an agricultural data lake is currently being created and more than 30 emerging technologies developed by Indian start-ups have been carefully vetted and shortlisted for piloting and large-scale deployment. Identified start-ups will use the standardised agricultural data shared from the data lake. (http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Artificial_Intelligence_for_Agriculture_Innovation_2021.pdf)⁶⁶⁵

*Regulatory streamlining.*⁶⁶⁶

*The group discussed the need to embrace helpful technology while also fostering employment and keeping a sacred connection to the land, this being particularly true for communities in Northern Canada. Farmers talked about how difficult it can be to get started or to even gain a foot-hold in the food system. There is a simultaneous need in urban communities for healthy food and often an abundance of it for farmers at harvest, so what is necessary is to bring these folks together.*⁶⁶⁷

[Link to other agendas](#)

There is a link between the Food Systems Summit and COP26, which happens in November, and the Food Systems Summit in September, and we need to hand carry the outcomes of the Food Systems Summit to COP 26. Having the focus on climate and nature is key as it fits both agendas quite nicely of Food System Summit and a COP 26. When looking at the portfolio of innovations being put forward by the region, it is crucially important that both these agendas are connected as there is a very strong climate dimension that makes it relevant, both to the Food System Summit and a COP 26. There is also very much a nature link, and obviously, this discussion has been linked to the actual

⁶⁶⁴ 302:31 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

⁶⁶⁵ 324:4 p 7 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

⁶⁶⁶ 354:36 p 9 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

⁶⁶⁷ P 11 in 185_Apr_14_21_Local Farm_Multi

*track three on nature positive production. COP 26 this year with the UK presidency highlights the role of nature and can be aligned with the convention for Biodiversity as well.*⁶⁶⁸

*Key coordination needed between food systems, climate change and education industries. Collaboration is critical to inspire "radical community food action," where there is autonomy for people to access and grow their own food to increase food security.*⁶⁶⁹

*Invest not only in education but also more broadly in sectors such as transportation and energy infrastructure to create inclusive food system opportunities.*⁶⁷⁰

*Combine the agenda with N4G and let the public and the private make a pitch, bringing different players together and make changes.*⁶⁷¹

*Several other industries including tourism depend on livestock and agriculture and need to be considered. Don't silo sectors, components of the value-chain or countries.*⁶⁷²

*Connect academia and industry (e.g., the European Technology Platform Innovation Strategic Research Innovation Agenda, built between academia and the food industry.*⁶⁷³

*Taking stock of the food system in Nairobi County by identifying all related activities, stakeholders and initiatives as well as going further to ensure that the right linkages are made between different stakeholders as well as incentives directed towards those that require support to build capacity.*⁶⁷⁴

*... stressed that one way of promoting stronger competition and improving the state of competition in the country is by making sure that markets are well linked rather than one island having just one processing plant.*⁶⁷⁵

*We must link food systems and water systems and the issues concerning both.*⁶⁷⁶

*Local municipalities are important to making sure open fresh food air markets can thrive and be maintained. This has to be accompanied by better linkages between farmers and wholesale markets, as they are important assets to ensure resilient systems throughout Africa.*⁶⁷⁷

⁶⁶⁸ 34:1 p 6 in 082_Mar_15_21_Yoovatana M

⁶⁶⁹ 51:26 p 9 in 086_Mar_20_21_Rosatan B

⁶⁷⁰ 57:5 p 4 in 005_Dec_11_20_Aggrey J

⁶⁷¹ 64:4 p 5 in 035_Feb_9_21_Hussein AO

⁶⁷² 95:44 p 12 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

⁶⁷³ 101:45 p 13 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

⁶⁷⁴ 103:3 p 6 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

⁶⁷⁵ 105:52 p 33 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

⁶⁷⁶ 149:8 p 7 in 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi

⁶⁷⁷ 154:18 p 8 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

*Agriculture should be linked with health, human nutrients, and agribusiness to make agriculture more interesting among the youth.*⁶⁷⁸

*National agricultural transformation: we need to advocate for countries to link national agricultural transformation, trade policies, food and nutrition security policies to the nutritional needs of the population.*⁶⁷⁹

*Participants also identified the need for an increase in gender-aware investment in agri-food systems, discussing that raising women's awareness of their role within food systems can demystify the risk and aversion that women producers have to investment.*⁶⁸⁰

*Enable linkages between small and medium scale enterprises and research institutes, to facilitate knowledge transfer and increase the production, supply, and affordability of nutritious food products.*⁶⁸¹

*Strengthen commitment to Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development (CAADP) financing and implementation, Africa's Agenda 2063, STISA 2024 and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA).*⁶⁸²

*It is important to align incentives and make the link between clients and suppliers to match the parties that need to reduce carbon emissions to the ones that have conditions/projects and also are lacking financing. The group suggested that financial sector players could do this link as they tend to have contact with both sides.*⁶⁸³

*... linking youth to relevant business opportunities...*⁶⁸⁴

Alignment with and implementation of dietary guidelines across multiple sectors is essential: Participants highlighted a wide range of opportunities across sectors such as schools and child care; the health sector; food marketing; the local built environment; food assistance programs; agricultural and trade policy. Within this, several points were highlighted: – multi-sectoral progress requires government action to set policy and regulations, provide guidance and lead by example, e.g. through public sector procurement and catering policies. – At minimum, all relevant sector policy should ensure alignment with dietary guidelines in preference to industry-led / voluntary schemes. Sector leaders can also take steps independently to innovate and implement best practice, for example R&D into meat and dairy alternatives with demonstrated health and sustainability advantages. – Ensuring clear and easy to understand front-of-pack labelling to help guide both healthy and sustainable food purchasing: there is an opportunity to extend, strengthen and potentially mandate existing schemes. – Prompt steps should be

⁶⁷⁸ 160:11 p 6 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

⁶⁷⁹ 180:55 p 11 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

⁶⁸⁰ 187:29 p 8 in 342_May_28_21_Peralta T

⁶⁸¹ 196:24 p 9 in 351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi

⁶⁸² 209:10 p 7 in 365_May_27_21_Ekwamu A

⁶⁸³ 264:11 p 6 in 497_June_24_21_Fontes_Multi

⁶⁸⁴ 275:24 p 8 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD

*taken to align catering, curricula, procurement and other programs with dietary guidelines within hospitals, schools, universities, workplaces and other institutions.*⁶⁸⁵

*Pursue an integrated approach to advocacy, including linkages between WASH, women's empowerment and nutrition.*⁶⁸⁶

*Improve productivity from a sustainable point of view, thus allowing for better access to food through institutional coordination. ● Strengthen the existing mechanisms of the ministries of the entities or institutions in charge, which would allow for better coordination. ● Create mechanisms such as joint agendas, using these as a basis for monitoring the processes that are carried out.*⁶⁸⁷

*Participants also highlighted the crucial role of public authorities and legal framework, as a starting point for the empowerment and joint efforts from different stakeholders. The control and traceability system was also acknowledged as an important instrument to strengthen value chains.*⁶⁸⁸

*Consumer advocacy groups have reached out to sustainable farmers in their respective countries and formed connections. Some consumer advocacy groups started to bring consumers into asking about where their food comes from, how their food is made, and where we are looking at substitutes for meat.*⁶⁸⁹

*Promotion of differentiation of healthier foods, added value (eg front-of-package labels). Some people argued that there are enough healthy foods and that in general these foods are aimed at upper-middle-income people, but the main nutrition related health problems as well as problems with healthy food access are in low-income people, who are the ones who most need a dietary change.*⁶⁹⁰

Networks farmer

*Work is needed to develop the support network around beef farmers to help support their decisions.*⁶⁹¹

*Crucial to such a transition would be farmers' collectives and women's SHGs, as a large proportion of small and marginal farmers are women.*⁶⁹²

⁶⁸⁵ 275:24 p 8 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD

⁶⁸⁶ 333:28 p 7 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

⁶⁸⁷ 354:31 p 9 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

⁶⁸⁸ P 7 in 133_May_27_21_CIRAD_Multi

⁶⁸⁹ P 6 in 241_May_19_21_IFAD_Food Tank_Multi

⁶⁹⁰ P 18 in 246_June_09_21_Boza_Kanter

⁶⁹¹ 11:6 p 7 in 184_Apr_14_21_Genever_Multi

⁶⁹² 28:1 p 10 in 023_Jan_29_21_Bharat K S

*Promoting and establishing decentralized local markets, in partnership with small farmers, enables the access to healthy food in times of crisis.*⁶⁹³

*A support system that helps farmers and processors to produce crops that are environmentally friendly and have lower carbon footprints. The support system should also help to pay for the consulting, implementing technical requirements, testing and other process controls required by international requirement.*⁶⁹⁴

*Participants also made an additional proposal for a global programme to set up local technical assistance hubs for women farmers and entrepreneurs, with particular focus on strengthening their business skills. The important role that farmers' organizations and local SMEs can play in delivering or channelling business development support, facilitating peer learning and mentoring for women entrepreneurs was emphasized. Similarly, participants stressed the need to strengthen the digital infrastructure for information sharing among both women entrepreneurs (or aspiring entrepreneurs) and financial institutions.*⁶⁹⁵

*Commercial aggregation of smallholder farmers in groups across multiple value chains to ensure greater access to market, funding, and reach. Other benefits of the farmer groups include capacity building initiatives and technology.*⁶⁹⁶

*Aggregate and connect farmers to ameliorate some of the challenges faced such as inadequate storage facilities.*⁶⁹⁷

*Sharing resources among farmers to co-create new solutions Proposed method: facilitated community groups among farmers, embedding indigenous farmers to learn from the inherent wisdom of the past to solve for climate adaptation in the future.*⁶⁹⁸

*Participants see farmers as valuable resources with regard to their experience and expertise. In fact, participants recommended that farmer-to-farmer networks be strengthened and empowered and provided with technology that will enable them to share information in real time. Including youth...*⁶⁹⁹

*If smallholder farmers can organize themselves (more cooperatives, producer organizations): enables financing that is usually hardly possible -> increases rural livelihood enables cooperation to improve market position -> increases equitable livelihoods.*⁷⁰⁰

⁶⁹³ 32:48 p 7 in 071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO

⁶⁹⁴ 37:34 p 6 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

⁶⁹⁵ 44:8 p 7 in 178_Apr_8_21_AGRA_Multi

⁶⁹⁶ 46:25 p 10 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

⁶⁹⁷ 46:38 p 13 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

⁶⁹⁸ 51:12 p 6 in 086_Mar_20_21_Rosatan B

⁶⁹⁹ 56:38 p 9 in 002_Nov_19_20_CGIAR

⁷⁰⁰ 65:34 p 9 in 037_Feb_12_21_Food Systems for the Future_Multi

*Smallholders should organize themselves, for example into cooperatives, to have a united voice, support each other and gain a stronger position in the food chain. Women should be given special consideration and preconditions to strengthen their livelihoods. However, cooperatives are not always equal or inclusive and their position may depend on political actors.*⁷⁰¹

*The organization of farmers through cooperatives and different associations is crucial to strengthen value chains, ensure fair compensation and increase mountain producers' voices in the political debate. Collective marketing and product aggregation are necessary to support mountain value chains.*⁷⁰²

*The need for a more collaborative governance approach of the Kisumu's food system was therefore emphasised. This should be done by building networks and stakeholder groups, as well as creating spaces for dialogues, cooperation, sharing, co-learning and co-creation in a bid to transform Kisumu's food system.*⁷⁰³

*To support these actions, it was agreed that for farmers/farmer networks and advisors, mentors will be critical to supporting young farmers, farm and non-farm diversification, partnerships/collaborative arrangements and succession.*⁷⁰⁴

*Farm clustering and consolidation through which farmers are encouraged to reduce operation costs and increase incomes.*⁷⁰⁵

*Encouraging collective operation of fragmented lands through farmer joint ventures for sustainable use of available resources.*⁷⁰⁶

*It is important that networks of community seed banks are linked with national and international gene-banks. A network of community seed banks and/or Farmer Field Schools performs more effectively when linked and supported by other farmers, genebanks, plant breeders, and markets.*⁷⁰⁷

*Examples from India (Group Federation of Small Farmers Initiative in Tamil Nadu by the M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation) and other parts of the world show the importance of creating federations of small farmers who can not only serve as a pressure group to highlight their interests but also leverage funds from banks and governments and undertake collective action for ensuring better access to technology and local infrastructure.*⁷⁰⁸

⁷⁰¹ 81:44 p 10 in 118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T

⁷⁰² 100:12 p 6 in 282_May_18_21_Romeo R

⁷⁰³ 104:16 p 6 in 326_May_5_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

⁷⁰⁴ 114:43 p 9 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

⁷⁰⁵ 115:43 p 11 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

⁷⁰⁶ 135:42 p 10 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

⁷⁰⁷ 143:6 p 6 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

⁷⁰⁸ 146:19 p 6 in 231_May_19_21_MCD

*Strengthen Farmer Relations - Amplify collective buying power to create niche, local markets for farmers so they aren't at the whim of the global market.*⁷⁰⁹

*Greater investment in small-scale farming, and encouragement of farmer and food cooperatives would help dairy industries grow local communities.*⁷¹⁰

*Develop horizontal and horizontal networks that link all players.*⁷¹¹

*Producers themselves should build and/or strengthen commodity-specific networks to address marketing; Advocate for fair pricing of produce at all markets and in place, and End-to-end traceability system for farm produce entering the market chain.*⁷¹²

*Engaging in Agricultural Cooperatives as a potential business model for aspiring farmers.*⁷¹³

*Reinvent ourselves in producing our food. Multiple small farmers and entrepreneur could create a small group of farmers producing the same vegetables or products and then export.*⁷¹⁴

*Associations for crop harvest stations in order to assist them in deciding the price of their crops produces.*⁷¹⁵

*... the Need to cooperate with farmers' network/ Farmers' organizations.*⁷¹⁶

*The EC- Soil Health and Food Mission Board identified that farmers/producers eschew “to-do lists”, but rather responding best to quantitative evidence backing that “what is good for the environment, is often very good for business.” Contact between researchers and farmers in Living Labs is essential to produce viable results.*⁷¹⁷

*...link farmer-farmer to share experience in production, consumption.*⁷¹⁸

*Linkages amongst smallholder farmers need to be strengthened.*⁷¹⁹

It was suggested the supply chain needs to be reconceptualised as a web to broaden the idea of who counts as a stakeholder. Coalitions were agreed to be key as a way to give farmers, particularly smaller farmers, a voice, and there needs to be more work to make livestock farmers part of the agricultural transition rather than vilified. In addressing the

⁷⁰⁹ 152:3 p 6 in 243_June_03_21_Schwartz A

⁷¹⁰ 159:23 p 6 in 275_May_13_21_Dornom H

⁷¹¹ 176:58 p 12 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

⁷¹² 185:31 p 9 in 340_May_27_21_Mamba_L

⁷¹³ 186:27 p 8 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

⁷¹⁴ 186:56 p 10 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

⁷¹⁵ 190:12 p 7 in 345_May_31_21_Buzingo J

⁷¹⁶ 212:2 p 6 in 368_May_31_21_Lao Farmer

⁷¹⁷ 219:3 p 7 in 377_June_07_21_Arden_Caucci

⁷¹⁸ 220:4 p 6 in 378_June_07_21_My Mai Bac

⁷¹⁹ 226:3 p 6 in 384_June_09_21_Ekwamu A

issue of resilience, participants agreed that although supply chains are a major point of weakness to be addressed there needs to be recognition of the benefits and drawbacks of more localised supply chains.⁷²⁰

Emergency response / tertiary prevention - eg foodbank, homeless support Establish central point(s) where the public can access up to date, comprehensive food support provision information, and staff hours are available to keep this tracked. Council website/Food partnership? Affordable Food Network mapping. Comprehensive signposting support across network including local services and eligibility for support eg. healthy start vouchers Establish a platform for the network to communicate & collaborate Focus group to establish acute emergency response plan Food bank (already in 8 most deprived LSOA's) - what collaborative support/action would help the most?⁷²¹

Establish network of community allotments/ growing spaces to enable access for every resident, along with growing workshops/skills development (including composting) - a 'master gardener' network in each ward Pilot a Social Supermarket, ideally in town centre location.⁷²²

Discussants have identified the following potential solutions to overcome barriers: Advisory and training programs for farmers, Peer networks, Subsidies (with a shift from action to a measurable outcome), Flexibility of farmers, Access to funding and incentives, Research and scientific clarity on definitions and measurement methods.⁷²³

Additionally, it was noted that less than 2% of the 2% of farmers in Canada are involved in the National Farmers Union. As this was described as the most progressive farmers union in Canada which supports all the values that Dialogue participants discussed, there must be greater incentives and encouragement for farmers and youth interested in farming to get involved with this union. Unity of people with shared beliefs and power in number is imperative for food system policy changes.⁷²⁴

Making food systems more inclusive means that all actors—even vulnerable and underserved sectors—have equitable income earning potential. Social safety nets and incentives that allow access to financing, capacity building, and appropriate varieties, technologies and other resources are necessary to ensure that women and youth are able to meaningfully participate in the food system. Organizing and mobilizing constituencies play a key role in providing access.⁷²⁵

Improving agricultural value chains plays a critical role in rural reinvigoration: improving access to inputs, building storage and processing facilities, strengthening transportation systems and broadening market access through stakeholder linkages, digital platforms,

⁷²⁰ 248:5 p 6 in 481_June_23_21_Global Counsel

⁷²¹ 263:8 p 8 in 496_June_23_21_Tradowell C

⁷²² 263:10 p 9 in 496_June_23_21_Tradowell C

⁷²³ 276:38 p 9 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

⁷²⁴ 310:31 p 8 in 543_July_13_21_YRYFC

⁷²⁵ 316:9 p 6 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

*and demand-driven production. Mitigating the impacts of male out migration through rural job generation, strengthening social safety nets, and safeguarding farmers' incomes through the enforcement of minimum standard pricing and the promotion of domestic production can also contribute to rural reinvigoration.*⁷²⁶

*Strengthening social safety nets is also necessary. Proposed activities include providing COVID-19 vaccines; issuing official identification certificates that can help farmers and their households to access government support mechanisms; and establishing reintegration plans for migrants who have returned to rural communities. Social networks, both formal and informal, can help farmers access knowledge and resources.*⁷²⁷

*Reducing food loss and waste in food systems requires systematic thinking and approaches, with additional policy attention to developing effective market systems, especially for perishables. The market access could be improved by supporting the formation through farmer groups, cooperatives, associations and link them to markets, encourage contractual farming and long-term contractual agreements between growers and processors. Improve infrastructure for roads, energy and markets especially in rural areas where most of the production occurs, is critical in facilitating the transformation of local food systems.*⁷²⁸

*E-commerce could build a bridge between small farmers and consumers to reduce food loss in the process, transferring the demand from the consumer side to the production side to short the supply chain of agricultural products.*⁷²⁹

*Within food systems, interaction is needed among smallholders and agribusinesses. Through collaboration with farmer cooperatives in the operations, local "grain banks" could prevent food losses and increase farmers' income by providing storage, credit and exchange solutions of agricultural products.*⁷³⁰

*With the help of unions, small farmers can achieve a crucial amendment to food chain law which bans the procurement of food below the cost of production. However, small farmers can take practical step themselves to advance their livelihoods. For instance, by collaborating with one another, via cooperatives, to have a larger more enhanced voice in policy discussions and to be able to access bigger markets and partnerships.*⁷³¹

Cost of seeds and irrigation and expensiveness of some relevant tools, such as photovoltaic panels and auto-machine, are a limit to accessibility for small farmers. To overcome this obstacle, farmers can create stakeholder groups or cooperatives for gaining access to those technologies. In this context, social networks, cooperatives and

⁷²⁶ 316:11 p 6 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

⁷²⁷ 316:25 p 9 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

⁷²⁸ 318:5 p 6 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

⁷²⁹ 318:11 p 6 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

⁷³⁰ 318:14 p 6 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

⁷³¹ 326:35 p 12 in 560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

communities are encouraged to provide farmers with great opportunities even when accessing commodity markets.⁷³²

Increased autonomy of production and consumer associations: as a complement to the political framework, and to its implementation, it is important that the main types of stakeholders involved be organized to ensure that norms are respected and to be able to exercise pressure when they are not. Producer groups and consumer associations exist but are not yet fully able to exercise this counterbalancing power to defend their interests.⁷³³

Connect AFCI with culinary professionals, so that they can get to know the attributes of their products and increase their demand. - Sierra Productiva gained experience with the “Al turista lo nuestro” [“From our lands to tourists’ hands”] program run by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism, through which 60 hotel and restaurant chefs completed an internship at FFs’ facilities. They were impressed with the color, texture, flavor and aroma of the products and saw the artisan mills where they are processed. This generated contracts with 30 hotels and restaurants. It would be desirable to extend it to other areas throughout the country.⁷³⁴

Develop e-commerce that connects AFCI and consumers with health and environmental authorities that support production in agroecological systems. - Sierra Productiva uses e-commerce at a basic level. Orders are placed by cell phone and WhatsApp, and payments are made through apps. It is of utmost importance that the quality of service in rural areas be improved for this to expand.⁷³⁵

Take these events to a national level; people do not know about the Summit; many farmers' organizations contribute to increasing the political vision, disseminate it in the media. Family Farming NGOs in each country should promote reflection. Promote methods of cultivation and consumption, unite the efforts of the organic and agroecological movement; there are common points. On a small scale, there is collective strength, horizontality, and dialogue.⁷³⁶

This demand must be established and discussed with governments to generate public policies that commit to food sovereignty, ensuring healthy, sustainable, inclusive production. Good food is the best medicine. [...] Organization must be the most important task. We need to be organizational promoters in unions and coops, the organization being what endures over time. This provides jobs in different economic, social and political sectors.⁷³⁷

⁷³² 327:26 p 9 in 561_July_19_21_OCCAM

⁷³³ 341:14 p 7 in 392a_June_01_21_Sidibe_Remy_Eng

⁷³⁴ 344:11 p 10 in 408a_June_11_21_COPROFAM_CLOC_Eng

⁷³⁵ 344:12 p 10 in 408a_June_11_21_COPROFAM_CLOC_Eng

⁷³⁶ 345:9 p 6 in 416a_June_16_21_Mone S_Spanish_Eng

⁷³⁷ 348:8 p 7 in 419a_June_08_21_CLOC_Eng

Support points of sale so that consumers have easy access to FA products. • Take advantage of the opportunity of the pandemic that questions large stores. • Promote FA points of sale and FA-consumer networks.⁷³⁸

...this can be achieved by influencing structural changes and food consumption patterns, such as direct trade, direct communications between the producers and consumers, segmenting the markets. Creating awareness about the food products that we consume. There is a need to enhance trust in the value chains and promote value networks rather than individual actors. At the same time, the actors of the social networks need to ensure there are mechanisms to support the most vulnerable in the communities so that their situations don't further deteriorate. It is important to consider gender as a core part of social networks: by encouraging women and young people to form associations, by involving men to encourage and enable their wives to engage in production. The palm oil industry is an example of positive steps towards these consumer-producer changes. Another example is the chocolate industry where smaller firms establish partnerships with local producers.⁷³⁹

Networks SMMEs

Opportunity to link up SUN (Scaling Up Nutrition) Business Network to small and medium enterprises, especially those that are women-run: looking at where the value chain opportunities are for them.⁷⁴⁰

A "One-Stop-Shop" bringing together Agri-SMEs, investors, and diverse business development service providers, with global reach but anchored into in-country activities, offering a menu of services including: • Peer-to-peer SME learning and networking • Partnerships among BDS and other supporting organizations to connect their respective initiatives and avoid silos • Curating a database of entrepreneurs and sharing the same approach to mapping their functions and supporting needs (building on ISF/SAFIN taxonomy) • Facilitating dialogue with investors • Building financial literacy and skills • Training • Guidelines and toolkits.⁷⁴¹

A fourth proposal was to build a sort of "LinkedIn" for agriculture - a network for entrepreneurs and investors operating/interested in the agricultural/food sector.⁷⁴²

Creating networks to link SMEs to investors, including pathways for NGOs to support for-profit solutions, mitigate risk and develop effective proof of concepts.⁷⁴³

⁷³⁸ 350:17 p 7 in 421a_June_21_21_COPROFOAM_CLOC_Eng

⁷³⁹ P12 in 123_May_04_21_Mauderli U

⁷⁴⁰ 9:7 p 6 in 171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C

⁷⁴¹ 48:7 p 7 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

⁷⁴² 48:25 p 11 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

⁷⁴³ 65:15 p 6 in 037_Feb_12_21_Food Systems for the Future_Multi

*Set up networking between countries to link SMEs, organization of webinars etc. newsletter to educate consumers on the importance of good nutrition.*⁷⁴⁴

*...adequate representation and networking services*⁷⁴⁵

*Small farmers should support and learn from one another in their transition to sustainable practices. So, there needs to be greater systematic support for cooperatives.*⁷⁴⁶

*...what innovations are needed for smallholder farmers and small and medium enterprises to sustainably nourish Rwanda now and in the future? Aggregation is the answer identified for small-scale farmers and SMEs. Individual small food system actors confront far too many challenges, such as financial access and insurance. These issues can be mitigated when individual SMEs or farmers are brought together. Indeed, policymakers will be more aware of cooperation, and banks will be more willing to invest in innovative ventures.*⁷⁴⁷

*Challenges around unfavourable regulatory/business environment for SMEs – access to finance, technology, weak markets, infrastructure deficits (especially in rural areas), etc. Also, lack of mentoring opportunities for SMEs.*⁷⁴⁸

*The mobilization of large farmer organization to spearhead diversification within and between their multiple membership groups can drive a paradigm shift away from large-scale corporate monocultures, which are highly inequitable and vulnerable to climate threats. FFPO businesses embody greater diversity and equity because they are founded on the multiple diverse smallholdings and democratic interests of their members.*⁷⁴⁹

*Similarly, the differences between large scale commercial agriculture and small holder agriculture was expressed. There is room and a place for both and this needs to be better explained, especially since there is a view that large commercial agriculture and grocery chains are symbols of globalization and politics of food.*⁷⁵⁰

*Providing further support to SMEs, specifically through tailored subsidies to address significant costs that prevent SMEs from moving to the next level (e.g. capex for technology, equipment or infrastructure) c. Developing opportunities for collaborative efforts, either between SMEs (e.g. co-manufacturing), between SMEs and larger corporations (e.g. sharing lessons learned and technology), or between SMEs, financial service providers, insurance providers and the government (i.e. public-private partnerships).*⁷⁵¹ Underpinning all of this is that is the need for governments to create a

⁷⁴⁴ 167:35 p 10 in 304_June_02_21_FAO_Multi

⁷⁴⁵ 169:11 p 7 in 355_June_14_21_FAO

⁷⁴⁶ 259:10 p 6 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

⁷⁴⁷ 303:12 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

⁷⁴⁸ P 6 in 299_May_27_21_FAO_ICC_Multi

⁷⁴⁹ P 5 in 244_June_09_21_Macqueen_Multi

⁷⁵⁰ P 9 in 264_May_06_21_Arrell Food_Multi

⁷⁵¹ P 6 in 302_June_01_21_FAO_ICC_Multi

*supportive framework for SMEs in a sector where producers (i.e., smallholder farmers) tended to be in the informal economy and therefore invisible and unaccounted for. Governments have to also create legal frameworks that make it easier for them to operate, transact, and access credit. There are peculiar legacy issues that could make it hard for SMEs to operate, like inability to collateralize leases on land. Governments should also make it easy for them to get themselves heard. All of this is fundamental to retain people in rural areas and reverse urban-rural migration that is depleting the sector.*⁷⁵²

Networks women

*Promote the association and organization of women producers, from an intercultural perspective.*⁷⁵³

*MBW's global mentoring platform, which launched in 2021, will help achieve this within the meat sector by forging strong links between women in different business areas.*⁷⁵⁴

*Building a community of women in the agriculture and food system and empower them through role models. Have a support system of female entrepreneurs and food systems workers who support each other. (...) Establish associations for female farmers at the local level. Coming together as a decision-making body empowers women, and at the same time they can contribute significantly to the well-being of the community.*⁷⁵⁵

*Crucial to such a transition would be farmers' collectives and women's SHGs, as a large proportion of small and marginal farmers are women.*⁷⁵⁶

*Participants also made an additional proposal for a global programme to set up local technical assistance hubs for women farmers and entrepreneurs, with particular focus on strengthening their business skills. The important role that farmers' organizations and local SMEs can play in delivering or channeling business development support, facilitating peer learning and mentoring for women entrepreneurs was emphasized. Similarly, participants stressed the need to strengthen the digital infrastructure for information sharing among both women entrepreneurs (or aspiring entrepreneurs) and financial institutions.*⁷⁵⁷

*Aggregation is key to help women to position themselves in a more empowered position and the cohort aspect helps to bring a better understanding of what a group needs.*⁷⁵⁸

In order to close the gender gap, access to family care and child support are essential to enable women to work in agriculture. Other enabling factors are reinforcing women

⁷⁵² P 6 in 308_June_09_21_FAO_Pinduoduo_Multi

⁷⁵³ 3:11 p 9 in 099_Mar_31_21_FAO_IFPRI

⁷⁵⁴ 6:16 p 10 in 166_Apr_14_21_Meat Business Women

⁷⁵⁵ 9:14 p 8 in 171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C

⁷⁵⁶ 28:1 p 10 in 023_Jan_29_21_Bharat K S

⁷⁵⁷ 44:8 p 7 in 178_Apr_8_21_AGRA_Multi

⁷⁵⁸ 48:11 p 7 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

*networks, equal payment for men and women ensured by the private sector and recognizing women for their work.*⁷⁵⁹

*Bridging the missing middle entails building capacities for innovation from the bottom up. Women constitute a large part of food production, thus supporting the self-organized groups with structural assets can increase women's participation in decision-making.*⁷⁶⁰

*Problem 1 is low and variable incomes of poor households: rational management of such incomes drives households to choose staples and cheap, often less healthy options. Potential solutions include women-led enterprise for neglected crops, nutritious social safety nets and school food programmes.*⁷⁶¹

*It focuses on promoting women-led enterprises to grow and sell nutritious but neglected crops.*⁷⁶²

*Build on the networks created by women, create opportunities for the youth to learn from their elders and traditions.*⁷⁶³

*Organizing women to come together for collective marketing, bargaining & demand for better services.*⁷⁶⁴

*It was underscored that the existence of well-established networks including VALUE4HER, AWAN-Afrika, Nourishing Africa among others, that provide platforms for women in agribusiness to raise their voices at local and continental level. Better connectivity has helped to strengthen women's networks but opportunities for improvement in this area still exist. Participants pointed out that women members of cooperatives and producer associations (estimated at 30%) tend to be older and noted that the poorest and least educated women tend not to join these groups or choose people to represent them who do not have their best interest at heart. It was emphasized that it is important for women not to just belong to collectives, but to take ownership of these groups to make their demands heard.*⁷⁶⁵

*Provide capacity-strengthening support to organisations, social movements, networks, and for women's collective action, including legal and negotiation training skills.*⁷⁶⁶

Participants shared mostly similar views on the issues related to women and food systems. While organizing rural women workers and enabling access to financial services and market linkages was identified as a key game changing solution, other solutions such as promoting local decentralized value chains fully owned and managed by the women

⁷⁵⁹ 55:25 p 7 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

⁷⁶⁰ 113:29 p 6 in 070_Mar_09_21_Akinbamiyo,O

⁷⁶¹ 134:24 p 10 in 190_Apr_16_21_Cullen N

⁷⁶² 139:10 p 8 in 211_Apr_30_21_Chisholm N_Multi

⁷⁶³ 152:24 p 9 in 243_June_03_21_Schwartz A

⁷⁶⁴ 245:15 p 7 in 478_June_19_21_SEWA

⁷⁶⁵ 258:7 p 7 in 491_June_23_21_Dido_Otieno

⁷⁶⁶ 266:46 p 9 in 499_June_25_21_GANSF

farmers / producers / workers themselves also came up across all five discussion groups.⁷⁶⁷

Women play an important role along aspects of food chain - realisation of women's rights. less access to productive resources, markets, training, social protection, and earn considerably less. On top of this, women have difficult home lives. Enforced by cultural norms and traditions. Face heavy physical workloads that undermine their wellbeing. While unfair to women, it is a tragedy to households, to communities, to communities, to enabling girls and women is essential not only to build productive and resilient food systems but for development of countries overall.⁷⁶⁸

Increased awareness on women inequalities and the need for gender integration in food systems and policy is required. This can be done via capacity building, mainstreaming gender in policies and supporting women to increase agricultural productivity. Moreover, complementing financial services with advisory services on how women can optimize their yields and revenues is important for this to be maximally productive and effective. Lastly, establishing sustainable partnership for all actors (at the bottom and on the top) is important in strengthening and amplifying the voice of women in food systems, for women empowerment in Kenya.⁷⁶⁹

Partnership academia /food producers

Support the formation of an environment for creative, proactive and innovative development of young scientists, postgraduates and students; 47. Develop academic mobility of teachers and students of agricultural institutions, including holding summer schools, internships, guest lectures, etc.; 48. Support the participation of scientists in international symposia, conferences, and workshops; 49. Enhance the liaison of universities with potential employers, farmers, international organizations and projects; 50. Introduce specialties at universities, related to the training of experts in the field of food safety, adaptation to climate change in agriculture, etc...⁷⁷⁰

Support the establishment of contemporary training laboratories with innovative technologies and capabilities for modeling and analysis of potentially adverse scenarios resulted from climate change, degradation processes, emergencies and other phenomena and their impact and consequences on agro-business; 52. Provide comprehensive support to farmers in terms of capacity building, support of agricultural production, and consulting.⁷⁷¹

Encourage linkage with academia, universities and local educational centers, fostering connections with the environment and local contributions, promote the training of

⁷⁶⁷ p 12 in 063_Mar_04_21_Nanavaty_Mult

⁷⁶⁸ P 9 in 471_June_08_21_van Liere M

⁷⁶⁹ P9 in 474_June_18_21_Matu_Opiyo

⁷⁷⁰ 519:26 p 7 in 106a_June_18_21_Nurgaziev R_Eng

⁷⁷¹ 519:27 p 8 in 106a_June_18_21_Nurgaziev R_Eng

*professionals and create awareness that contributes to the world of coops and associations, as well as their visibility.*⁷⁷²

*Involve the educational sector to promote cooperative values, trust and collective action in search of the common good from education.*⁷⁷³

*The Australian Government highly values industry-research collaboration and has launched a range of initiatives including CRCs, AIA and drought innovation funding to foster and promote industry-research collaboration.*⁷⁷⁴

*Farmers are making sustainable contributions because of environmental and climate imperatives, but also to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness. Often this is best achieved through trial-and-error. Economics and the market help drive innovation, as farmers respond to business economics to cut costs. Farmers need to be at the table as academics and policymakers interpret new data and map out new agricultural strategies. Genetics, equipment, GPS, and precision agriculture are all factors in producing and reviewing the data.*⁷⁷⁵

*Academia and Ministries of food production need to work closer together to provide additional research and technical assistance in the communities and in putting research and development into action. Regional Governments and donor agencies need to provide increased funding and support to Universities and Colleges through grants and other forms of assistance to enable them to better support sustainable community development endeavours. The Universities and Colleges should be allowed to be investors in social enterprises that help scale climate mitigation, adaptation, community resilience and other activities that give support to improving food sustainability, quality and safety.*⁷⁷⁶

*Academia and food producers must collaborate to reflect the realities at different scales for better policy and impactful finance.*⁷⁷⁷

*New technologies and applications are emerging, and more research and collaboration with academics are needed to find solutions to agriculture losses and find other more sustainable alternatives to preservatives, fertilizers, and during transportation and storage.*⁷⁷⁸

This issue can only be resolved collectively, by gathering all food sector stakeholders, throughout best practices platforms, as sharing experience and knowledge among centers of supply is critical to understand the ins-and-outs of food waste and what role they can

⁷⁷² 525:8 p 10 in 122a_July_13_21_RIMISP_Eng

⁷⁷³ 525:12 p 10 in 122a_July_13_21_RIMISP_Eng

⁷⁷⁴ 2:8 p 8 in 081_Mar_15_21_CRC

⁷⁷⁵ 8:20 p 9 in 169_Apr_6_21_Shea E

⁷⁷⁶ 37:55 p 9 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

⁷⁷⁷ 61:19 p 5 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

⁷⁷⁸ 66:24 p 7 in 041_Feb_17_21_Adler D

have. Wholesale markets must accompany involved actors in this dynamism. Inclusiveness implies the participation of academics and field-experts (they have better understanding of actual “pain points” and propose accurate solutions), civil society organizations (ensure that they can count on good storage and logistics facilities).⁷⁷⁹

The importance of collaboration: Collaboration was identified as key to achieving environmental outcomes. Collaboration includes between industries, between academia and producers, different stakeholders and across supply-chains. Whatever environmental initiative, framework or metric proposed, it will be more successful where it is created in collaboration with various interest groups.⁷⁸⁰

It is important that research and industry work together in partnership with regulators to collaborate and address these issues. This needs to be supported by appropriate funding required for a sustainable future -is this funding coming from the consumer or cross sector funding primarily supported by waste and agriculture sectors?⁷⁸¹

They came up with ideas such as empowering local authorities/reinforcing capacity building in food governance; tackling the lack of coordination among actors; fostering collaboration with universities/experts; reinforcing/investing in food logistics and finally ensuring participatory and inclusive food system in Africa.⁷⁸²

There is a disconnect among different key players in the food system, such as among HEI researchers and extension agents to the actual needs of farmers. These gaps need to be addressed by involving all the key players in the food system (i.e., consider farmers as partners and key players, not beneficiaries; bring together the problem and provide solutions to fill the gap between farmers and educators).⁷⁸³

Involve the academe as they have an important role in empowering and educating the farmers.⁷⁸⁴

Many of these organizations would be willing to partner with one another or with universities on pilot projects for sustainable agriculture, if the opportunities and funding were made available to them.⁷⁸⁵

Municipal governments can help by developing linkages between farmers and local restaurants, food banks and supermarkets so they better understand local demand and diversify their production accordingly.⁷⁸⁶

⁷⁷⁹ 78:23 p 10 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

⁷⁸⁰ 92:3 p 6 in 206_Apr_27_21_CCANCC

⁷⁸¹ 126:20 p 8 in 142_May_11_21_Carter L_Dennis S

⁷⁸² 154:29 p 9 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

⁷⁸³ 160:25 p 6 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

⁷⁸⁴ 161:25 p 8 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

⁷⁸⁵ 166:82 p 11 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

⁷⁸⁶ 166:109 p 13 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

*Establishing connections between agricultural scientists/researchers and smallholder farmers so they could share knowledge and data on how to deliver sustainable agricultural practices through optimal resource use with smallholder farmers through training and workshops.*⁷⁸⁷

*Participants also agreed on the need to establish connections between different stakeholders along the food supply chain (I.e., consumers, producers, local farmers, etc.).*⁷⁸⁸

*Partnerships between universities and the industry aim at reducing food waste, combating obesity and improving crops, based on international cooperation through a growing network of specialists.*⁷⁸⁹

*The involvement of higher education and research institutions to produce innovations in optimizing regional institutions is very important.*⁷⁹⁰

*Improve industry-research links: Innovators and entrepreneurs need greater access to 'accelerator' initiatives that can facilitate the conversion of research into practice.*⁷⁹¹

*... viewed food systems transformation from the perspective of improving the agricultural research and development pipeline of technology generators, adopters, and end-users. By strengthening the academe-industry-government linkages through research collaboration and co-sharing of resources, the delivery of innovation from research to market can be expedited.*⁷⁹²

*Partnership with the supply chain for target carbon achievement also very important.*⁷⁹³

*To strengthen the livelihood of the people of Kiribati; all players of the abovementioned activities need to work closely than ever.*⁷⁹⁴

*Strengthen ties between academia and industry: establish a food center in academia in cooperation with the industry, to advance students' education and applied economic development in the field, with the aim of promoting responsible production and consumption, and providing nutritional security and optimal health.*⁷⁹⁵

*The government should improve the connection between academia and agribusiness entrepreneurs to mind this gap.*⁷⁹⁶

⁷⁸⁷ 169:7 p 6 in 355_June_14_21_FAO

⁷⁸⁸ 170:15 p 6 in 311_June_14_21_NCD Child

⁷⁸⁹ 171:9 p 6 in 322_June_03_21_Apicella_Machado

⁷⁹⁰ 188:46 p 9 in 343_May_28_21_Abdullah_S

⁷⁹¹ 243:21 p 9 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

⁷⁹² 257:6 p 6 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y

⁷⁹³ 264:16 p 6 in 497_June_24_21_Fontes_Multi

⁷⁹⁴ 268:26 p 6 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

⁷⁹⁵ 300:17 p 7 in 533_July_07_21_Gazit GS

⁷⁹⁶ 303:22 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

*Collaborate with researchers and innovators and also engage with farmers.*⁷⁹⁷

*Peru prioritized tools [instruments] to boost quality food production by FFs, and to advance systems with low emissions, greater carbon sequestration, and useful for protecting valuable ecosystems: • non-returnable financial support to co-innovations of AFCl organizations and research institutes to expand agroecological organic production. • Train extensionists in agroecological practices, in order to influence factors related to climate change. • Allocate budget for measuring and certifying the quality of systems implemented by AFCl. • Ensure that AFCl has access to quality seeds for the collection, selection and improvement of native seeds.*⁷⁹⁸

*Non-returnable financial support for the development of co-innovations by AFCl organizations and research institutes to expand biologically, environmentally and economically sustainable agroecological production systems. - Need for budgets for the scaling up of successful experiences such as what has been accumulated with “Sierra Productiva”. - It’s not only a question of whether the budget is there or not, but also of what type of projects are financed, as there is a tendency to finance projects that come from the government and not more long-term projects that are already being generated and validated by the organizations themselves.*⁷⁹⁹

*Invest in co-innovations of FAOs and research institutes. • Investigate “natives” and their nutritional value. • Contribute 10% of what the sector contributes to the GDP.*⁸⁰⁰

*Participatory monitoring and evaluation empowers actors to demand accountability. While it makes sense to use internationally recognized indicators (such as those associated with the SDGs), participants of the dialogues underlined that regional and local indicators and development strategies should also be taken into account.*⁸⁰¹

*Panellists believe that an urgent change needed is the dismantling of silos. For example, researchers are doing important work around agriculture, diet, and climate change, but not enough of this research takes a systems-based approach. This integration will be essential. New, innovative technologies and research can be used to reach a wider audience and to help communicate research effectively. Most research is conducted in English and this limits dissemination. Two-way communication between researchers and communities is necessary to ensure the research provides practical solutions.*⁸⁰²

⁷⁹⁷ 303:29 p 8 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

⁷⁹⁸ 344:7 p 7 in 408a_June_11_21_COPROFAM_CLOC_Eng

⁷⁹⁹ 344:16 p 12 in 408a_June_11_21_COPROFAM_CLOC_Eng

⁸⁰⁰ 350:18 p 7 in 421a_June_21_21_COPROFOAM_CLOC_Eng

⁸⁰¹ P 25 in 123_May_04_21_Mauderli U

⁸⁰² P 7 in 448_Feb_25_21_IFAD_Multi

Partnership finance

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. We suggested linking grassroots organizations in need of funding with financial/donor institutions that are looking to finance green initiatives to consolidate more on the diversification of our biodiversity and enhance sustainable food systems.⁸⁰³

Improve regional coordination through partnership.⁸⁰⁴

Banks and NBFCs should also be incentivized to provide credit to small farmers, for use in nature-positive production. • Need for continuous engagement - The engagement of relevant stakeholders on food systems issues should not be limited to the Dialogues or end with the Food Systems Summit but continue as an essential part of food systems transformation.⁸⁰⁵

A crucial question was how these schemes would be funded. Participants suggested linking grassroots organisations in need of funding with financial/donor institutions that are looking to finance green initiatives. An example was Microsoft, which recently gave 1 billion US dollars to companies that were showing long-term carbon sequestration, to help them achieve their net zero carbon goals.⁸⁰⁶

Sustainable streams of financing needs to be made available to support demonstratable high impact agroecological and other forms of climate smart and resilient agriculture to take programmes to scale in mitigation and adapting to climate change. Financing regimes must be flexible and agile to enable efficient access and effective utilization by small and medium enterprises, small holder farmers and community-oriented organizations. Financing regimes should include ongoing coaching, mentorship and advisory support to help de-risk projects and encourage strong partnerships in design, execution, monitoring and improvement of science based, data inclusive, high impact mitigation, adaptation and resilience projects.⁸⁰⁷

Increase collaboration between Arab countries especially those with common issues and establish mechanism between countries that aid in establishing a food security fund that supports food baskets.⁸⁰⁸

Close(r) interaction between financial institutions and women clients • Training and capacity building in financial and investment literacy for women • Ensuring that women

⁸⁰³ 12:4 p 7 in 192_Apr_19_21_Okafor_A

⁸⁰⁴ 19:26 p 10 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

⁸⁰⁵ 29:4 p 6 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

⁸⁰⁶ 29:44 p 10 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

⁸⁰⁷ 37:43 p 7 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

⁸⁰⁸ 38:17 p 7 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

*know what data to collect and how to present it to financial institutions, and that financial institutions have a good understanding of women's constraints and possibilities in relation to data collection and tracking.*⁸⁰⁹

*Creation of an index of financial institutions that contribute to funding for smallholder farmers to stimulate healthy competition amongst financial institutions and impact investors.*⁸¹⁰

*Governments, financial institutions, research centers and investors as a whole need to partner to accelerate growth in the nutritious food production sector by facilitating access to funding. Banks typically must operate with a financial regulatory framework which, effectively, prevents banks from engaging in business activities that may have significant risk.*⁸¹¹

*To overcome regulatory hurdles to supporting early-stage companies and start-ups banks sometimes participate in higher risk financings by forming arms-length investment arms or by attracting other financial institutions to provide financing. Creating a financial structuring vehicle through partnerships which are geared at establishing a pool of individual loans can de-risk them and will attract investment.*⁸¹²

*Work more closely with financial institutions for a closer link between various financial structures and agriculture.*⁸¹³

*The dialogue culminated with the announcement of a coalition of multilateral development banks and development partners to pledge over US\$17 billion in the financing, in a bold bid to address rising hunger on the African continent and to improve food security.*⁸¹⁴

*...maximization of available resources, systems, and partnerships including the existing breeding institutions, the functional biotechnology regulatory system for genome editing and precision agriculture, and the inter-regional collaborations that respond to the high cost of laboratories, genome editing tools, and licensing.*⁸¹⁵

*Farming support enterprises: Farmer groups should take business opportunities of the nonfarming enterprises that bring solutions to farmers such as farming input trading, produce transport services, warehousing, abattoirs, and cold storages. Through these enterprises, farmer groups have the opportunity of reducing farmers' production costs and increasing dividends for shareholding farmers.*⁸¹⁶

⁸⁰⁹ 44:16 p 9 in 178_Apr_8_21_AGRA_Multi

⁸¹⁰ 46:28 p 10 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

⁸¹¹ 61:11 p 5 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

⁸¹² 61:24 p 6 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

⁸¹³ 135:63 p 13 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

⁸¹⁴ 153:6 p 6 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFDDB_Multi

⁸¹⁵ 184:17 p 6 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

⁸¹⁶ 185:38 p 9 in 340_May_27_21_Mamba_L

Participants also identified a need for the participation of financial institutions in forming and sustaining close partnerships with producers, recognizing that larger institutions and corporations are better able to adapt to external pressures and stressors than small-holder producers.⁸¹⁷

...coordinate between Farmers' Union and enterprises, banks to help farmers access loans to expand productions, extend loan term and reduce the interest rate.⁸¹⁸

Maintaining a setting up additional N-S-S partnerships.⁸¹⁹

Mobilizing funding for landscape organization and investment: Funds for informal platforms or loose multi-stakeholder planning can be linked to more formal planning/decision-making structures. Landscapes and long-term resilience need links between local private sector and local SMEs that work beyond industrialized food system. Outside funding (e.g., GEF) can be useful but building bridges with other resources should be a priority.⁸²⁰

Strategies for promoting AE Research -AE research should form part of the mandate of TARI and other research institutions -Technology transfer units should develop mechanisms for the dissemination of technologies on Agroecological Intensification (AEI) - Adopt participatory programs in identifying AE technologies in collaboration with farmers and other stakeholders -Agroecology Hub in Tanzania and the Ministry of Agriculture (Lead Ministry) should prepare a document containing a variety of agroecology technologies relevant to specific geographical areas/regions in the country.⁸²¹

Creating nutrition-sensitive food systems in Southeast Asia is an all-of society movement, involving dialogues, actions and cooperation between different stakeholders, from government to civil society. More research and data analysis will be important to define policies and ways forward.⁸²²

Financing should be a package where we combine financing, capacity building in both financial literacy and Good Agricultural practice. We should also have credit products that are tailor made to suit different farmers requests such as the women and youth. Their needs are different.⁸²³

Fourth, there is a strong call for new forms of finance, new partnerships, and new business models. Some of these have already been initiated: for example, new forms of finance have been developed to support food systems in rapidly emerging economies, and new partnerships are emerging between the public and private sectors. At the same time, the

⁸¹⁷ 187:12 p 6 in 342_May_28_21_Peralta T

⁸¹⁸ 220:5 p 6 in 378_June_07_21_My Mai Bac

⁸¹⁹ 281:51 p 11 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

⁸²⁰ 302:51 p 10 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

⁸²¹ 308:15 p 8 in 541_July_12_21_AEHT

⁸²² 322:4 p 6 in 556_July_15_21_Von Goh_GenTan

⁸²³ p 7 in 297_May_26_21_FAO_ICC_Multi

private sector is increasingly looking at how to best serve farmers. As a summary of this discussion, the closing speaker reminded the need to support civil society organizations and farmers – who are key stakeholders driving change – as well as the need to unlock capacity and finance to scale up new innovation business models.⁸²⁴

Partnership multi-sectoral

Participants in the dialogue expressed the view of an urgent need for a broad-based partnership between the major stakeholders and players across the entire agricultural and food system and innovation systems. This collaboration needs to provide strategic platform that fosters continental and global collective actions including networking to strengthen the innovation to impact pathways of Africa’s agricultural research and food systems.⁸²⁵

The African University Vice Chancellors committed to driving the sustainable food system transformation agenda not just from the faculties of agriculture but university-wide in partnership with governments, development partners, private sector, civil society, consumers and international university partners in order to ensure healthy food, healthy people and a healthy planet.⁸²⁶

Partnerships- Sustainable partnerships that have equal engagement and benefits – Partnerships should be mutually beneficial to all. Partnership with private sector, government (at national, regional and global level) community and academia– to ensure sustainable food systems ...⁸²⁷

The main finding of the Regional Dialogue was the need to work with gender transformative, intersectional and intersectoral approach, in all sectors. In this way, it was agreed that to achieve food and nutrition security and to contribute to the sustainable development it is fundamental to pay attention to women’s rights (SDG 5).⁸²⁸

Participants agreed that optimizing animal agriculture’s environmental impact is an ambitious but attainable goal, which can only be achieved via sustained, long-term active participation of all stakeholders with a goal of constant innovation and improvement.⁸²⁹

Resiliency is boosted by mutual understanding and enhanced communication between stakeholders, governments, technical experts, and consumers. Youth voices agreed with farmers about the need to embrace technology and innovation and not block farmers’

⁸²⁴ P6 in 155_Apr_27_21_FCDO_Multi

⁸²⁵ 505:5 p 7 in 062_Feb_16_21_FARA-CAADP

⁸²⁶ 1:1 p 6 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

⁸²⁷ 1:22 p 10 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

⁸²⁸ 3:1 p 6 in 099_Mar_31_21_FAO_IFPRI

⁸²⁹ 4:2 p 6 in 104_Apr_8_21_Animal Agriculture Alliance

*access to new tools. Youth voices were also particularly focused on improving ag and food stakeholders' connectivity through digital media.*⁸³⁰

*Lenders, insurers, cost-share programs, regulators, and farmers need to be on the same page and work together on the long-term benefits of nature-positive practices. And they need to reach out to farmers who have been slow to adopt change. But agronomy and soil testing are part of that education – along with the technology of precision farming and understanding the varying needs across the land, even if different parts of the same field. Technology and data will drive many advances – especially when combined with farmers' common sense and knowledge of their land.*⁸³¹

*Implement initiatives that fosters partnerships, brings together stakeholders from all sectors, and puts women at the center.*⁸³²

*We need to scale up indigenous knowledge and promote generational knowledge transfer that is rapidly dying out due to the pressures of food security and urban rural migration through adequate collaboration and partnerships with stakeholders at the national, state, local government levels, civil society organizations and the private sector.*⁸³³

*Cooperation and collaboration is critical. Government, science and industry need to come together and they must engage with the farming community to address current issues. Enabling policies and increased funding for national research institutions will enhance output. Private research institutes and foundations should connect to carry out more research in an accountable manner and with all due diligence. Research must be demand-driven.*⁸³⁴

*Recognize the importance of establishing platforms with an inclusive atmosphere and a multidisciplinary approach in pre-competitive spaces such as innovation hubs. Stakeholders, such 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.*⁸³⁵

*Multistakeholder partnerships are key. When all stakeholders are engaged, then the incentive structure of different agents is distinct and becomes better discernible. Donor coordination in developing countries is also key, otherwise different donors push different solutions, none of which become possible to take to scale so we must identify locally those projects that would benefit most from being scaled up. Donor coordination in developing countries is also key.*⁸³⁶

⁸³⁰ 4:29 p 12 in 104_Apr_8_21_Animal Agriculture Alliance

⁸³¹ 8:17 p 8 in 169_Apr_6_21_Shea E

⁸³² 9:3 p 6 in 171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C

⁸³³ 12:2 p 7 in 192_Apr_19_21_Okafor_A

⁸³⁴ 17:15 p 9 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

⁸³⁵ 17:16 p 9 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

⁸³⁶ 17:20 p 11 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

There is a need to create enabling environment, formal and informal platforms to discuss WEF nexus at national and regional level and highlight its importance via mass media in a nutshell publicize nexus to maximum extent. Regional and International organizations together with development partners should play important role in this process in upcoming years.⁸³⁷

Improving communication between "industry, government, NGOs, non-profit organisations, right through to consumers".⁸³⁸

Include all relevant stakeholders, including science, civil society, and in particular also those that are the most vulnerable in our food systems, in the policy-making process. Inclusive multi-stakeholder mechanisms to allow for participatory decision-making that address power imbalances among food systems actors; Encourage "productive conflict" for problem solving together with mutual trust and respect, placing producers and vulnerable groups at the centre as co-decision-makers and co-innovators.⁸³⁹

Thus, governments should encourage the production and consumption of locally sourced foods. The group suggested producers and consumers should be organized into institutional collectives, which need to work together to better our food systems.⁸⁴⁰

Collaboration and cooperation between all stakeholders. Governments are the primary stakeholders to many of the actions related to enhancing productivity as any sustainable production process requires relevant policies and providing the needed infrastructure that enables stakeholder make use of needed technologies for sustainable production processes.⁸⁴¹

It is felt that government should play more visible and facilitative role in the management of E waste. The facilitative role should enable and enhance partnerships among government, manufacturers, academia, civil society and the general public to be more aware and to work together in addressing the challenges associated with E waste and its impacts on soil health, water pollution, marine biodiversity and the food system in general. There is a need to develop improved national and regional standards and regulations for the disposal, management, and treatment of E waste. On the other side of the risk involved from negligence there is significant opportunity for industry and sustainable livelihoods to be developed from the proper management of E waste.⁸⁴²

⁸³⁷ 18:3 p 6 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

⁸³⁸ 20:19 p 11 in 114_Apr_19_21_Maurer H_Roskruge N

⁸³⁹ 25:35 p 7 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

⁸⁴⁰ 29:31 p 7 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

⁸⁴¹ 32:51 p 7 in 071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO

⁸⁴² 37:28 p 6 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

*Call for all stakeholders to work together for implementing game changers. They all share the responsibility to shift food systems and change the rules of the game to achieve sustainable food security and nutrition for all.*⁸⁴³

*Participants stressed the importance of promoting new forms of cross-sectoral professional careers as a means of promoting social change and allowing for a positive cycle of citizenship*⁸⁴⁴

*In general, success for all these proposals appears to participants to hinge upon close coordination and new partnerships among governments, investors, financial institutions, development partners, women's entrepreneur groups and farmers' organizations.*⁸⁴⁵

*Ensure farm workers share in the value that's created. Design market and policy systems to enable farmers to adopt soil health through ecological and regenerative practices on farms. Build stronger connections between consumers, farmers, and farms so that the market values appropriately and the distribution of value is equitable through the value chain.*⁸⁴⁶

*Establishment of a multi-stakeholder partnership forum to tackle insecurity, engage communities and, provide support to security agents to deliver adequate security to farming communities.*⁸⁴⁷

*Policymakers have major roles to play, but also development agencies and financial institutions. b) Ecosystem groups and associations, entrepreneur networks, and youth bodies who must be involved in the development, growth, and broad dissemination of the platform to agriSMEs and other value chain actors. This will also ensure that the end users are involved in all stages of the platform growth. Other key actors are investors and SMEs. Nourishing Africa volunteered to take the lead in further conceptualizing this given that the Nourishing Africa platform already focuses on agribusinesses, albeit with an Africa-only focus.*⁸⁴⁸

*Working hand by hand with the private, public sector and civil society, as well as the establishment of sound regulations and policies will create an enabling environment for money to flow into the region.*⁸⁴⁹

Establish relationships between a variety of stakeholders including scientists, researchers, and economists together with farmers, civil society, government agencies, businesses, educators, and political and social thought leaders. Each of these groups has a vital role to

⁸⁴³ 38:5 p 6 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

⁸⁴⁴ 41:16 p 8 in 175_Mar_16_21_Donati L

⁸⁴⁵ 44:17 p 9 in 178_Apr_8_21_AGRA_Multi

⁸⁴⁶ 45:4 p 6 in 003_Nov_23_21_Posner S

⁸⁴⁷ 46:24 p 9 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sabel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

⁸⁴⁸ 48:15 p 8 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

⁸⁴⁹ 55:42 p 7 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

play in transforming food systems, as well as evaluating trade-offs and measuring results.⁸⁵⁰

A multi-actor initiative to bring more transparency into the business development service market for agri-SMEs, including an evidence-based benchmarking of effective models against impact on access to finance, an effort to standardize BDS curricula on the basis of such benchmarking, and value-for-money metrics for funders of such services.⁸⁵¹

Multi-sectoral partnerships are needed for storage and food preservation, re-insurance, innovation, and technology transfer.⁸⁵²

There should be a strong linkage and interaction between all actors across the entire value chain for a sustainable food system using the top bottom approach.⁸⁵³

Promoting contacts between farmers and consumers and increasing the share of local agriculture in food security.⁸⁵⁴

Develop local food security networks to discuss and share information on food systems and nutrition and the role of youths and women.⁸⁵⁵

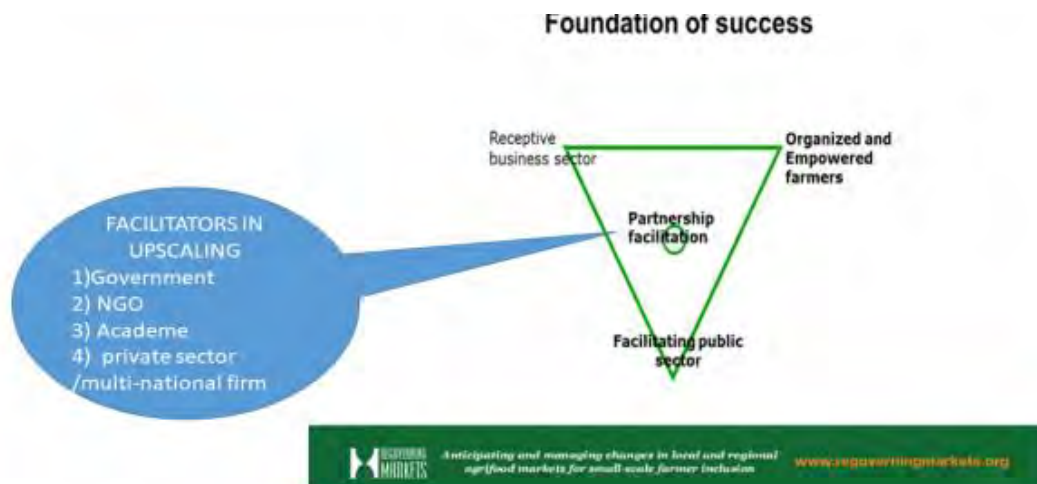


Figure 1 Chart from 76:26 p 25, 518 × 210 in 189a_April_16_21_Ateneo de Manila

A continuing search for long-term sustainable solutions, therefore, is imperative, and since food security and sustainable food production, especially in the light of the climate crisis,

⁸⁵⁰ 56:9 p 5 in 002_Nov_19_20_CGIAR

⁸⁵¹ 60:6 p 5 in 011_Jan_11_21_SAFIN

⁸⁵² 61:34 p 8 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

⁸⁵³ 63:23 p 9 in 030_Feb_4_21_CAFS_CSAYN

⁸⁵⁴ 66:83 p 13 in 041_Feb_17_21_Adler D

⁸⁵⁵ 70:26 p 9 in 057_Feb_26_21_YES

*are complex, and the engagement of a broad spectrum of experts, practitioners, researchers and leaders, is necessary.*⁸⁵⁶

*It is important to involve various food-system shareholders in the design and development of transformative initiatives. This will allow the design of holistic initiatives which involve different types of knowledge or points of view, as well as create a broad response from the various shareholders for its implementation.*⁸⁵⁷

*We need to create community, to identify and acknowledge the contribution of all food-system shareholders. We also need to find ways to connect the various shareholders for developing solutions based on our knowledge and experience.*⁸⁵⁸

*By gathering all stakeholders of the agri-food sector in round tables that could be organized with wholesale markets and in cooperation with local and regional governments, it is also expected that capacity building will be bolstered. With the aim to ensure the development and the integration of supply centers at the national level, this scheme has been set up notably in Mexico with “competitividad agricultural circuits” in four different regions.*⁸⁵⁹

*Third, wholesale markets need to be further included in urban planning. In fact, many urban planners do not have sufficient information on the importance of wholesale markets in food security and supplying sustainable healthy diets through their network of local food suppliers with sustainable practices.*⁸⁶⁰

*To promote more sustainable consumption patterns, food waste reduction is key. In fact, “Zero food waste” should be a vision, and the goal should be to reduce as much as possible food waste. Solutions to address food waste should be developed at every level of the supply chain. This requires an integrated approach that tackles at each level the main problems. (...). This necessitates being “wasteless” by design, or by finding value in the waste itself by redistributing, upcycling and recycling it as food for humans, food for animals, or biofuel and natural fertilizer. Ensuring the redistribution of food not sold, including through partnerships with food tanks, apps (such as too good to go) and civil society organizations, would make it available to people in need. (...) As a solution, the group proposed cooperation among food system actors (research institutions, companies, farmers, government institution) to resolve prevailing and concrete challenges in a process where every actor brings in their own expertise and point of view.*⁸⁶¹

Long term cooperation among actors within food systems (research institutions, companies, farmers, government) to improve quality and productivity of farming, access

⁸⁵⁶ 76:47 p 4 in 189a_April_16_21_Ateneo de Manila

⁸⁵⁷ 77:3 ¶ 39 in 092a_Mar_24_21_El Ayuntamiento de Meride_eng

⁸⁵⁸ 77:14 ¶ 74 – 75 in 092a_Mar_24_21_El Ayuntamiento de Meride_eng

⁸⁵⁹ 78:19 p 9 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

⁸⁶⁰ 80:19 p 9 in 110_Apr_14_21_Carrara E_Multi

⁸⁶¹ 81:45 p 10 in 118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T

*to productive inputs, product development and food safety, and to promote industrialization.*⁸⁶²

*Development of cross-sectoral partnerships at local level by analysing the changing relations between Food Banks and local authorities, NGOs and charities, academia, the not-for-profit sector and the for-profit sector to see how these stakeholders can work together to respond to communities' needs. The COVID-19 crisis has shown the need to rethink strategic partnerships and to adapt the modus operandi of the different actors.*⁸⁶³

*We cannot unlock the full potential of our food system without collaboration. The food system is highly fragmented one where solutions are provided in silos. Collaboration is imperative in order for us to end the cycle where the same solutions are constantly provided. Cross-sector solutions should become the norm where government, ICT, financiers, universities, entrepreneurs, etc. are working together at solving systematic issues.*⁸⁶⁴

*Work towards multisector solutions: Participants saw an abundance of willingness from food systems actors to find solutions. They agreed transformation is possible through collective, multidisciplinary action. Dialogues like these are needed to bring stakeholders together who may not otherwise share learnings, opportunities and discuss trade-offs.*⁸⁶⁵

*Building up relationships between food system stakeholders is essential in building resilience and inspiring coordinated action to shocks. Community-based programs including community gardens improve access to affordable nutritious food.*⁸⁶⁶

*Pentahelix collaboration to develop future food is necessary, with the following parties 1. Innovators (usually in universities and research institutions) 2. Policy makers 3. Industrial Sector When there is innovation, there must be production 4. Business Sector For marketing and sales 5. Society Without community participation, it will not be complete. Because the community is the party who best knows the potential of their area.*⁸⁶⁷

*To overcome all these challenges we need to work as a team with other stakeholders such as the public sector, consumers, academia and civil society as a whole.*⁸⁶⁸

*Strategic Partnerships: Learn and collaborate with existing right-based across the globe. Fostering north-south and south-south cooperation that enables free technology transfer for agro-food development.*⁸⁶⁹

⁸⁶² 81:49 p 10 in 118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T

⁸⁶³ 83:13 p 11 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik J_Multi

⁸⁶⁴ 85:3 p 6 in 152_Apr_29_21_Kubheka M

⁸⁶⁵ 86:6 p 7 in 153_Apr_28_21_GCNEF_Multi

⁸⁶⁶ 88:26 p 12 in 162_Apr_16_21_Fountain G

⁸⁶⁷ 90:12 p 9 in 174_Mar_20_21_Niode K

⁸⁶⁸ 511:5 ¶ 219 in 083a_May_27_21_Leiva M_Eng

⁸⁶⁹ 512:10 p 7 in 088_May_28_21_Divine NTF

As a next point, emphasis was placed on the need to research and focus on development in order to adapt new techniques to the reality of each country. In turn, great emphasis was placed on the importance of intersectoral support. It is important to have sectoral approaches where knowledge can be shared and to also be able to evaluate the economic benefits of reuse.⁸⁷⁰

Clear vision to give you purpose and priority; 2. Inclusion- businesses and entrepreneurs have a responsibility to include people in the conversion 3. Mindset and awareness- building an education network based on hope and open-mindedness.⁸⁷¹

The countries shared many lessons and interesting experiences that deserve to be exchanged and propagated in the region. Thus, the organizing of farmers through an aggregation mechanism adopted in Morocco is an interesting way to solve the fragmentation issue and improve access to financing. Similarly, Tunisia has put in place a regulatory framework for the social and solidarity economy that provides incentives and adapted financing mechanisms to promote the emergence of solidarity-based enterprises. This in turn allows farmers to benefit from technical and marketing support, and better distribution of value. The involvement of public authorities in the development of agricultural areas and financing of campaigns in Mauritania also represents an interesting mechanism.⁸⁷²

Grouping into cooperatives.⁸⁷³

In its most limited definition, producer cooperatives and associations have the potential to improve the participation of small-scale producers in the food system by creating better marketing opportunities. The decrease in individual costs related to economies of scale, stability of production at the collective level and greater negotiating ability which derives from a greater business volume are just some elements to the credit of cooperatives, making their insertion into more dynamic markets possible and establishment of better marketing channels that generate a fairer remuneration for the producers. Beyond marketing, coops can improve access to new technologies and create resilience in the face of crises, such as the impact of the pandemic. In the case of consumer associations, these come about as tools that contribute to fewer intermediaries and give better access to members for food at affordable prices.⁸⁷⁴

Solutions must be multi-stakeholder. Solutions must be tailored; policies must be inclusive and multi-stakeholder approaches and listening must underpin all approaches. Everyone

⁸⁷⁰ 516:6 ¶ 328 in 098a_June_10_21_Caballeros C_Eng

⁸⁷¹ 518:10 p 11 in 102_June_16_21_Namjildorj_Multi

⁸⁷² 520:2 p 6 in 107a_June_22_21_Trimarchi A_Eng

⁸⁷³ 524:12 p 7 in 119a_July_08_21_Moussavou B_Eng

⁸⁷⁴ 525:1 p 6 in 122a_July_13_21_RIMISP_Eng

*must contribute as much as they can, we need to foster a dialogue among everyone involved.*⁸⁷⁵

*A continuing search for long-term sustainable solutions, therefore, is imperative, and since food security and sustainable food production, especially in the light of the climate crisis, are complex, and the engagement of a broad spectrum of experts, practitioners, researchers and leaders, is necessary.*⁸⁷⁶

*...establishment of multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation mechanisms between governments; state-owned enterprises should set an example.*⁸⁷⁷

*Multistakeholder partnerships are key. When all stakeholders are engaged, then the incentive structure of different agents is distinct and becomes better discernible.*⁸⁷⁸

*Another intervention was about the importance of creating an interdisciplinary cross-cutting multi ministry approach, in order to get better metrics (what is wanted to be achieved), but also a better joint work between ministries from different countries, since currently, their work is quite fragmented.*⁸⁷⁹

*Comprehensive approaches/strategies that engage multiple sectors (i.e., health, education, health insurance companies, nutrition, culinary art, hospitality, tourism, producers, retailers) are essential to changing consumption patterns.*⁸⁸⁰

*We need to link sectors together (waste and agricultural sector along with food, water, energy, human health and soil) to address relevant systemic issues and identify the primary drivers, concerns and points of intervention.*⁸⁸¹

*There is an urgent need for promoting inter-sectoral cooperation through evidence-based information to ensure water-food-energy security and environmental sustainability for food system transformation in Pakistan.*⁸⁸²

*Lack of coordination or limited coordination between different departments at the provincial and federal level is another major divergence in sustaining food and water security under changing climate revealed in the discussion. In order to improve coordination, a multi-stakeholder approach may be adopted giving fair chance to all stakeholders to present their point of view and make a consensus to make agriculture resilient.*⁸⁸³

⁸⁷⁵ 101:9 p 6 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

⁸⁷⁶ 105:75 p 4 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

⁸⁷⁷ 107:29 ¶ 27–28 in 176a_Mar_25_21_AGFEP

⁸⁷⁸ 115:38 p 11 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

⁸⁷⁹ 120:58 p 12 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

⁸⁸⁰ 123:20 p 7 in 130_May_22_21_Foronda R_Gloria C

⁸⁸¹ 126:11 p 7 in 142_May_11_21_Carter L_Dennis S

⁸⁸² 129:6 p 7 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

⁸⁸³ 129:79 p 18 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

Central Asia is a region that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change – which is negatively affecting the water, agriculture, energy, trade, health, environment, and other sectors. Transitioning from competition among sectors to cooperation – including across the water-energy-food nexus - will be a vital part of the story of food system transformation in the region.⁸⁸⁴

Avoiding working in silos and creating synergies between and across the many initiatives already underway by various organizations, and across disciplines and platforms while maintaining individuality and personality. Tools and applications for agriculture are available, many with similar targets.⁸⁸⁵

Need for transdisciplinary teams.⁸⁸⁶

Both women’s empowerment and nutrition are extremely complex issues and have multi-sector influencing factors and therefore a multi-sector approach to address them both simultaneously is needed.⁸⁸⁷

...bolster 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.⁸⁸⁸

Stakeholders and partnerships - Governments - Civil Society organisations - Development partners - Indigenous groups, pastoralists and local communities - Public service including local authorities.⁸⁸⁹

Non-traditional partnerships. Increased collaboration and non-traditional partnerships are needed to drive a food-systems approach. Partnerships between primary agriculture, dieticians, food retailers and civil society, such as environmental nongovernment organizations or consumer groups, would create stronger, more collaborative approaches.⁸⁹⁰

The districts recognize the need to rebuild and strengthen food systems driven by radical thinking, smart partnerships, backed by strong political will and courage to advance the food systems transformation need of the districts.⁸⁹¹

Ensuring interconnectedness of academe, policy, research, and governance to provide holistic approach/system on food systems.⁸⁹²

⁸⁸⁴ 130:15 p 8 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

⁸⁸⁵ 135:64 p 13 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

⁸⁸⁶ 136:16 p 7 in 196_Apr_20_21_Attah-Krah K

⁸⁸⁷ 139:4 p 6 in 211_Apr_30_21_Chisholm N_Multi

⁸⁸⁸ 142:25 p 11 in 216_May_06_21_Ben_Aniabi

⁸⁸⁹ 155:31 p 7 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

⁸⁹⁰ 156:7 p 6 in 263_May_06_21_CCGA

⁸⁹¹ 157:4 p 6 in 265_May_07_21_CSONA

⁸⁹² 160:28 p 6 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

*Work together across sectors to tackle the huge challenges we face. Take a system-wide view.*⁸⁹³

*Increase multi sector partnerships and collective impact collaborations.*⁸⁹⁴

*...that the government should do more to encourage multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder involvement (i.e. involvement of both those affected by food insecurity and those with the power and influence to change this) using existing resources and toolkits for guidance...*⁸⁹⁵

*Networking among actors from various sectors and levels of the food chain will enhance sharing of ideas and also facilitate collaboration.*⁸⁹⁶

*Our Dialogue highlighted the importance of strong partnerships within food systems and value chains.*⁸⁹⁷

*Stakeholders and partnerships - Local government authorities - Youth - National governments - Relevant public servants at national, regional and local levels - Private sector - CSOs - International and regional organisations including multi-lateral agencies.*⁸⁹⁸

*Fostering the direct link between producers and consumers was highlighted as fundamental to guarantee the demand for quality and local products is aligned with family farming production.*⁸⁹⁹

*Multiple sectors should work together - through a public private partnership - to improve food safety capacity building.*⁹⁰⁰

*Further, to achieve truly transformative changes in the Food System, it is critical that all the issues, challenges and solutions identified should not be considered in silos, but viewed holistically, with the implementation of solutions and policies being done in complete synergy between the Private Sector, Public Sector, NGOs and the grassroot members. Replication of SEWA's models of social enterprises and cooperatives across the country can bring about truly transformative changes in the lives of millions of informal workers in our country.*⁹⁰¹

The need of a change of route in Mediterranean food systems was recognized by all participating stakeholders, including representatives of national governments. Such

⁸⁹³ 164:44 p 8 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

⁸⁹⁴ 166:117 p 15 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

⁸⁹⁵ 170:31 p 9 in 311_June_14_21_NCD Child

⁸⁹⁶ 180:28 p 6 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

⁸⁹⁷ 187:3 p 6 in 342_May_28_21_Peraltta T

⁸⁹⁸ 202:36 p 9 in 358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi

⁸⁹⁹ 217:8 p 7 in 374_June_03_21_DG INTPA

⁹⁰⁰ 242:1 p 6 in 313_June_15_21_Narrod_Multi

⁹⁰¹ 245:2 p 6 in 478_June_19_21_SEWA

crucial change requires a consolidated multi-stakeholder cooperation at 360° at regional level to be implemented efficiently and effectively.⁹⁰²

The speakers also highlighted some of the elements needed to enable food systems transformation. These include the need to: foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at national and regional level to build trust and commitments based on shared understanding and inclusion; mobilize resources to implement actions at scale, through sustainable investments (public, private, blended) and other instruments such as public incentives (subsidies, taxes); harness the potential of innovation and technology, making them accessible to farmers/fishers/foresters; identify trade-offs between actions/sectors and strategies to minimize them; foster behavioural change across food systems actors through education and awareness building.⁹⁰³

The role for multistakeholder groups. The movement needs scientists, lobbying power, a good coalition of people, a good social media campaign, end purchasers, investors to provide risk capital for these folks to work together and be able to create new models that policy can build off of, and the need for a network of environmental justice communities that can work together as the same issues happen all over the place.⁹⁰⁴

These types of definitions can lead to constructive dialogues and multi-sectorial collaboration.⁹⁰⁵

The importance of inter-sectoral cooperation with different stakeholders in order to deepen dialog and mutual learning: academia, consumers, health services, municipalities, insurance companies, regulator.⁹⁰⁶

At the same time, discussion touched on the need to identify opportunities to further strengthen cooperation between national and international research systems, marrying best international practices with locally developed and relevant technologies, and partnerships with the private sector.⁹⁰⁷

Mobilization builds cross-sectoral and cross-service dialogue and coordination to reduce fragmentation between public, private, NGO, and producer organizations so small-scale producers do not fall through the cracks, where collective action is led by farmers to improve service provision from all angles and provide programmatic examples that can be scaled to a broader framework/approach.⁹⁰⁸

Sectors and communities of practice need to consider developing and implementing joint and cohesive policy that will support these phases of discovery by 1) policy adjustment; 2)

⁹⁰² 247:2 p 6 in 480_June_21_21_CIHEAM_Multi

⁹⁰³ 247:16 p 8 in 480_June_21_21_CIHEAM_Multi

⁹⁰⁴ 252:39 p 15 in 485_June_22_21_Levesque_SD

⁹⁰⁵ 283:36 p 8 in 516_July-01_21_Anastasiou K

⁹⁰⁶ 300:7 p 6 in 533_July_07_21_Gazit GS

⁹⁰⁷ 301:18 p 8 in 534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADI_Multi

⁹⁰⁸ 302:28 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

setting priorities, 3) engagement and support from public and private financing; and, 4) collaboration between academics and governments.⁹⁰⁹

It is important to identify and support local actors, recognize the wisdom of the people that are there (first and foremost Indigenous Peoples) and prioritize transformative innovation (e.g., agroecology), building on local knowledge with science to create jobs and build resilient food systems. Local private sector actors are key players in working together to build a better system. Academic institutions should join local actors in documenting and reviewing relevant experience, providing technical assistance and linking with national or global research institutions.⁹¹⁰

Governance refers to processes of negotiating needs, interests and perspectives of various stakeholders. To promote more inclusive food systems transformation, a central goal of territorial governance should be to increase the voice of marginalized groups and increase the accountability of the state. A pre-condition to this type of governance is a multisectoral government that is rights-based in its approach; this must be embedded into law for adequate follow through and not just theoretical value-signaling without action. Only through multi-actor governance can vulnerable people be heard.⁹¹¹

The opportunities for transforming food systems only arise with collaboration, integration, and convergence of the various actors in the food chain.⁹¹²

There is a critical need for greater collaboration between all stakeholders--government, private sector, non-profit organizations, and civil society to integrate food and nutrition security into urban city planning and execution.⁹¹³

Role and partnerships between the private sector AND government, local partners, farmers, academia, education etc. to understand the interests and needs of all stakeholders along with the food system.⁹¹⁴

Food waste reduction strategies often need creativity, and there is no one actor that can fix our food systems, so food waste is gone. We need each and every actor on every level of the supply chain to be involved. In this regard, it is not just important to organize dialogues like this, but also to get more people to participate.⁹¹⁵

Discussions around nutrition-sensitive interventions also fall under the theme of inclusive value chains. Such interventions require that producers, value chain stakeholders and policy makers consider the nutritional needs and dietary preferences of consumers, while providing a compelling case for consumers to shift towards more nutritious diets. Rice will

⁹⁰⁹ 302:32 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

⁹¹⁰ 302:36 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

⁹¹¹ 302:79 p 13 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

⁹¹² 304:6 p 6 in 537_July_08_21_ANP_WWF

⁹¹³ 307:3 p 6 in 540_July_10_21_Global Shapers

⁹¹⁴ 313:13 p 7 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP

⁹¹⁵ 314:10 p 6 in 547_July_14_21_Heilinger K

continue to play a key role in mediating the region's food and nutrition security goals as a staple crop that billions of individuals rely on for sustenance and livelihoods.⁹¹⁶

Convergence and organization of key stakeholders at multiple levels were proposed as solutions. These include institutional mechanisms, such as merging government development schemes with agricultural plans, and expanding disaster risk, reduction and recovery plans to cover smallholder farmers. Organizing and clustering farmers is needed to improve their access to inputs, capacity building, and formal financial services. Mechanization and its associated increased productivity were also seen as pathways for increased participation of women and youth. Crop insurance and other safety nets can help smallholder farmers bounce back from climatic shocks.⁹¹⁷

Behaviour change and communication programs are critical in enabling the participation of women and youth in the value chain. Increasing job creation in the agricultural sector can minimize the economic and social impact of male out migration.⁹¹⁸

The effective and efficient implementation requires an enabling environment of governance mechanisms and technical innovations that facilitate consultation across sectors and all key stakeholders, such as Chinese governments, development financial institutions, private sectors, academia, grass-roots level farmers' cooperatives, United Nations agencies, as well as scientific research institutions.⁹¹⁹

Participants emphasized cooperation throughout the Dialogue. There is an inherent interdependency in the food system, and each player impacts others' capacities to act. There is a need for more coalitions and collaborations not only between food businesses but across the entire food and agriculture system. Together, these individual players can have a much larger positive impact.⁹²⁰

Participants highlighted that sustainable food businesses have an opportunity to challenge the status quo. Multi-stakeholder business models that value the planet, community, workers, eaters, and natural resources can help move the focus from a singular devotion to profit. Large companies have the scale, resources, and ability to influence change that smaller businesses don't have. But as these smaller businesses demonstrate financial and cultural success and find ways to engage with larger multi-national food companies, they can influence how large companies operate, helping to create greater impact.⁹²¹

Local financial opportunities for indigenous women represented by Earth Empower. Development of locally food-based businesses owned by indigenous women to reduce migration. The innovation is social and consists in development projects, researchers, private sector and others working together with indigenous women to create financially

⁹¹⁶ 316:10 p 6 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

⁹¹⁷ 316:17 p 7 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

⁹¹⁸ 316:21 p 8 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

⁹¹⁹ 318:4 p 6 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

⁹²⁰ 319:7 p 6 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

⁹²¹ 319:16 p 8 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

*viable local businesses that at the same time value and recognize the women's knowledge and expertise of particular herbs and other food.*⁹²²

*Some of the ideas in transforming the society beyond feeding the society is as follows: 1. Developing community-based agriculture that leverage on local biodiversity.2. Developing opportunities for indigenous communities, including on being part of the organic food production.3. Building an ecosystem with incentives to foster multi-stakeholder effort.4. Urban farming as a solution for the urban poor to obtain some nutritious food items, requiring policy action and civil society movement. 5. Movements such as agroecology, which takes into account the whole ecosystem of diversity, human and social values.*⁹²³

*Interdisciplinary development projects: Development project interventions, especially in nutrition amelioration does not sustain after the support period. Involvement of multiple stakeholders including research, industry, development agencies and start-ups, could lead to change in the cropping system and food consumption pattern, eventually contributing to better nutrition. It will also help in better implementation and sustainability.*⁹²⁴

*Start-ups need an industry partner who could help penetrate their technologies for large-scale adoption. A collaborative approach of bringing stakeholders together to implement data driven solutions and prepare a global action plan on research, technology, market and policy interventions is essential for improving dryland food systems. A Global Centre of Excellence in Biofortification could be established to develop research programs, to promote biofortified food, advocate policy amendments and contribute to nutrition security of the malnourished population.*⁹²⁵

*Decentralized method and a multi-actor strategy need to be applied to make sure a wide variety of crops is established respecting the goal of sustainability.*⁹²⁶

*Effective partnership and dialogue between all relevant actors involved in food production and supply / value chain, including government ministries and departments, private sector and investors, and technical organizations and practitioners. Such engagement is critical for influencing supportive policies, mobilizing financing, and establishing institutional frameworks as levers to drive transformational change in the food sector.*⁹²⁷

*A government-led multi-sectoral national strategy for nutrition - through a collaborative effort*⁹²⁸

Alliances All these levers and solutions cannot be achieved without collaboration between all agri-food system players. There is a great opportunity and potential in public-private

⁹²² 320:18 p 10 in 554_July_15_21_Lopez DE

⁹²³ 322:10 p 7 in 556_July_15_21_Von Goh_GenTan

⁹²⁴ 324:5 p 7 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

⁹²⁵ 324:23 p 14 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

⁹²⁶ 327:32 p 10 in 561_July_19_21_OCCAM

⁹²⁷ 330:5 p 6 in 564_July_20_21_Bakarr_MI

⁹²⁸ 333:17 p 6 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

collaboration as well as between companies, civil society, local authorities, etc. On the part of the government, they recognized the need to develop greater incentives, such as differential taxation, a priority in public procurement or more, and better regulatory frameworks that allow for progress towards greater sustainability. Also, from the private perspective, collaboration with all the actors in the chain (consumers, suppliers, farmers, etc.) appeared as a crucial aspect when seeing the efforts to integrate sustainability.⁹²⁹

Advance with the financial supplements from cities. Maintain priority for purchases from smallholdings, traditional peoples and communities; broaden the variety of produce; advance the intersectorality of the Program and in institutional purchases from family farms. Provide guidance for managers, nutritionists and those who handle food about the fundamental issues surrounding school meals. Manage funds and reduce food waste, focusing on food education. Raise awareness and enhance the Councils. Increase working hours and the number of nutritionists responsible for school meals.⁹³⁰

Strengthening partnerships with government institutions, international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, as well as establishing common goals to clean up food systems will be essential to achieving the goals proposed in the Decade of Family Farming and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), emphasizing the first two objectives: eradication of poverty and zero hunger.⁹³¹

It is essential to incentivize primary production at the national level, carry out a survey in each community to quantify needs and prioritize aid. Likewise, improve storage aspects when food is perishable, provide tools to guarantee greater production of food items based on economic reactivation (easier credit, technical assistance and transportation).⁹³²

Make joint efforts, from the Government, companies, agro-industries and other stakeholders, so that it can be produced in a sustainable way and with the nutritional elements required by the diet of the Dominican population, contemplating adequate planning of what is produced, imported and exported.⁹³³

Nutrition requires a multi-layered approach; it is necessary to promote the consumption of foods with specific socio-environmental, cultural and nutritional characteristics. Intersectoral and interministerial partnerships are required in order to ensure Food and Nutrition Security.⁹³⁴

Schools are customers too – all school food standards should include 2 portions of veg and these standards should be monitored for compliance. This could be an opportunity, with suppliers, to drive up demand in schools. If suppliers could demonstrate how their offering meets the regulations, they could increase the likelihood of getting business at the same

⁹²⁹ 340:11 p 9 in 132a_May_27_21_Forética_Eng

⁹³⁰ 342:83 p 17 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

⁹³¹ 348:4 p 6 in 419a_June_08_21_CLOC_Eng

⁹³² 353:6 p 6 in 424a_June_28_21_PROLIDER_Eng

⁹³³ 353:20 p 8 in 424a_June_28_21_PROLIDER_Eng

⁹³⁴ 354:1 p 6 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

*time as contributing healthy products. Manufacturers and catering suppliers can engage with children in schools to help drive up demand, e.g., activities, gardening, veg growing, taste testing of healthy products, competitions to design a new product which have to be healthy, sustainable and work commercially.*⁹³⁵

*...focused on actions government, business and community can take to reduce food waste. For example, government needs to issue a definition of 'food waste' and support measurement projects. Business and government need to enable food waste innovation, such as upcycling. For community, food waste education needs be incorporated into schools and urban farming/ composting infrastructure supported.*⁹³⁶

Foster partnerships with
1. Organizations working in the broader context of sustainable development, beyond the usual stakeholders who are involved in the food supply chain.
2. Organizations that are addressing hunger and poverty. This is what food banks do, by adopting a holistic approach that includes technology, investment, new practices, and innovation, while trying to address human behaviors that cause food waste.
3. Private sector. This includes helping to create innovative insurance products to address the needs of smallholder famers.
*4. Government agencies, like the ministries of agriculture, environment, and social protection, who play an important role in providing technical assistance. Via partnerships with governments, there can be more effective outreach, financial support, and assistance to bring useful innovations to smallholder farmers in remote rural areas.*⁹³⁷

Partnership private public

*Promote public-private partnerships to encourage women's access to land and financing.*⁹³⁸

*Strengthen public-private partnerships, particularly in industrial agriculture, and promote value chains.*⁹³⁹

*The need for intensifying of public and private partnerships to put forward the agenda through investment across multiple areas and aspects and innovating the ways where the investment is redirected, e.g. packaging etc. is needed.*⁹⁴⁰

*There has been also stressed importance of bringing private sector, specifically bilateral interstate projects conducted by private companies or consortia.*⁹⁴¹

⁹³⁵ p 6 in 295_May_25_21_Wheeler A

⁹³⁶ P 5 in 468_June_18_21_Mayne A

⁹³⁷ P 9 in 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

⁹³⁸ 520:12 p 8 in 107a_June_22_21_Trimarchi A_Eng

⁹³⁹ 520:22 p 9 in 107a_June_22_21_Trimarchi A_Eng

⁹⁴⁰ 17:9 p 6 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

⁹⁴¹ 18:19 p 9 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

*The process of transforming our food systems through the pathway of recognizing the legal protection and preservation of vital ecosystems will require a cross-sectoral collaboration across political, environmental, socio-economic and development players.*⁹⁴²

*Importance of role of the national private sector as it has a direct impact on the local markets. Having the private sector more involved in enhancing food security to enhance balancing between expectation and reality.*⁹⁴³

*Workable synergies be activated between responsible public and private sectors to galvanize already made efforts to eradicate insurgency and banditry, give confidence to farmers and other sectoral players to contribute towards attaining sustainable food systems in Nigeria.*⁹⁴⁴

*The redesign needs to support ongoing learning, sharing and cooperation with stakeholders across the food system. Both State and private sector needs to align and act as a driver for improved sustainability and standards throughout the food system.*⁹⁴⁵

*Public Private Partnerships between industry and value chain actors is essential to ensure that technology is embedded in interventions. Government at all levels must ensure an enabling environment (characterized by right incentives, tax breaks, less regulatory controls on digital services, reduced red tape) for emerging technologies to thrive. Mass technological education for stakeholders (farmers, processors, etc.) on relevant applicable technologies is vital.*⁹⁴⁶

*Collaboration by the public and private sector to establish grazing reserves for pastoralists, with access to potable water, cold chain storage and, lodging facilities.*⁹⁴⁷

*We proposed a public private partnership that could help to share that training, information, security and advocacy. This would also help to encourage proper farming by contract that would sustain the needs of hoteliers and other purchasers while protecting farmers from the middlemen. There were broader conversations about regulation of the middlemen... but the supply chain organization that had an element of public private partnership that would share information along the supply chain re prices, amount planted etc. to ensure the prices are amicable and sustainable for farmers and other actors along the supply chain.*⁹⁴⁸

To unlock sustainable finance, a distribution mechanism is needed to ensure equitable value distribution all the way down to the farmers. Working hand by hand with the

⁹⁴² 31:14 p 7 in 066_Mar_5_21_Nkenglefac T

⁹⁴³ 32:49 p 7 in 071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO

⁹⁴⁴ 35:34 p 13 in 084_Mar_17_21_UnyimeAbasi B

⁹⁴⁵ 37:38 p 6 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

⁹⁴⁶ 46:18 p 8 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sabel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

⁹⁴⁷ 46:21 p 9 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sabel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

⁹⁴⁸ 52:21 p 9 in 087_Mar_20_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

*private, public sector and civil society, as well as the establishment of sound regulations and policies will create an enabling environment for money to flow into the region.*⁹⁴⁹

*Additionally, especially the link and partnership between science, the public- and the private sector should be prioritized, as well as the link between producers and consumers.*⁹⁵⁰

*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.*⁹⁵¹

*A great emphasis was put on the wholesale market's ability to ensure resilient, sustainable, healthy and affordable food system in Latin America, articulate private and public sectors and accompany involved actors in sharing experience and knowledge.... The absence of public sector intervention and multi-stakeholder's instances require to bolster the articulation between public and private sector alongside the value chain actors in Latin America. Hence, this might be translated by the development of multi-level food governance systems that can enhance at each level (national, regional, local) adequate food-policy programs and guidelines that can contribute to create resilient food environments that make it easier to choose healthy and sustainable diets.*⁹⁵²

*There is currently in Latin America a lack of articulation between public-private sector (lots of markets are not in touch with authorities). Yet, this is crucial for the regulation of markets actors to overcome current difficulties, to distribute food efficiently spatially, to diversify centers of supply and to implement food governance policies/urban food planning. Public sector investment was identified as crucial, as the development of efficient and feasible projects requires public national and international incentives.*⁹⁵³

*Building resilience and responding to shocks will require local, state, and federal governments to work with businesses to successfully continue providing nutritious food to those in need during shocks. One way that governments can care for vulnerable populations during a shock is through establishing early warning systems in cooperation with businesses to know in what regions shocks are most likely to occur based on history. Governments can provide incentives to businesses (such as tax incentives and subsidies) to increase food supply and decrease food costs in certain regions at certain times of the year to create an ease of access equitably. Additionally, if supply starts to quickly fall during a shock, both government and business can coordinate to rapidly increase supply to that region so that shortages are prevented.*⁹⁵⁴

⁹⁴⁹ 55:23 p 7 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

⁹⁵⁰ 55:33 p 8 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

⁹⁵¹ 61:26 p 6 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

⁹⁵² 78:5 p 7 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

⁹⁵³ 78:18 p 9 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

⁹⁵⁴ 88:27 p 13 in 162_Apr_16_21_Fountain G

The “public/private partnership”, in which the competencies and capabilities of the states and their production sectors are articulated.⁹⁵⁵

This does not negate the importance of all actors, and the need for better partnerships between private and public sector, multi-stakeholder platforms, etc.⁹⁵⁶

Develop public-private partnership to promote and implement necessary policies, investments and incentives on mountain areas at national and regional level, focusing on specific sectors such as processing and food loss reduction. In addition, Private Public Partnerships (PPP) are key in ensuring access to capital and other technologies. • Mobilise and involve major and micro food players such as the small/ medium traders, industries/ companies and supermarkets in the city which are key marketing and storage food points. This will also motivate producers due to ready market available for their produce.⁹⁵⁷

In terms of trade and marketing, the discussions explored how best farmers can be supported in facilitating their access to both input and output markets. Participants argued that government needs to partner with both private and international development institutions to enhance market access for farmers.⁹⁵⁸

This would require substantial public and private investments with greater connectivity across all sectors and an upgraded logistics system with wider reach.⁹⁵⁹

The need for intensifying of public and private partnerships to put forward the agenda through investment across multiple areas and aspects and innovating the ways where the investment is redirected, e.g. packaging etc. is needed.⁹⁶⁰

Another important solution is an open letter from both public and private finance stakeholders in the lead-up to the food system Summit to basically unite behind an ambitious vision and commitment.⁹⁶¹

Multilateral institutions and local governments must work closely with smallholder farmers to provide necessary resources and investments. These public-private partnerships will be the foundation for global standards and producer rights as the industry grows.⁹⁶²

Capitalizing on these opportunities depended on the right players, like governments and the private sector, coming together to create a balanced regulatory environment.⁹⁶³

⁹⁵⁵ 91:2 ¶ 43 in 186a_Apr_15_21_Caballeros_eng

⁹⁵⁶ 95:34 p 11 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

⁹⁵⁷ 103:32 p 10 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

⁹⁵⁸ 104:4 p 6 in 326_May_5_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

⁹⁵⁹ 105:7 p 10 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

⁹⁶⁰ 115:19 p 6 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

⁹⁶¹ 120:25 p 8 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

⁹⁶² 121:27 p 8 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

⁹⁶³ 121:65 p 16 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

*There is need for holistic approaches that foster access to extension services by women. Private-public alliances that promote the extension of knowledge and new technologies to women must be fostered. Consideration should be given to who should approach women farmers, depending on country, customs, religious contexts.*⁹⁶⁴

*More focus should be given to social and economic actions as compared to a technical action-focus. Participants noted that it was important for decisionmakers to work more closely with society to feed into decisions, recognizing social actors' voices and participation in solution design and decision-making.*⁹⁶⁵

*Governments should work with private organisation/start-up that have the technology to disseminate the information.*⁹⁶⁶

*Realising the importance of "unusual" alliances between NGOs, private and public sector is essential - these partnerships can be useful, but it's important to find a balance between the partnerships without the risk of greenwashing.*⁹⁶⁷

*Ensure farmers have continuous access to crop diversity through institutionalised linkages with private and public stakeholders.*⁹⁶⁸

*It is important to manage expectations of public-private collaboration for nutrition. In some cases, this may imply lowering certain expectations if some are not realistic.*⁹⁶⁹

*Production of greater products that use dry fruits or any other food from the vegetable kingdom (beets) and create these healthy public-private partnerships.*⁹⁷⁰

*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.*⁹⁷¹

*Fostering partnerships will be critical. Setting the roles in the public-private partnerships are needed.*⁹⁷²

*Each partner comes to agriculture with different expectations, so catalysing action will require different actors to work together in partnership.*⁹⁷³

⁹⁶⁴ 122:19 p 7 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

⁹⁶⁵ 135:34 p 10 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

⁹⁶⁶ 137:9 p 7 in 200_Apr_22_21_HEDA

⁹⁶⁷ 141:30 p 12 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

⁹⁶⁸ 143:23 p 9 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

⁹⁶⁹ 144:31 p 13 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

⁹⁷⁰ 149:22 p 10 in 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi

⁹⁷¹ 153:15 p 6 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFDB_Multi

⁹⁷² 160:73 p 11 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

⁹⁷³ 161:10 p 6 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

*Private and public sector should work together/collaborate.*⁹⁷⁴

*Promote 5P's and not just the 3P's: private, public, producer, people partnership.*⁹⁷⁵

*Facilitate the engagement of private sector for investment into production, processing and marketing of forgotten foods...*⁹⁷⁶

*The private sector needs to be mobilized to rise to the challenge of delivering on the transformations required.*⁹⁷⁷

*Encourage more private consultants to join Agricultural Consultants Association (ACA)*⁹⁷⁸

*Private sector and government to lead in upscaling precision agriculture.*⁹⁷⁹

*Collaboration and partnership also with the private sector to trigger a diverse food distribution and prioritize domestic products. The government must play a stronger role in regulating mutually beneficial collaboration among food value chain actors. Thus, a fair partnership occurs.*⁹⁸⁰

*For efficient advisory services, the different categories of farmers need to be considered and engage private sector. For the private sector, there is a need to; (a) develop commercially viable models; (b) foster development of digital services; and (c) facilitate access to venture capital.*⁹⁸¹

*Private sector organizations, including small and medium scale enterprises, partner with research organizations to commercialize products from research and increase access to nutritious foods.*⁹⁸²

*Enhanced corporate social responsibility.*⁹⁸³

*Strengthen the private sector (public-private partnerships). The private sector needs to participate in these processes.*⁹⁸⁴

*Multiple sectors should work together - through a public private partnership - to improve food safety capacity building.*⁹⁸⁵

⁹⁷⁴ 161:27 p 8 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

⁹⁷⁵ 161:28 p 8 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

⁹⁷⁶ 162:4 p 6 in 287_May 20_21_Akinbamijo_Y

⁹⁷⁷ 172:42 p 12 in 327_May_18_21_CropLife

⁹⁷⁸ 173:92 p 16 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagase

⁹⁷⁹ 184:26 p 8 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

⁹⁸⁰ 188:41 p 9 in 343_May_28_21_Abdullah_S

⁹⁸¹ 194:19 p 6 in 349_June_02_21_Ekwamu A

⁹⁸² 196:36 p 9 in 351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi

⁹⁸³ 201:10 p 8 in 357_Apr 14_21_Harfouche S

⁹⁸⁴ 239:12 p 8 in 277_May_14_21_IICA_English

⁹⁸⁵ 242:1 p 6 in 313_June_15_21_Narrod_Multi

An inclusive multi-stakeholder approach to strengthen the linkages between private and public finance is needed, supporting small holders by making investments in SFS more attractive (de-risking), including through innovation and digitalization, following the patterns of a green, blue and circular economy.⁹⁸⁶

Need for private sector participation in collaborating and funding agricultural research. Private sector should collaborate with researchers in setting objective research agenda to drive innovation in Africa.⁹⁸⁷

Promote policy dialogue to facilitate government decisions and policies that trigger public-private-producers' partnerships.⁹⁸⁸

Private sector integration for support for seaweed-based nutrition.⁹⁸⁹

This is a big exercise that needs to be worked out in close consultation with the Chamber of Commerce (Private Sector) especially in the identification of food items to be controlled in this import review exercise and in obtaining their cooperation, support and understanding.⁹⁹⁰

Building resilience requires the support of donors to provide financial, expert, infrastructure, and capacity-building support; maintain good working relationships between private and public stakeholders to avoid communication breakdowns and delays in food production activities.⁹⁹¹

Participants shared various business models that were successful in their experience. These ranged from public sector support and coordination to private sector involvement, as well as multiple stakeholder approaches, namely those stressing the linkages between youth farmers and agribusinesses and the conditions necessary to enable this.⁹⁹²

Reinforce public and private collaboration: organize farmers in communities of practices, promoting the ambassador role of first movers. Other actors of the food value chain would also benefit from closer collaboration in public-private partnerships. It would help to close the gaps and misinterpretation of today's farming systems.⁹⁹³

Strengthen public-private partnership.⁹⁹⁴

⁹⁸⁶ 247:7 p 6 in 480_June_21_21_CiHEAM_Multi

⁹⁸⁷ 265:33 p 7 in 498_June_24_21_Danquah E

⁹⁸⁸ 266:23 p 7 in 499_June_25_21_GANSF

⁹⁸⁹ 267:26 p 8 in 500_June_26_21_Edible Issues

⁹⁹⁰ 268:33 p 7 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

⁹⁹¹ 271:16 p 7 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva

⁹⁹² 275:22 p 8 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD

⁹⁹³ 276:24 p 6 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

⁹⁹⁴ 280:62 p 9 in 513_July_01_21_Weise S

Furthermore, private-public partnership (PPPs) was pointed to an important role in increasing demand for healthy and nutritious foods. The government should take the lead in this process and give incentives for the private sector to participate.⁹⁹⁵

Investments in infrastructure and research and development, possibly through public-private partnerships, are necessary to move forward. Research priorities varied by country and region. For example, in Bangladesh the preferred focus was on the development of biofortified staple crops, whereas in Odisha, the FGD advocated for the scaling of nutrient-rich and resilient traditional crops.⁹⁹⁶

Government and industries shall join hands to provide better marketing facilities to dryland farmers and conduct large scale awareness and PR campaigns on the available marketing and warehousing facilities and subsidy schemes.⁹⁹⁷

Recognizing that some of this data is proprietary and sensitive, one of the main goals of this PPP is to develop shared ways to alleviate those concerns. This PPP is expected to both help government fulfill its mandate to improve food safety for the public good and enable companies providing food to meet their obligations – from FSMA and the Next Generation Food Safety goals – more effectively. In this way, the PPP is expected to create a global public-private good. The panel suggested a partnership was needed to measure the impact with existing data and to identify additional data needs, with the following in mind: Public sector can work with public sector providers and inspectors, but the pictures is incomplete.⁹⁹⁸

A large part of global food staples (wheat, corn, potatoes) do not come mainly from FF, but from corporate production systems, which are not always managed in a sustainable way, so we must also work with them so that they take care of the environment.⁹⁹⁹

Recommendation: build public-private-partnerships to foster policy-engagement and mobilize the marginalized voices. Who: policy makers, civil society, private sector. How: include civil society and private sector in order to widen policy-engagement on particular inefficiencies. This will make food systems more inclusive and relevant.¹⁰⁰⁰

Solutions to these problems were also discussed. These included fostering public-private partnerships in innovation, reducing food loss and waste, as well as building the production capacity of smallholder farmers – not by introducing high technological advancement, but rather by catering technologies to specific site problems (for example, by packaging technologies for specific agroecological natural systems).¹⁰⁰¹

⁹⁹⁵ 303:19 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

⁹⁹⁶ 316:20 p 8 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

⁹⁹⁷ 324:25 p 16 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

⁹⁹⁸ 336:4 p 2 in 313a_June_15_21_Narrod_Multi

⁹⁹⁹ 343:15 p 10 in 406a_June_10_21_COPROFAM_CLOC_Eng

¹⁰⁰⁰ P 22 in 120_Apr_27_21_Mauderli_U

¹⁰⁰¹ P 13 in 155_Apr_27_21_FCDO_Multi

There were some areas of divergence seen between some panelists when it comes to the area of the private sector. The notion that the private sector is good at responding to market demand and consumer preferences, i.e.. reducing salt, sugar, saturated fats when demanded by consumers was not shared by all panelists. There was also divergence in the area of education and labelling products to consumers.¹⁰⁰²

Partnership science, public and private sectors

Hold multi-stakeholder dialogues to facilitate the exchange between science, policy and “real-life”, by carefully putting the science at the heart; translating, but not banalizing, scientific messages into policy and broader communication; addressing systemic barriers to translation and implementation of science.¹⁰⁰³

The food supply chain is broken and needs to be changed: following the transition from a linear to a circular economy, it is now needed to use this momentum as an opportunity to re-design and move to a food system model with future resilience. On the other side the problem of food insecurity in Europe is growing with millions of people in precarious situations and in need. (...) During the FEBA Annual Convention 2021 “For a sustainable future food system” some gamechanger aspects were identified in this regard starting from the interconnectivity of this process. (...) Regarding the food loss and waste, it is fundamental to look at the framework of public and private actors and the role played by governments, businesses and civil society organisations. (...) The first game changer is about the private-public partnerships and the links between governments and businesses that work in the food supply chain to adopt all the measures necessary to get the targets. In this relation, the European Union is working to build a solid framework to facilitate the cooperation and coordination between the stakeholders, the public authorities and the civil society organisations such as the Food Banks.¹⁰⁰⁴

There are positive things happening across the livestock sector – genetics, precision-feeding, climate-smart agriculture; private sector engagement – methane management, all underpinned by sound science that needs to be contextually applied for solutions, policy and investment decisions.¹⁰⁰⁵

Cooperation and collaboration are critical. Government, science, and industry need to come together, and they must engage with the farming community to address current issues.¹⁰⁰⁶

Public health and nutrition education (also using local knowledge) should be incorporated into school feeding programmes which are also a point of entry into communities. There is

¹⁰⁰² P 8 in 464_June_10_21_IFAD_UNFSS_Multi

¹⁰⁰³ 68:26 p 8 in 052_Feb_25_21_EUFIC

¹⁰⁰⁴ 83:19 p 13 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik_I_Multi

¹⁰⁰⁵ 95:41 p 12 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

¹⁰⁰⁶ 115:30 p 9 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

*need to stimulate and increase public private partnership for collaborations to improve nutrition & health.*¹⁰⁰⁷

*Strengthen the link between university and government as a precursor for evidence-based decision making and to lobby government for resource allocation towards Food and Nutrition Security.*¹⁰⁰⁸

*Guidance from science is effective, it creates a snowball effect through the food value chain - Science-industry collaboration allows for the development of global frameworks that enable a sustainable development of seafood as well as access to funding.*¹⁰⁰⁹

*The industry-science collaborations that have worked well, share some characteristics: a clear task at hand, a clear and time bound strategy and goals that are aligned with other initiatives including the SDGs as a common anchoring point.*¹⁰¹⁰

*Enhancing investment and public-private partnerships (PPP) in holistic food systems approaches contributing to resilient communities.*¹⁰¹¹

*Transformation in the food system is also political and social. Thus, food system transformation requires strong engagement from all sectors, including civil society and respectful inclusion of Indigenous knowledges. Similarly, nutrition science is multidisciplinary and in order to make change, nutrition scientists need to incorporate all of these elements.*¹⁰¹²

*Identify opportunities to further strengthen cooperation between national and international research systems and partnerships with the private sector.*¹⁰¹³

*Joint elaboration of a proposal for a parcel that balances quantity and quality for families (nutritionists, CONSEA and Farmers). Not implemented but some promising partnerships were presented.*¹⁰¹⁴

Platforms

For the purpose of comprehensive use of the agro-business potential in the international arena, including the contribution to enhancing the international food safety, it is essential to boost the coordinated efforts of all stakeholders, including national and international authorities, manufacturers, and consumers. It is vital to ensure effective alignment of

¹⁰⁰⁷ 122:15 p 7 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

¹⁰⁰⁸ 209:17 p 7 in 365_May_27_21_Ekwamu A

¹⁰⁰⁹ 254:4 p 6 in 487_June_29_21_Selwyn_Multi

¹⁰¹⁰ 254:7 p 6 in 487_June_29_21_Selwyn_Multi

¹⁰¹¹ 271:11 p 7 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva

¹⁰¹² 283:23 p 6 in 516_July-01_21_Anastasiou

¹⁰¹³ 301:12 p 6 in 534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADI_Multi

¹⁰¹⁴ 342:26 p 9 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

*interests with partners and promote them on all key multilateral international platforms, while countering the initiatives that have an adverse impact on international food safety, and fostering the exchange of technologies to improve the food safety.*¹⁰¹⁵

*Continuous learning and a community that supports and allows for it. Having a role model, sharing vulnerability, and feeling a sense of belonging also allows for organic growth Inclusive learning- which is much more a family than a traditional colonial/institutional model of education that is top-down.*¹⁰¹⁶

*A collaborative platform is needed to take the discussion forward on issues related to agriculture, food and nutrition, and dietary diversity in the state. This platform can facilitate and promote possible innovative knowledge and practices in the state.*¹⁰¹⁷

*Brining in various relevant campaigns and networks together on a platform to multiply already existing practices across the country. Some of these network are - Right to Food Campaign, MGNREGA Watch, Jharkhand Van Adhikar Manch, Sukhar Virodhi Abhiyan etc. These platforms could be used to share the possible innovative knowledge and practices in agriculture in the state. (Action Track 4)*¹⁰¹⁸

*Scientific and Technological Innovation Communication of technology to smallholder farmers calls for improved infrastructure. Application of science is the issue.*¹⁰¹⁹

*Recognize the importance of establishing platforms with an inclusive atmosphere and a multidisciplinary approach in pre-competitive spaces such as innovation hubs. Stakeholders, such 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.*¹⁰²⁰

*Information sharing was highlighted as a strong entry point for improved coordination, especially to address conflicts of priority. A common problem is that the policy environment is not well understood by all stakeholders. Thus, at implementation, opportunities to collaborate and improve program design are missed. The SADC regional knowledge hub presents an opportunity to overcome this, by providing a platform to highlight and map different policies, which sectors they impact, and where opportunities for collaboration exist.*¹⁰²¹

The inception of the SFS-MED Platform, under co-development by CIHEAM, FAO and UfMS as an affiliated initiative of the OPN-SFSP, was foreseen as a solution to integrate different

¹⁰¹⁵ 507:2 p 6 in 068a_Apr_23_21_Mikhailov S_Eng

¹⁰¹⁶ 518:6 p 8 in 102_June_16_21_Namjildorj_Multi

¹⁰¹⁷ 7:7 p 6 in 167_Apr_13_21_Welthungerhilfe_Multi

¹⁰¹⁸ 7:10 p 7 in 167_Apr_13_21_Welthungerhilfe_Multi

¹⁰¹⁹ 17:2 p 6 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

¹⁰²⁰ 17:16 p 9 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

¹⁰²¹ 19:34 p 12 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

*entry points and networks/initiatives under a common sustainable food systems approach.*¹⁰²²

*Design of innovative landing site for the proper management of the seafood value chain and marine litter management on land.*¹⁰²³

*Establish a fully representative Food Systems Council.*¹⁰²⁴

*Establishment of an Arab Centre for Food Security, that includes brings together Arab initiatives and that can provide appropriate financing through development and investment funds.*¹⁰²⁵

*Another proposal of the group envisaged the creation of a platform both connecting and informing different people about food systems, personalized diets, origins of food, etc. using a simple language that allows everybody to access the information*¹⁰²⁶.

*One of the groups discussed in particular detail a proposal for a global (or multiple local) business development hubs for women entrepreneurs, building on the opening panel, as this was seen as innovative and potentially transformative. The hub would be designed to bridge the current information gaps between financiers and women entrepreneurs .For such a hub to improve women’s capacities while also encouraging more financial institutions to invest in women, participants suggested that it should be: -a hub of information and knowledge resources that helps financiers understand women’s entrepreneurship and the business of agriculture - accessible across different countries and in different languages – digital land accompanied by efforts to bridge the digital divide (also on a gender basis) and to improve women’s digital and financial literacy - especially among nano and micro businesses -gender inclusive rather than women-only in focus - providing women with information about existing initiatives that can support them to grow as entrepreneurs -able to provide or link women to training programmes - able to facilitate aggregation among women’s entrepreneurs (supporting the formation of clusters and/or, depending on context and type of business, cooperatives).*¹⁰²⁷

*The design of a comprehensive central data collection and sharing platform/database for the agricultural sector that multiple parties can benefit from is crucial. There must be harmonized and inter-connected central data gathering, storage, and sharing platform in the agricultural sector at a national and/or sub-national level.*¹⁰²⁸

¹⁰²² 25:25 p 6 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

¹⁰²³ 25:49 p 8 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

¹⁰²⁴ 36:20 p 9 in 089_Mar_22_21_Gee S

¹⁰²⁵ 38:7 p 6 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

¹⁰²⁶ 41:11 p 7 in 175_Mar_16_21_Donati L

¹⁰²⁷ 44:19 p 9 in 178_Apr_8_21_AGRA_Multi

¹⁰²⁸ 46:17 p 8 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

*Establishment of a multi-stakeholder partnership forum to tackle insecurity, engage communities and, provide support to security agents to deliver adequate security to farming communities.*¹⁰²⁹

*It underlined the importance of bridging the financing gap for these small and medium-scale entrepreneurs and the fact that this requires working both on the "demand side" of finance - particularly through effective platforms and initiatives to support access to information and skills development (including financial skills development) for young (aspiring) entrepreneurs, and on the "supply side", through better use of de-risking capital, shared metrics to assess investibility of new or existing enterprises, and better coordination among lenders and investors.*¹⁰³⁰

*A second proposal is a platform that would facilitate global investment matchmaking for agripreneurs, providing an easily accessible and comprehensive information package to agripreneurs including reliable and timely financial data and resources, tools to build their investment readiness, and information about potential investors. This platform would be a one-stop-shop to help businesses 'from start to scale' find tailored funding and financing support. The platform would be integrated with existing stakeholder initiatives across different countries to achieve impact at scale.*¹⁰³¹

*This may be packaged into a multi-lingual app with localised content related to specific markets, commodities, and financial systems, or it may be delivered through local information points e.g. in mini business centers located in postal offices. b) A second proposal is a platform that would facilitate global investment matchmaking for agripreneurs, providing an easily accessible and comprehensive information package to agripreneurs including reliable and timely financial data and resources, tools to build their investment readiness, and information about potential investors.*¹⁰³²

*We need to design partnerships that are deeper and more profound than participation. We need to evolve mere citizen, CSO and private sector participation from one off events to ongoing entrenchment into the decision making fabric and process at national regional international. There is a need for new platforms and fora to examine these issues with different lens and flexible arrangements to impact on communities.*¹⁰³³

There is great need to promote the use of internet based applications or platforms where farmers can showcase their products directly to the consumers or connect with them in other to sell at a good price and attain high productivity. It was also revealed that farmers incur much expenses in purchasing basic agro inputs like seeds, feeds and fertilizer. Some of the middle scale and commercial farmers in West Africa spend so much money importing seeds from abroad because it is not easy to source it in their location, where as

¹⁰²⁹ 46:24 p 9 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

¹⁰³⁰ 48:6 p 6 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

¹⁰³¹ 48:13 p 8 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

¹⁰³² 48:38 p 8 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

¹⁰³³ 52:9 p 6 in 087_Mar_20_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

it exists in large quantity somewhere in their home country but because they have no knowledge of it, it becomes expensive to buy from far away countries who leverage on online technologies to sell their products. There is urgent need to raise the awareness of using affordable agro-commerce platforms or social media handles among farmers locally to trace where agro inputs are available and cheaper in their locality¹⁰³⁴.

Providers of facilities / platforms are needed to enable local communities to access healthy and sustainable food items, such as bulk stores, recycling stores, and uglyfood. Also important to provide facilities for communities to purchase as well as self-educate about environmentally friendly products.¹⁰³⁵

...establishing and funding of independent platforms with the required industry-specific know-how, finance, legal, investment, and policy-specific expertise along the entire value chain of investing in the nutritional food asset class to identify, structure, and match attractive sustainable and scalable investment opportunities with potential investors.¹⁰³⁶

Digital Finance Service Innovations and Platforms.¹⁰³⁷

Building Good Credible Investment Pipelines Establishing and funding of independent platforms with the required industry-specific know-how, finance, legal, investment, and policy-specific expertise along the entire value chain of investing in the nutritional food asset class to identify, structure, and match attractive sustainable and scalable investment opportunities with potential investors.¹⁰³⁸

A platform is needed to join all initiatives for transforming the Mérida food system. Meetings and collaboration mechanisms that allow for maximization of everyone's efforts. Those of us who are interested in strengthening the Mérida food system don't have a narrative that unites and gives meaning to the many transformative initiatives that are currently being developed separately.¹⁰³⁹

The Dialogue was a starting point from which to gather proposals for strengthening the Mérida food system. But it also made evident the importance of creating community and the need to identify, acknowledge, and take advantage of the knowledge and contributions of all food-system shareholders. Dialogue participants expressed their interest in continuing to support and carry out dialogues continually. They also recognized the importance of developing collaboration mechanisms or platforms that involve the various food-system shareholders and different levels of government.¹⁰⁴⁰

¹⁰³⁴ 53:2 p 6 in 137_Mar_24_21_Ejezie J

¹⁰³⁵ 59:14 p 6 in 008_Dec_19_20_Niode AK

¹⁰³⁶ 65:9 p 6 in 037_Feb_12_21_Food Systems for the Future_Multi

¹⁰³⁷ 65:27 p 7 in 037_Feb_12_21_Food Systems for the Future_Multi

¹⁰³⁸ 65:47 p 10 in 037_Feb_12_21_Food Systems for the Future_Multi

¹⁰³⁹ 77:1 ¶ 36 in 092a_Mar_24_21_El Ayuntamiento de Meride_eng

¹⁰⁴⁰ 77:6 ¶ 44 in 092a_Mar_24_21_El Ayuntamiento de Meride_eng

In terms of governance, the participants indicated the important role of governments in market management, pricing vs affordability management, implementing quality standards, advertising aquatic food (e.g. health and economic benefits), integrating aquatic food into the current food and nutrient policies, especially in the global food system dialogue, providing support (e.g. investment and other public resources) and equal opportunity for fishermen, particularly those in the small-scale fisheries, improving the rights of fishermen, including younger generations in relevant dialogues and practices.¹⁰⁴¹

Work towards multisector solutions: Participants saw an abundance of willingness from food systems actors to find solutions. They agreed transformation is possible through collective, multidisciplinary action. Dialogues like these are needed to bring stakeholders together who may not otherwise share learnings, opportunities and discuss trade-offs.¹⁰⁴²

Many participants agreed that pre-competitive platforms are a necessary component to drive change at speed and scale. Several participants thought this model was useful for food systems transformation, but it may only be feasible for industries that are more consolidated. It has been difficult for much of the food and agriculture sector to move in this direction because it is complicated to organize and to incorporate smaller farmers and producers in such models. Participants also noted that there is a need to communicate the value of pre-competitive collaborations more broadly to investors and other stakeholders. Pre-competitive platforms work for many reasons. They enable the costs necessary to transform industries around shared environmental goals to be spread more widely, while adhering to legally abiding guidelines. They also help reduce the duplication of efforts and resources while allowing companies to learn from each other on what works and what doesn't.¹⁰⁴³

Procurement and social platforms promoting diverse diets and targeting both producers and consumers may be one vehicle.¹⁰⁴⁴

Communication and knowledge sharing actions, such as peer-to-peer learning experience among farmers, knowledge sharing, exchange and transfer of best practices through global platforms¹⁰⁴⁵

All of the above led to the conclusion about the need to create a new integration platform and an intellectual environment that will allow implementing new initiatives. In addition, the Russian office of FAO, supporting the need to enlighten and promote the ideas of the Summit, in the person of its director made a proposal to create the Institute of FAO Goodwill Ambassadors.¹⁰⁴⁶

¹⁰⁴¹ 84:24 p 9 in 150_Apr_30_21_GANSFOIWFSN

¹⁰⁴² 86:6 p 7 in 153_Apr_28_21_GCNE_Multi

¹⁰⁴³ 87:9 p 9 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

¹⁰⁴⁴ 95:23 p 9 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

¹⁰⁴⁵ 95:37 p 11 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

¹⁰⁴⁶ 96:7 p 6 in 228_May_18_21_Kovnat K

*Family farming should be at the heart of food systems, through a platform which gives farmers a voice and a means of forming a continental strategy to confront common challenge*¹⁰⁴⁷

*Inclusive food systems governance - participatory processes by as many stakeholders from the start to enhance ownership. Legitimising the role of platforms such as the Food Liaison Advisory Group (FLAG), which is a multi-stakeholder platform for food governance.*¹⁰⁴⁸

*The Canadian Food Policy Advisory Council (CFPAC) is a unique forum that can be leveraged domestically to bring voices from across the Canadian food system together and advise on pressing issues.*¹⁰⁴⁹

*Concerning AR4D, Innovation platforms that bring together stakeholders with a common interest to leverage skills, research technologies, competencies, markets, financing, social capital, and other resources are critical for economies of scale in the deployment of technologies and innovations.*¹⁰⁵⁰

*Communication & education forums will help to enhance engagement and up-skill different groups.*¹⁰⁵¹

*Availability of platforms to disseminate data (smart phones, infrastructure) to food system actions in an efficient manner.*¹⁰⁵²

*Launch of a 'Solutions Lab' or 'Innovation Facility' to help identify, develop, and finance innovations, including digital platforms developed by private sector partners. Activities could include standard-setting and promotion, early-stage investment in new innovations, in partnership with others (e.g. venture investing community), and support for mechanisms that connect producers to markets using blockchain-based payment systems. Such systems could incorporate payments for ecosystems services or externalities.*¹⁰⁵³

*PROPOSAL- Facility to accelerate deployment of private-sector generated digital platforms for the development of value chains, composed of the following features: Leverage PDBs' convening role to promote common standards, taxonomies, and interoperable protocols across different digital platforms.*¹⁰⁵⁴

¹⁰⁴⁷ 99:3 ¶ 58 in 258a_Apr_23_21_IICA_eng

¹⁰⁴⁸ 103:17 p 8 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

¹⁰⁴⁹ 109:1 p 6 in 047_Feb_19_21_O'Doherty M

¹⁰⁵⁰ 113:31 p 6 in 070_Mar_09_21_Akinbamiyo,O

¹⁰⁵¹ 114:78 p 13 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

¹⁰⁵² 115:8 p 6 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

¹⁰⁵³ 117:7 p 6 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

¹⁰⁵⁴ 117:17 p 9 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

*All the participants agreed that a knowledge sharing platform amongst small scale farmers is necessary. This would allow them to share best practices and understand the value chain.*¹⁰⁵⁵

*Training and education have to be part of all identified solutions and embedded in other areas. Too often, solutions and financing are delivered without training and skills building. There is need for training platforms on multiple topics including for technical/home management and income generating projects without gender barriers/attribution. New approaches are needed to ensure education programs address the needs and priorities of both men and women across value chains.*¹⁰⁵⁶

*Multi-stakeholder networking platforms should be established to facilitate the sharing of experiences and knowledge. Other actors (e.g., private sector/business) should be included as an opportunity for mentorship and promoting shared experiences/ career knowledge.*¹⁰⁵⁷

*Promote the establishment of women cooperatives which could help with market access. Small scale farmers produce smaller quantities, cooperatives can play a critical role in helping small-scale farmers to bundle their produce together.*¹⁰⁵⁸

*ACTION POINT: Establish a multi-centered research initiative involving all island food system stakeholders to assess nutritional content and pricing of local food as an urgent public health measure.*¹⁰⁵⁹

*Create information hubs to link consumers and producers on the distribution of healthy and safe food (i.e. Agri-Aqua Hub Project of PCAARRD).*¹⁰⁶⁰

*Secondly there is a need for platforms for leading discussion on the intergovernmental and multi stakeholder levels where participating institutions interest to facilitate.*¹⁰⁶¹

*Indigenous-led, community sustained initiatives to heal grief, trauma and provide care in culturally-appropriate and meaningful ways: Many Indigenous participants shared information about the community-led non-profits they have created that are leading to support community needs and create new, supportive opportunities for the youth and stay connected to the elders. To mention a few: Diné Introspective, Inc., Diné Community Advocacy Alliance, OMO, and Elderberry Wisdom Farm.*¹⁰⁶²

¹⁰⁵⁵ 121:25 p 8 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

¹⁰⁵⁶ 122:17 p 7 in 127_May_13_21_IJAFN_CWFS

¹⁰⁵⁷ 122:39 p 14 in 127_May_13_21_IJAFN_CWFS

¹⁰⁵⁸ 122:48 p 17 in 127_May_13_21_IJAFN_CWFS

¹⁰⁵⁹ 123:22 p 7 in 130_May_22_21_Foronada R_Gloria C

¹⁰⁶⁰ 124:32 p 8 in 135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio

¹⁰⁶¹ 130:27 p 9 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

¹⁰⁶² 132:9 p 9 in 179_Apr_01_21_Livingston_Way

Problem 3 is that there may be low-cost nutritious foods available which are perceived as having low value,(e.g. millets). Potential game-changing solutions include developing an innovation platform for SME manufacturers of convenient nutritious foods.¹⁰⁶³

Developing an innovation platform related to water and food ecosystems, which offers a two-way medium of communication between farmers and scientists.¹⁰⁶⁴

Consider Community Seed Banks as seed hubs and sources of quality seed. They should also be recognised as centres of knowledge and information management. The Community Seed Banks should be linked with Universities, National Gene Banks and interface with policy makers.¹⁰⁶⁵

In general, participants agree multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) are key for SDG2 and the 2030 agenda. Only together stakeholders can address the challenges ahead. Despite the challenges they face, for instance, to level the playing field for each stakeholder to participate and contribute meaningfully, participants agree MSPs can be a good vehicle for the much-needed transitions of food systems, provided they respect a few crucial rules.¹⁰⁶⁶

To build a multi-stakeholder platform that incorporates or focuses on finance, it is important to involve specific key stakeholders: commercial banks, who have a local infrastructure; public and private investors; clients (traders, aggregators, producers, farmers), governments (local, global), academic institutions, NGOs.¹⁰⁶⁷

The best way chefs can contribute is by using their platforms as trendsetters to advocate for good food and clean eating, to educate the people and most importantly to promote buying local and seasonal products. By doing this they can help us achieve the SDG's goals.¹⁰⁶⁸

The stakeholders can be facilitated to come together through multi-stakeholder platforms to identify challenges, find solutions, implement and monitor solutions, channel resources as needed and celebrate successes.¹⁰⁶⁹

Invest on platforms that promote development of tech and sharing of knowledge and encourage lessons sharing – stimulate the role of development agencies to promote these initiatives.¹⁰⁷⁰

Most participants would be willing to advocate for most of the issues above if there were clear channels through which they could do so. Some organizations already lobby on the

¹⁰⁶³ 134:26 p 10 in 190_Apr_16_21_Cullen N

¹⁰⁶⁴ 135:67 p 13 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

¹⁰⁶⁵ 143:26 p 9 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

¹⁰⁶⁶ 144:4 p 8 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

¹⁰⁶⁷ 144:36 p 14 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

¹⁰⁶⁸ 150:14 p 7 in 239_May_27_21_Allen K

¹⁰⁶⁹ 154:32 p 9 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

¹⁰⁷⁰ 161:44 p 9 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

*issues of heat protection and the urban development boundary. Priority issues that would benefit from a more organized advocacy effort include buying local produce (especially getting supermarkets and restaurants to buy local) and converting the energy grid. These issues align with many of the advocacy efforts of local climate groups, so perhaps there's a way to jointly mobilize with them.*¹⁰⁷¹

*Proposes to set up a "knowledge" platform on SMEs aimed at informing commercial banks and building confidence for investments.*¹⁰⁷²

*Creating a channel between environmental scientists/researchers and consumers so they could communicate their findings with the general consumers (everyone, basically) (each to their level of understanding) about the positive impact of responsible consumption and lowering the ecological footprint in the long run on the environment.*¹⁰⁷³

*Participants recommended several actions for schools: investments in gardens, actions for improved school attendance, the addition of climate change topics to the curriculum, and the development of safe and engaging youth platforms (i.e. youth clubs and social media).*¹⁰⁷⁴

*Participants noted that social media platforms could translate into data using back-end analytics and that google forms could then be used to enter profiles of engagers on social media.*¹⁰⁷⁵

*New digital platforms can help connect farmers to markets and to other agri-food chain actors more easily.*¹⁰⁷⁶

*Coalition of Farmers and other Local Stakeholders that Facilitate and Manage the Agricultural Innovation Process A structure that allows interaction among and between all stakeholders using stakeholder forums, group social media, regular meetings.*¹⁰⁷⁷

*Introduce frequent producer meetings to discuss different production aspects.*¹⁰⁷⁸

*We, however, recommend that a series of focused commodity based workshops held amongst the farmers and with other actors in the food systems. This will allow the relevant stakeholders to discuss issues pertaining to the development of the food system they all want.*¹⁰⁷⁹

¹⁰⁷¹ 166:81 p 11 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

¹⁰⁷² 167:30 p 10 in 304_June_02_21_FAO_Multi

¹⁰⁷³ 168:7 p 6 in 310_June_14_21_FAO

¹⁰⁷⁴ 170:25 p 7 in 311_June_14_21_NCD Child

¹⁰⁷⁵ 170:41 p 9 in 311_June_14_21_NCD Child

¹⁰⁷⁶ 172:26 p 8 in 327_May_18_21_CropLife

¹⁰⁷⁷ 176:37 p 10 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

¹⁰⁷⁸ 176:57 p 12 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

¹⁰⁷⁹ 176:137 p 21 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

*We need a platform for leaders to speak to each other and understand each other.*¹⁰⁸⁰

*Creating a Zero- Spoilage platform*¹⁰⁸¹.

*For further meaningful discussions and assisting in the creation of pragmatic policies, more multi-stakeholder workshops would have to be organised.*¹⁰⁸²

*Emphasise International cooperation, translational approaches and multi-stakeholder platforms in research for development.*¹⁰⁸³

*Further exploration could be taken into what platforms are most effective to reach farmers with - or whether the variety of platforms is the most useful. Also, different platforms came out as different ways of reaching farmers.*¹⁰⁸⁴

*Strengthen and expand/increase platforms that provide technical support for running nutritious food products business to small and medium scale enterprises.*¹⁰⁸⁵

*Bring together people who study the problem with people who live with the problem to develop solutions.*¹⁰⁸⁶

*Multi-stakeholder platforms consisted of government, CSOs and international organisations - Public officials particularly working on land and agricultural issues.*¹⁰⁸⁷

*Endorse the international community support for the formation of an African Multi-stakeholder Capacity strengthening platform for sustainable, inclusive African food systems (Capacity Strengthening Platform for African Food Systems).*¹⁰⁸⁸

*Policy coherence and institutional coordination in the climate change and nutrition nexus shall be strengthened by integrating the nexus in existing national and regional multisectoral platforms.*¹⁰⁸⁹

*Enhance the platforms for dialogue between governments and organizations to discuss pertinent policies. Free and informed prior consultation is a fundamental mechanism for building consensus with the indigenous peoples. It requires recognition of their traditional practices, and respect for their fundamental and territorial rights.*¹⁰⁹⁰

¹⁰⁸⁰ 180:72 p 13 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

¹⁰⁸¹ 186:83 p 14 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

¹⁰⁸² 186:115 p 18 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

¹⁰⁸³ 194:41 p 7 in 349_June_02_21_Ekwamu A

¹⁰⁸⁴ 195:27 p 9 in 350_June_02_21_Farm Radio Int

¹⁰⁸⁵ 196:26 p 9 in 351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi

¹⁰⁸⁶ 197:3 p 7 in 352_June_04_21_Troughton J

¹⁰⁸⁷ 202:20 p 7 in 358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi

¹⁰⁸⁸ 209:15 p 7 in 365_May_27_21_Ekwamu A

¹⁰⁸⁹ 218:13 p 8 in 376_June_04_21_IFAD_Multi

¹⁰⁹⁰ 237:26 p 8 in 273_May_12_21_ILC_FILAC_Multi_Eng

*The format of the SFS-MED Platform, initiated by CIHEAM, FAO and UfMS at the 2nd World MD Conference organized in 2019 by CIHEAM-Bari, was considered a possible operational framework for dialogue and action on the ground, and for setting up a Community of Practice for strengthening knowledge sharing, innovation and capacity building related to sustainable food consumption and production across the Mediterranean, with particular attention to the employability of youth and women, and the Mediterranean diet acting as a driver. The development of SFS-MED Platform flagship projects was foreseen as an enabling action for Mediterranean smallholders, rural and coastal communities, youth and women, to have more access to local and global markets.*¹⁰⁹¹

*Effective communication, lobbying and interfacing between research and policy is necessary. There is a perceived lack of information sharing from sectors involved in research (whether from academia, research institutes, or the private sector) and the need to have a regular platform for knowledge exchange or research dissemination was identified as a possible solution. Extending the conversation to the public sphere – through traditional or social media – was also viewed as a viable way for policymakers to be made aware of relevant research.*¹⁰⁹²

*Making towns more resilient by strengthening links with local producers - eg, 'food festival' event, local produce market, link surplus to distribution hub, website and social media promotion, online sales platform to raise awareness. Integrate regenerative local food producers/processors/distributors/retailers into a local monetary system with built-in rewards for regenerative practices.*¹⁰⁹³

*Using platforms available to everyone is extremely important to the mapping of seaweed and marine life present. These are all the different levels of mapping that vary from least expertise needed to the highest level where technology comes in the form of robotics.*¹⁰⁹⁴

*Establish knowledge platforms where policy, institutional, and technological innovations, best practices and lessons in successfully transforming food systems can be made available to different stakeholders so as to learn from the past and avoid past mistakes. For example, it is important to learn from what has worked well in other countries, like mechanization programs in Ghana and the need for governments to create enabling an environment for mechanization and private sector players.*¹⁰⁹⁵

Expanding mutual accountability platforms like joint sector reviews in more countries can help lead to better outcomes. There is empirical evidence to show that inclusive, regular, and comprehensive mutual accountability platforms to review agriculture sector progress

¹⁰⁹¹ 247:23 p 9 in 480_June_21_21_CIHEAM_Multi

¹⁰⁹² 257:20 p 9 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y

¹⁰⁹³ 263:11 p 10 in 496_June_23_21_Tradowell C

¹⁰⁹⁴ 267:46 p 10 in 500_June_26_21_Edible Issues

¹⁰⁹⁵ 274:16 p 6 in 507_June_30_21_AKADEMYA2_FANPRAN

*and guide sector priorities while holding actors accountable are associated with greater public agricultural expenditures, which in turn increase agricultural productivity.*¹⁰⁹⁶

*Existence of country level platforms working in the HDP nexus approach: Creating/building on existing platforms for actors to come together, identify their principles of engagement, and discuss food systems resilience interventions and ways to scale up.*¹⁰⁹⁷

*To what extent does this approach lead to the setting up of new mechanisms/platforms. It is important to work with existing thematic mechanisms in-country such as UN Clusters – need to work with what is there not create new platforms from scratch.*¹⁰⁹⁸

*Support strong local food/farmers' markets and connect producers and consumers (to harness their economic and political power). Consumer information, education and communication is essential. Scale up, not through corporatization or industrialization, but grow through aggregation with the support of appropriate local platforms controlled by local actors (e.g., food hubs) and local alliances.*¹⁰⁹⁹

*Diversification of food production, but also ensure sustainable management of natural resources (e.g., wild food harvesting). Revisit extension services, based on co-problem solving, and connect local actors (networks, local platforms, including community-driven platforms).*¹¹⁰⁰

*Village seed banks and Seed Business Incubation: Making quality seed available at the farm gate will increase the chance of higher production by 15-20%. Research centres of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR) has been working with rural communities in establishing rural seed systems. Agribusiness and Innovation Platform(AIP) of ICRISAT (<http://www.aipicrisat.org/>) has been promoting lead farmers and NGOs into seed entrepreneurs.*¹¹⁰¹

*Knowledge exchange: Creation of intercontinental knowledge exchange platform for India and Africa would help researchers and other stakeholders. Peer-to-Peer learning: Projects and policies enabling peer-to-peer model of learning can be implemented between states and countries. States can implement technologies learnt from such models to reduce crop loss and reduce the total cost of production.*¹¹⁰²

National Forum for Dryland Food Systems could be established in countries with large dryland areas to catalyze activities of all the dryland food system stakeholders. The forum

¹⁰⁹⁶ 274:25 p 8 in 507_June_30_21_AKADEMYA2_FANPRAN

¹⁰⁹⁷ 281:28 p 9 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

¹⁰⁹⁸ 281:57 p 12 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

¹⁰⁹⁹ 302:40 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹¹⁰⁰ 302:42 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹¹⁰¹ 324:10 p 7 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

¹¹⁰² 324:11 p 9 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

*could work with its respective Governments to develop and enforce policies for the betterment of dryland research and extension.*¹¹⁰³

*In some contexts, informal education and innovative ways of raising awareness among farmers towards innovation can be more important and effective than formal education. Some examples of informal education: • Extension services: decentralization policies and focus on infrastructure are undermining the governmental extensions services that lack resources in Sub-Saharan Africa. Other actors such as NGOs or non-academic research centers are playing an important role for fostering informal education.*¹¹⁰⁴

*Platforms for stakeholder engagement and as “space” or “hubs” to influence change, foster collaborative action, and deploy knowledge resources and tools for supporting transformative action. This is key to fostering engagement between line ministries (e.g. agriculture, forestry, environment, and water resources) and between government agencies, businesses, and financial institutions. The challenge is ensuring the long-term efficiency of such platforms, which requires time for building trust with professional facilitation.*¹¹⁰⁵

*Representatives from the public and private sectors discussed the need to build a data sharing platform to measure the impact of food safety capacity building, so that efforts can be tailored to the needs of different value chain actors and can work to improve food safety globally over time. Not all data is needed; the goal of this platform would be for stakeholders (government, industry, the scientific community, and others) to agree on what data is needed to measure impact, determine what data is already being collected, find ways to bring in missing data, and work toward greater data sharing and understanding.*¹¹⁰⁶

*School Meals Council – Instrumentalization from the CECANES (School Meals and Nutrition Centres) as a neutral agent in the management, with a corporate control mission. Create permanent forums with commitments from managers and participation of parents.*¹¹⁰⁷

*Program Management – We must resolve conflicts of interest; find out how much of a priority the Program is for governments; open dialogue with civil society; balance the supply of natural and industrialized products; understand the Program's mission; seek transparency in processes; and build bridges for the debate between the government and civil society. We must also publicize actions*¹¹⁰⁸

Any platform through which people can communicate, must bring voices from the ground to an obviate restrictive hierarchies. The predicate for all those working in the food system

¹¹⁰³ 324:21 p 12 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

¹¹⁰⁴ 327:45 p 11 in 561_July_19_21_OCCAM

¹¹⁰⁵ 330:4 p 6 in 564_July_20_21_Bakarr_MI

¹¹⁰⁶ 336:3 p 1 in 313a_June_15_21_Narrod_Multi

¹¹⁰⁷ 342:79 p 17 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

¹¹⁰⁸ 342:80 p 17 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

must be one of empathy, in which nonconventional partnerships are allowed to emerge, inc. National representatives from the local farmers. Discussions must remain open, formulated around an action plan with a necessary creativity with whom you engaged, bringing those who really know the food system, giving people a voice, actors that live there, maintaining the environment, visions together.¹¹⁰⁹

The Sunshine School Meal Data Platform (hereinafter referred to as the “Data Platform”) was established by the China Development Research Foundation in May 2015. It has covered 13 provinces, 100 counties, more than 9,200 schools, and over 3.5 million students around the country. The data platform monitors and analyzes recipes, purchase prices of ingredients, the quantity of purchase, the quantity of consumption, and the number of people to eat, which increased the transparency of the use of dietary subsidy funds and the quality of local policy implementation, transformed the local government’s concept of governance, and improved the nutritional conditions of rural students obviously.¹¹¹⁰

Stakeholder role allocation

Enhance the role of health institutions in raising consumers ’awareness of the need to change their unhealthy • Enhance food integration departments, where each department coordinate among its members to address the quantitative or qualitative food shortage under the supervision of the United Nations as technical support.¹¹¹¹

Activate the role of food cooperatives¹¹¹²

Many stakeholders have important roles in realizing these bold actions. For example, an effective framework in the first bold action requires farmer and farm staff participation, business recognition and distribution of the value created policy that supports the creation of new markets and adoption of practices, and research to inform program design and evaluation.¹¹¹³

The dialogue reinforced the critical roles played by agri-SMEs and, in particular, by young women and men as food entrepreneurs, all across food value chains and in food and agri-related services and innovation.¹¹¹⁴

Game-changing solutions to this challenge need to rest on multi-stakeholder collaboration is critical and capacity to convene different stakeholders in the areas of technology, policy, finance, agriculture, and more. A specific game-changer may be a convening space for

¹¹⁰⁹ p 13 in 291_May_21_21_Polman_Prabha

¹¹¹⁰ p 8 in 027_Feb_02_21_CBCGDF_UNFSS

¹¹¹¹ 38:30 p 8 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

¹¹¹² 38:49 p 10 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

¹¹¹³ 45:6 p 6 in 003_Nov_23_21_Posner S

¹¹¹⁴ 48:5 p 6 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

public and private actors to discuss their respective roles in supporting young food entrepreneurs in fintech innovation, to be organized around the FSS.¹¹¹⁵

Areas that need further exploration are addressing trade-offs and developing ways to measure progress. Moreover, the different stakeholders should be linked to specific actions to pin down responsibilities.¹¹¹⁶

The proposed "game-changing" actions that the Summit could help launch or amplify/scale were A clear recognition by governments of the key roles of agri SMEs in delivering against various public goods related to food systems and commitment to reward the positive development externalities generated by agri-SMEs through their business models.¹¹¹⁷

Farmers in Lagos and Benue States received supportive interventions from private sectors. It depicts that it is not the governments work alone to make the food system better, every unit, sector, party, local, zonal or national body has roles to play.¹¹¹⁸

The state's role was another topic highlighted at the dialogue roundtable. There is an opportunity seen for modernizing regulatory systems, seeking to improve regional standards and regulations, which could represent a decrease in transaction costs.¹¹¹⁹

Recognize the diversity of livestock systems and different roles they play in societies (e.g. the importance of ASF especially in LMICs compared to overconsumption in the Global North) and longer-term sustainability. Discourses that are polarised about livestock are not helpful because they miss the importance of diversity and the many emerging solutions. - The critical roles of farmers as part of the solution for changes requires addressing incentives (including transparency of reporting) for farmers to do things differently. This does not negate the importance of all actors, and the need for better partnerships between private and public sector, multi-stakeholder platforms, etc.¹¹²⁰

Empower consumers through education which can impact acceptance of innovation. Science-based education on food and how it is produced is key, particularly targeting consumers (and policymakers), and starting from schools. Empowering consumers from being 'passive' to 'active', includes better product information. The concept and understanding of food systems is not well understood, and the role of all actors in a value chain (producers, processors, distributors, consumers etc.) needs to be better explained, and a holistic solution sought.¹¹²¹

¹¹¹⁵ 48:29 p 12 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

¹¹¹⁶ 55:27 p 8 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

¹¹¹⁷ 60:5 p 5 in 011_Jan_11_21_SAFIN

¹¹¹⁸ 63:17 p 8 in 030_Feb_4_21_CAFS_CSAYN

¹¹¹⁹ 91:5 ¶ 61 in 186a_Apr_15_21_Caballeros_eng

¹¹²⁰ 95:33 p 11 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

¹¹²¹ 101:3 p 6 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

*She stressed that each one has a role to play in working for a more sustainable food system such as policy, scientific research, and production among others but, at a personal or individual level, we can also make behavioral changes that will advocate for a more sustainable lifestyle through our own contributions in our households and institutions.*¹¹²²

*Regional Economic Commissions have a role and should be doing more. We need to discuss issues of other key sectors: livestock, fisheries, forestry. Also, there is a need for interconnection among all the components and at all levels.*¹¹²³

*Famers and food producers asked for targeted action plans to assist land reclamation and cultivation. Producers also asked for clearer roles between local and federal level governments.*¹¹²⁴

*Aggregators should take up the role to enable farmers to really uptake technology within the supply chain.*¹¹²⁵

*The role of the private sector needs to be recognized and leveraged to advance women's empowerment.*¹¹²⁶

*Synergize roles of local authorities, organic enterprises, farmers and academe, to lead people into community action through systemic solutions to food systems problems.*¹¹²⁷

*Participants has also highlighted the role of academic and research institutions who generates knowledge for policy through applied research. There has been also stressed importance of bringing private sector, specifically bilateral interstate projects conducted by private companies or consortia.*¹¹²⁸

*Irish development organisations have a role to play in building back better. In particular there is a need to support resilient systems, emphasise local and collaborative approaches and ensure the voices of the marginalised are heard through inclusive and democratic processes. Donors can support this role through flexible financing, for example, Irish Aid flexible funding was effective in enabling development partners such as Trocaire and Concern to respond to the immediate impacts of COVID-19.*¹¹²⁹

Participants working in agriculture related institutions felt that the role of NGOs and private sector companies should be more dynamic as they have different exposure and

¹¹²² 105:57 p 35 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

¹¹²³ 115:22 p 6 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

¹¹²⁴ 118:2 p 6 in 093_Mar_25_21_Adeboye_T

¹¹²⁵ 120:50 p 11 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

¹¹²⁶ 122:26 p 9 in 127_May_13_21_JAFN_CWFS

¹¹²⁷ 124:34 p 8 in 135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio

¹¹²⁸ 130:21 p 9 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

¹¹²⁹ 134:14 p 8 in 190_Apr_16_21_Cullen N

*approaches than the government, thus increasing the potential for outreach of these projects.*¹¹³⁰

*Shared responsibility across stakeholders. The pressure shouldn't all be on individuals' shoulders, and society needs to offer support for change.*¹¹³¹

*Another divergence that emerged from a breakout session was who would take on the leading role and responsibilities needed to implement and monitor the solutions proposed in the Food System Summit. Whether it should be the UN agencies or Governments while NGOs act as watchdogs. No clear conclusion was met but UN agencies were emphasized to have more of an active and leading role although the lack of power from the UN was recognized.*¹¹³²

*As pertains sustainable consumption, the business, health and academic sub-sectors players including -dietitians, doctors, chefs, respective Ministries, Department & Agencies, have respective roles to play in advocacy and awareness creation through policies and curriculum upward reviews.*¹¹³³

*Effectiveness and accountability: Additionally, MSPs also raise questions related to the effectiveness and accountability of these kinds of mechanisms. In this sense, the dialogue identified as crucial recommendations: (1) defining clear responsibilities for each stakeholder involved; (2) having a clear shared agenda and goals (with time frame) based on a shared analysis; (3) having internal mechanisms in place to make partners accountable; (4) focus on concrete solutions; (5) monitor and evaluate impact; and (6) invest in (mutual) learning about multi-stakeholder approaches.*¹¹³⁴

*Role of youth in agriculture should be further explored.*¹¹³⁵

*Food retailers equally need to understand their role in the food system. When adequately informed, their decisions may influence the food industry to churn forth better products.*¹¹³⁶

*The roles of civil society and the private sector need to be clearly defined and actors identified and involved.*¹¹³⁷

*More localization of food production and supply.*¹¹³⁸

¹¹³⁰ 135:72 p 15 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

¹¹³¹ 141:25 p 11 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

¹¹³² 141:32 p 13 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

¹¹³³ 142:14 p 8 in 216_May_06_21_Ben_Aniabi

¹¹³⁴ 144:10 p 8 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

¹¹³⁵ 161:30 p 8 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

¹¹³⁶ 180:47 p 10 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

¹¹³⁷ 181:21 p 9 in 336_May_26_21_CI_WFO

¹¹³⁸ 201:29 p 6 in 357_Apr_14_21_Harfouche S

The role of public development banks could also be enhanced through digitalization, paying attention also to social inclusion and gender equality, following the guidance of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris agreement. Tools such as blending can be used to leverage the areas of expertise of different stakeholders, capturing food systems as a whole, to scale up sustainable blue and green finance to develop more bankable projects and address negative externalities determined by phenomena such as COVID-19.¹¹³⁹

Retailers are furthest from the “problems” of the seafood industry, but closest to the public eye – they have a crucial connecting role as closest to scrutiny and consumers - Retailers have role of creating “safe space” – need to be able to ensure there is right due diligence in place along supply chains, and need to be able to adequately respond to customer and investor requests and questions, which are getting progressively more detailed, and science is key in responding.¹¹⁴⁰

India needs more inclusivity, more safety standards, more involvement from banks and governments, and more research.¹¹⁴¹

Reinforce public and private collaboration: organize farmers in communities of practices, promoting the ambassador role of first movers. And other actors of the food value chain would also benefit from closer collaboration in public-private partnerships. It would help to close the gaps and misinterpretation of today’s farming systems.¹¹⁴²

We need more refined metrics and data for measuring food transitions. There are extensive metrics and datasets focused on production, but there are less clear for the consumption side of the system. We need to discuss and refine the role of corporations in driving corporate transitions, food labelling systems, and purchasing patterns to better understand what drives consumer choice.¹¹⁴³

On this issue, the youth suggested the need for government to do restructuring of service provider.¹¹⁴⁴

A sustainable food system of partnerships will be a movement at the local level, and that of the town, city, public institutions. The ecology of the future will be place-based with energy and action resting with local authorities. This in turn will lead to better governance, and engagement with people and authorities.¹¹⁴⁵

Identify through an inclusive and participatory process solutions to be introduced under Action Track 4 and its three action areas, in particular related to just transition and building equitable and inclusive resilience in food systems. Gain further input on the roles

¹¹³⁹ 247:26 p 10 in 480_June_21_21_CIHEAM_Multi

¹¹⁴⁰ 254:6 p 6 in 487_June_29_21_Selwyn_Multi

¹¹⁴¹ 267:6 p 7 in 500_June_26_21_Edible_Issues

¹¹⁴² 276:24 p 6 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

¹¹⁴³ 277:9 p 6 in 510_June_30_21_ACFSR_Multi

¹¹⁴⁴ 282:10 p 8 in 515_July_01_21_EastAfricanFarmers

¹¹⁴⁵ p 13 in 291_May_21_21_Polman_Prabha

of different stakeholders and multi-actor partnerships including government, private sector, civil society, and local communities. Build on the technical capacity of key stakeholders working on the topic of adaptation and mitigation, just transition, and food system resilience. Identify entry points for integrating context-specific and holistic just transition approaches into national and international

policies, plans, and processes and existing infrastructure. Highlight and further explore the role of Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans, other relevant processes and mechanisms under the UNFCCC, and the SDGs. Integration of resilience-building and social protection among youth and women and the inclusion of gender and youth empowerment in planning and policy processes.¹¹⁴⁶

They felt that the farming community needs a more prominent role as they can inform what works economically and in a production sense.¹¹⁴⁷

Panelists shared views and data supporting the idea that efforts to improve livelihoods across the board are now constrained by lack of progress in building national-level research and development capacity, particularly within NARS, and extension services. Given the highly varying farming conditions in the region, farm technologies and soil fertility management practices must be locally adapted to specific conditions. Strong NARS and extension systems are needed to achieve this. Technical innovation that is adapted to specific smallholder conditions is a precondition for sustainable and inclusive transformation of food systems.¹¹⁴⁸

Guidance Theme 5. Value Diversity and Engage Inclusively

Embrace diversity

Embrace diversity and inclusivity to enrich research project design and expected outcomes.¹¹⁴⁹

...embrace the diversity of local food.¹¹⁵⁰

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.¹¹⁵¹

¹¹⁴⁶ P 5 in 469_June_17_21_de Silva R

¹¹⁴⁷ 283:69 p 12 in 516_July-01_21_Anastasiou K

¹¹⁴⁸ 301:15 p 8 in 534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADI_Multi

¹¹⁴⁹ 1:43 p 6 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

¹¹⁵⁰ 10:20 p 6 in 181_Apr_8_21_Miranda

¹¹⁵¹ 12:23 p 5 in 192_Apr_19_21_Okafor_A

*Diversify the traditional vegetable species grown and marketed.*¹¹⁵²

*All participants were in agreement on the main findings of the Dialogue, especially on the urgent need to shift to regenerative agriculture, to empower small producers and women through collectivization, to conserve and promote traditional knowledge and to improve access to resources for marginalized communities.*¹¹⁵³

*In the second group, discussing about habitats, proximity, and diversity of food systems, there was the need to solidify what we mean by the term “diversity”. Indeed, participants seemed to have different interpretations and eventually, a clearer understanding of the concept of “embracing diversity” was not reached.*¹¹⁵⁴

*Different solutions are required for the diversity of the food systems in Latin America with its wide range of products and producers.*¹¹⁵⁵

*Stakeholders should step out of different siloes to ensure integration and cooperation between different sectors and enable their alignment.*¹¹⁵⁶

*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.*¹¹⁵⁷

*Achieving just and balanced consumption of diverse food sources: To what extent, and how, can changes to the consumption of livestock-derived foods help the transition to healthy diets for all – without increasing obesity or the incidence of non-communicable disease?*¹¹⁵⁸

*Recognizing this diversity of views of the roles of the livestock sector in future food systems, participants noted that it is necessary to share positive messages without being 'defensive' of livestock or failing to acknowledge where livestock sector harms must be addressed and mitigated.*¹¹⁵⁹

*Strengthen and maintain cultural diversity and identity, documenting indigenous knowledge.*¹¹⁶⁰

*Recognize the importance of establishing platforms with an inclusive atmosphere and a multidisciplinary approach in pre-competitive spaces such as innovation hubs. Stakeholders, such 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.*¹¹⁶¹

¹¹⁵² 16:26 p 7 in 251_Jan_25_21_World Vegetable Center

¹¹⁵³ 27:16 p 11 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

¹¹⁵⁴ 39:7 p 10 in 175_Mar_16_21_Donati L

¹¹⁵⁵ 53:4 p 5 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

¹¹⁵⁶ 53:36 p 5 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

¹¹⁵⁷ 57:6 p 6 in 008_Dec_19_20_Niode AK

¹¹⁵⁸ 93:70 p 5 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

¹¹⁵⁹ 93:76 p 15 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

¹¹⁶⁰ 98:46 p 6 in 282_May_18_21_Romeo R

¹¹⁶¹ 113:54 p 9 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

*Promote the establishment of women cooperatives which could help with market access. Small scale farmers produce smaller quantities, cooperatives can play a critical role in helping small-scale farmers to bundle their produce together.*¹¹⁶²

*Gender is a cross cutting issue in all the SDGs and there is need to give it prominence across sectors to make sure women are not left behind. • Gender disaggregated data will facilitate not only the understanding of actual issues women face but would also be very useful to direct attention and efforts into areas that require support. • Mainstream women participation in financial institutions and facilitate women's access to the finance by communicating gaps and opportunities.*¹¹⁶³

*We need to work on multiple game-changing actions collectively to bring about a fundamental shift in how food systems operate and achieve co-benefits across food system outcomes.*¹¹⁶⁴

*The third segment provided the Conclusions and Recommendations, emphasizing seven Guiding Principles that came out as essential for building Food Systems Resilience in the face of shocks and stresses. These principles were: i) Maintain diversity and redundancy, ii) Manage connectivity, iii) Manage slow variables and feedbacks, iv) Foster complex adaptive system thinking, v) Encourage learning, vi) Broaden participation, and vii) Promote polycentric governance systems.*¹¹⁶⁵

*Need for transdisciplinary teams.*¹¹⁶⁶

*There is a diversity of food, culture, and biodiversity in forest communities. When we practice agroforestry and are connected to the landscape, a diversity of species proliferates*¹¹⁶⁷

*There is a need to foster national and international collaboration in a non-traditional way by utilizing information and communication technology.*¹¹⁶⁸

*Regardless of industry we all share the same common goal and the same values, we just have different views about how we can solve issues to get there. Perhaps it's less about attacking opposition and instead align, publicly, on these common goals and focus on how we can, collectively, achieve them.*¹¹⁶⁹

For efficient advisory services, the different categories of farmers need to be considered and engage private sector. For the private sector, there is a need to; (a) develop

¹¹⁶² 120:69 p 17 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

¹¹⁶³ 120:70 p 19 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

¹¹⁶⁴ 131:37 p 6 in 190_Apr_16_21_Cullen N

¹¹⁶⁵ 133:26 p 5 in 196_Apr_20_21_Attah-Krah K

¹¹⁶⁶ 133:33 p 7 in 196_Apr_20_21_Attah-Krah K

¹¹⁶⁷ 144:25 p 6 in 232_May_20_21_Schwartz A

¹¹⁶⁸ 157:1 p 6 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

¹¹⁶⁹ 175:6 p 13 in 333_May_25_21_GMA_Multi

*commercially viable models; (b) foster development of digital services; and, (c) facilitate access to venture capital.*¹¹⁷⁰

*Diversity should be improved in terms of both production and intake of aquatic foods. This would address observed species diversity loss due to unsustainable practices that in turn affect fish species and production.*¹¹⁷¹

*The food system makes use of the diversity in food cultures and traditions, and creates meeting places and dialogue centred around food.*¹¹⁷²

*Food systems refer to the entwined relationships between humans and natural biophysical resources in systems.*¹¹⁷³

*At the same time, there are policy proposals for the diversification on resilience to food systems, that is, preventive and promoting participatory approaches (AT5).*¹¹⁷⁴

*The diversified crops, plants, and livestock in home gardens are crucial and accessible resources for providing year-round food supply for the household, and surplus which can bring income to the family, thereby supplementing the livelihoods of poor rural households.*¹¹⁷⁵

*Ethnic cuisines diversify food systems: Ethnic cuisines use a variety of ingredients – conventional agricultural crops, livestock and fishes, and non-conventional food resources such as wild edible plants, insects, animal sourced food, and neglected and underutilized species. Ethnic cuisines revitalize and sustain diverse food source and ecosystems, and help tackle the homogenization of production systems and loss of agrobiodiversity resources. The key aspect here is that ethnic cuisines are a reflection of diverse ‘food systems’ and not ‘farming systems.’*¹¹⁷⁶

*Therefore, respecting the integration of local cultures in food production and consumption policies and practices becomes a necessity, to protect and improve health, individual well-being, livelihoods, community resilience, and to promote good resource management.*¹¹⁷⁷

*Therefore, attaining the most diverse and inclusive proposals for improving national food systems are required to prepare us for the recovery of the nation’s economic and social conditions.*¹¹⁷⁸

*Diversity of culture is useful in promoting plant-based diets; some world religions also can put us in the direction of plant based diets.*¹¹⁷⁹

¹¹⁷⁰ 191:6 p 6 in 349_June_02_21_Ekwamu A

¹¹⁷¹ 208:31 p 7 in 367_May_27_21_Kachulu_Thilsted

¹¹⁷² 211:21 p 5 in 370_June_01_21_WWF Sweden

¹¹⁷³ 216:20 p 10 in 377_June_07_21_Arden_Caucci

¹¹⁷⁴ 218:22 p 5 in 379_June_08_21_KAMMPIL

¹¹⁷⁵ 219:29 p 8 in 380_June_08_21_Shakya_Chettri

¹¹⁷⁶ 219:37 p 7 in 380_June_08_21_Shakya_Chettri

¹¹⁷⁷ 229:19 p 3 in 226a_May_17_21_Oteyami O_English

¹¹⁷⁸ 232:1 p 2 in 270a_May_11_21_MinAgri_English

¹¹⁷⁹ 257:21 p 7 in 493_June_23_21_Kevany_Van

*Need for diversified livelihoods: Seaweed collection is highly seasonal (for example collection lasts only 2 months in Kutch). Different activities (fishing or tourism) can supplement income.*¹¹⁸⁰

*Diversity was largely emphasized by participants, both in the food we eat and in people who work in the food system.*¹¹⁸¹

*Diversity in people working within the food system calls for their appreciation, namely towards farmers and temporary foreign migrant workers.*¹¹⁸²

*Some participants felt that the nation has the capacity to produce sufficient and diverse nutritious food to meet national consumption and individual food preferences but new models to support farmers need to be employed.*¹¹⁸³

*The need for the public and private sectors, including financial institutions, to support diversification of farm businesses and to enable new revenue streams, including via natural capital valuation, in order to support both financial and environmental sustainability and to recognise the positive role of farmers in the solutions to climate change.*¹¹⁸⁴

Engage diverse stakeholders

*We need to audit the future concept from a consumer point of view.*¹¹⁸⁵

*Education and engagement with people were seen to be important, including information about the importance of local and seasonal food for human health, the environment, local economies and communities.*¹¹⁸⁶

*Need for continuous engagement. It was also agreed that the engagement of relevant stakeholders on food systems issues should not be limited to the Dialogues or end with the Food Systems Summit, but continue as an essential part of food systems transformation.*¹¹⁸⁷

*The engagement of relevant stakeholders on food systems issues should not be limited to the Dialogues or end with the Food Systems Summit, but continue as an essential part of food systems transformation.*¹¹⁸⁸

*Sense of urgency is required, but we must bring all stakeholders along the journey.*¹¹⁸⁹

*We can seek to engage stakeholders in the educational ministries and lobby effectively.*¹¹⁹⁰

We can ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all by involving manufacturers in the decision-making dialogues to ensure nutrition in food is maintained even while on the

¹¹⁸⁰ 264:63 p 12 in 500_June_26_21_Edible Issues

¹¹⁸¹ 307:3 p 7 in 543_July_13_21_YRYFC

¹¹⁸² 307:5 p 7 in 543_July_13_21_YRYFC

¹¹⁸³ 325:3 p 7 in 562_July_19_21_Zombe K

¹¹⁸⁴ 326:2 p 10 in 563_July_20_21_ClimateWorksAustralia

¹¹⁸⁵ 18:11 p 9 in 114_Apr_19_21_Maurer H_Roskrug N

¹¹⁸⁶ 20:40 p 8 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

¹¹⁸⁷ 26:16 p 6 in 023_Jan_29_21_Bharat K S

¹¹⁸⁸ 27:26 p 6 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

¹¹⁸⁹ 34:27 p 9 in 089_Mar_22_21_Gee S

¹¹⁹⁰ 35:71 p 10 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

*shelf. We can also do this by empowering more persons to participate in farming at home that way they can guarantee how it has been produced.*¹¹⁹¹

*They further recommended engaging farmers' organizations and institutions working on gender and financial inclusion among the local providers of technical assistance to be facilitated through the TA component of the facility.*¹¹⁹²

*There is a need to establish national and regional coalitions and partnerships that promote and implement actions on these standards There is a need to develop a national and regional, informal and formal, systems/mechanisms/processes that support ongoing engagement and partnerships of interested parties such as CSO, academia, private sector , international donors, national and local governments in planning, implementing, studying and improving actions, interactions and impacts.*¹¹⁹³

*Need for wider and ongoing engagement on the issues. Active engagement in the solution finding, solution design and solution execution and joint action in monitoring (studying) and improving actions implemented.*¹¹⁹⁴

*Given the extent of transformation that will be required to adapt food systems to address climate change and ecology, as well as food security and public health, participants focused on The urgency of data and evidence to evaluate trade-offs, and make adjustments in an iterative and timely manner. Practices that are needed for food system sustainability: Participants expressed the importance of involving a variety of stakeholders in the process of developing innovative solutions to transform to end to end food systems. They emphasized the importance of collecting data and evidence about trade-offs and what works, leveraging technology for sharing real-time information, and being inclusive.*¹¹⁹⁵

*There is a need to engage the private sector: with tighter regulation on one hand and a call to join forces for the good of all. They are part of the problem, but should be part of the solutions, based on public health interests.*¹¹⁹⁶

*The Dialogue has also shown a desire of the public to be involved in the process of transformation and decision making. The voice of the consumer needs to be taken more seriously on both the industry and policy level. The diverse perspectives of all involved need to be taken into consideration when approaching the complexity of sustainable food systems.*¹¹⁹⁷

*Participation of those who are further down the food chain, such as farmers and consumers, must be ensured in decision making processes, and the general public needs to be included in this discourse.*¹¹⁹⁸

¹¹⁹¹ 35:83 p 11 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

¹¹⁹² 42:12 p 8 in 178_Apr_8_21_AGRA_Multi

¹¹⁹³ 50:14 p 6 in 087_Mar_20_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

¹¹⁹⁴ 52:9 p 6 in 080_Mar_13_21_Impact Youth Sustainability_Multi

¹¹⁹⁵ 54:35 p 9 in 002_Nov_19_20_CGIAR

¹¹⁹⁶ 64:50 p 9 in 041_Feb_17_21_Adler D

¹¹⁹⁷ 65:8 p 6 in 050_Feb_23_21_World Vision Ireland

¹¹⁹⁸ 65:11 p 7 in 050_Feb_23_21_World Vision Ireland

*Due to the complexity of the challenge, and to address the needs of different people and environments, we need to ensure all stakeholders are represented in defining solutions. Civil society groups and farmers are often left underrepresented.*¹¹⁹⁹

*It was suggested to establish a European Food Policy Council and include stakeholders.*¹²⁰⁰

*It was also mentioned, that in the future, it will be crucial to empower and engage the beneficiaries more, to address the root causes and follow a holistic approach, so that Food Banks become more of a community hub. Also being eco-friendly not only due to saving food, but also looking at the means of transportation and packaging for instance.*¹²⁰¹

*The UN Food Systems' Summit should not condemn any one type of food production but rather recognize that all systems are interconnected and have opportunities for continual improvement, including livestock, and work with livestock stakeholders to ensure mutual goals of sustainable consumption patterns are reached.*¹²⁰²

*Although the majority of participants were in some way connected with the livestock sector, there was consensus that further engagement is needed with those beyond the sector, whether in health, nutrition, food security, equity, environment, etc., or those who believe that animal agriculture and the consumption of livestock products should stop. Facilitating such engagement will require deliberate efforts from livestock stakeholders, including multi-stakeholder processes within and beyond the sector. The UN FSS provides a forum to expand and continue these conversations.*¹²⁰³

*Changes in livestock systems can best be achieved by mobilizing diverse groups of stakeholders to a more positive common narrative, recognizing that incremental transitions, innovation, and continuous learning are needed.*¹²⁰⁴

*The success of the 2021 Food Systems Summit depends on the engagement of representatives from a wide variety of actors, organizations, movements and initiatives. The independent dialogue in support of the Summit, organized by the Eurasian Peoples' Assembly, is an open platform for finding solutions to real problems.*¹²⁰⁵

*Looking forward and stressing the need to improve (not replace) existing structures is a priority. UN Food Systems Summit is a great tool for having a more structured dialogue and ask for specific engagement with different stakeholder (e.g., private sector guiding group and leadership teams of each of the action tracks).*¹²⁰⁶

*Study and document the traditional knowledge of mountain communities. Promote the engagement of a broader set of actors.*¹²⁰⁷

Small actors in the food system need a greater voice, that goes from the small farmer to the individual consumer and includes SMEs which are the majority of the food systems

¹¹⁹⁹ 66:39 p 9 in 052_Feb_25_21_EUFIC

¹²⁰⁰ 66:57 p 12 in 052_Feb_25_21_EUFIC

¹²⁰¹ 81:11 p 10 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik_J_Multi

¹²⁰² 90:22 p 11 in 206_Apr_27_21_CCANCC

¹²⁰³ 93:1 p 6 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

¹²⁰⁴ 93:32 p 11 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

¹²⁰⁵ 94:8 p 7 in 228_May_18_21_Kovnat K

¹²⁰⁶ 95:3 p 7 in 252_Apr_29_21_EU Commission

¹²⁰⁷ 98:24 p 8 in 282_May_18_21_Romeo R

actors (99%) and are often not accessing the innovation being produced by researchers and innovation providers. It is key also to understand the sectoral and regional/cultural aspects of food systems, thus a multistakeholder approach is needed at different levels (global, European, national, regional), and shall be facilitated by policy makers. It was noted that multinationals (e.g. seed companies) are relevant in the discussion, but must not be allowed to 'abuse' their power.¹²⁰⁸

*Involve all players and stakeholders.*¹²⁰⁹

*A broad range of actors will need to be mobilised, including players in the full supply chain, retailers/wholesalers, consumers, marketers, the organic value chain and government (to support the higher cost of organic/high environmental standard food). Consumers' willingness to pay was also identified as a key consideration.*¹²¹⁰

*A wide range of actors will need to be mobilised to fully exploit the potential of technologies in the sector. This includes the government (Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine), state agencies (Teagasc, Irish Food Board (Bord Bia)), farmers and farm organisations, breeders (e.g. Irish Cattle Breeding Federation (ICBF)), co-operatives, consumers (especially future generations), scientists including social scientists, industry and environmental actors.*¹²¹¹

*The role start-ups play is of great value. For instance, one large multi-national works closely with start-ups on packaging. '2good2 go' aims at opening up food baskets to consumers, help consumers explaining the 'best before date' labelling, to reduce food waste.*¹²¹²

*Stakeholders, such 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.*¹²¹³

*PDBs have the mandates, positioning and tools to play a more catalytic role in accelerating the transition towards more inclusive, sustainable food systems. As public bodies, they are able to convene diverse stakeholders and set and promote the adoption of shared standards to accelerate investment.*¹²¹⁴

*Promote grassroots policy engagement with relevant stakeholders.*¹²¹⁵

*Furthermore, regarding implementation and real impact on the ground, the importance of mobilizing different stakeholders according to the sectors (including governments, financial institutions and investors) and value chains was expressed, so that, common goals can be achieved through joint work.*¹²¹⁶

¹²⁰⁸ 99:2 p 6 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi
¹²⁰⁹ 99:41 p 13 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi
¹²¹⁰ 112:52 p 10 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc
¹²¹¹ 112:76 p 13 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc
¹²¹² 113:15 p 6 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN
¹²¹³ 113:33 p 9 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN
¹²¹⁴ 115:1 p 6 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS
¹²¹⁵ 117:41 p 10 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I
¹²¹⁶ 118:63 p 12 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

*They should be developed using transformative approaches that allow for the engagement of all stakeholders at a community level where gender norms are deeply entrenched.*¹²¹⁷

*Comprehensive approaches/strategies that engage multiple sectors (i.e. health, education, health insurance companies, nutrition, culinary art, hospitality, tourism, producers, retailers) are essential to changing consumption patterns.*¹²¹⁸

*Engage with the tourism sector at global, regional and local levels (e.g. hospitality sector, airlines) to market the local tastes and flavors of indigenous food as part of tourism promotion.*¹²¹⁹

*Increase participation of stakeholders including farmers in program planning, implementation and monitoring progress of DRRM programs.*¹²²⁰

*Community-based engagement of stakeholders in managing aquifers and groundwater is extremely important to address the availability of water issues for productive agriculture.*¹²²¹

*The policy formulation process needs to be made more demand-driven, in that key stakeholders should be involved in the formulation of policies, to ensure that the issues of all the relevant stakeholders are addressed. Thirdly, the private sector can be involved to promote equitability in the WEF nexus.*¹²²²

*We need to reach different stakeholders and there needs to be more sharing of successes and failures between different benchmarking initiatives.*¹²²³

*Decentralization of natural resources would stimulate the engagement of the private sector which would eventually contribute to constructing a more sustainable development path hand-in-hand with government.*¹²²⁴

*Connecting communities with decision makers to ensure their involvement in the policy making processes.*¹²²⁵

*Access to proven technologies will help improve food production and food security, and job and wealth creation for women and youth across the value chains. Having the technology at scale will help more women and youth to access the technology for their agribusiness development. Thus, the need for private sector engagement to produce the technology and put them at scale.*¹²²⁶

*Stakeholders should therefore examine the involvement of the private sector because most are looking at profit-making as their primary interest.*¹²²⁷

¹²¹⁷ 120:25 p 9 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS
¹²¹⁸ 121:20 p 7 in 130_May_22_21_Foronda R_Gloria C
¹²¹⁹ 121:26 p 7 in 130_May_22_21_Foronda R_Gloria C
¹²²⁰ 122:23 p 6 in 135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio
¹²²¹ 127:55 p 15 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M
¹²²² 127:69 p 16 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M
¹²²³ 128:9 p 7 in 168_May_18_21_Food Foundation_Multi
¹²²⁴ 132:28 p 9 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim
¹²²⁵ 132:44 p 10 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim
¹²²⁶ 137:2 p 6 in 212_May_04_21_Akinbamiyo Y
¹²²⁷ 137:14 p 6 in 212_May_04_21_Akinbamiyo Y

*Multi-actor processes and having key actors including vulnerable communities at the decision making tables - all groups should be able to participate, including across civil society.*¹²²⁸

*UNFSS representatives should take urgent action in engaging underrepresented groups more actively - Informing about the term Food Systems is essential to raise awareness across all levels of engagement - explanation/storytelling is needed to create necessary common approach/synergies - Engage UN Member States as champions for the solutions that the FSS recommends - Stakeholder engagement in different states /cities is necessary to include vulnerable groups.*¹²²⁹

*At the policy and legislative levels, farmers and dialogue stakeholders recommend engagement with multiple stakeholders to define the complementarities between the commercial seed systems and farmer managed seed systems (FMSS).*¹²³⁰

*Ownership: Furthermore, legitimacy relies on the adequacy of the process to engage stakeholders in a meaningful dialogue in which they feel a sense of ownership and the possibility of gaining benefits. This requires transparency, continuous communication, openness, and respect. In this regard, participants highlighted the importance of (1) having an independent convenor; (2) establishing and respecting transparent processes and governance mechanisms in the MSP; (3) defining clear principles, and in particular, making sure human rights are respected, and (4) instead of having a pre-defined agenda and solutions, ownership requires focusing on country, local and community-owned challenges and solutions.*¹²³¹

*This makes it more complex and is why it is not always easy to deliver outcomes at the level of improved diets (i.e. which are more diverse, safe, healthy, and affordable). But it is also why working through a multistakeholder approach is promising.*¹²³²

*...engaging men in discussions of women in agriculture.*¹²³³

*Visions for community-led food systems within this group involved incorporating diverse actors such as women and indigenous populations into existing food systems, protecting and promoting local food systems, and generating community ownership of these systems. The recognized the need to speak of not a single food system but the diversity in food systems.*¹²³⁴

*Engagement of government agencies and corporations play a crucial part in the transformation of the food systems. Key decision makers can and do support the process of achieving fundamental changes on a regular basis. Solutions rooted in practical needs of industries and social development are particularly impactful and effective*¹²³⁵

¹²²⁸ 138:4 p 7 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

¹²²⁹ 138:11 p 8 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

¹²³⁰ 140:16 p 8 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

¹²³¹ 141:7 p 8 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

¹²³² 141:28 p 13 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

¹²³³ 143:35 p 11 in 231_May_19_21_MCD

¹²³⁴ 143:48 p 14 in 231_May_19_21_MCD

¹²³⁵ 145:3 p 6 in 233_May_22_21_CVS_Multi

In the coming years, it is crucial to introduce a shared approach, coming along with a pre-discussed agenda with local authorities, relevant stakeholders and international development agencies¹²³⁶

Building partnerships among formal and customary land owners resolving conflict among people, communities, governments and the private sector recognising each stakeholders' role and importance in building sustainable food systems¹²³⁷

...mechanisms for multistakeholder engagement in landscape/ecosystem-based land use planning and for integration of multisector and agency plans.¹²³⁸

We must make use of knowledge sharing platforms for inter-sectoral and multi-institutional approaches and inclusive multistakeholder engagement processes should be a priority.¹²³⁹

Key stakeholders: Actions will require the participation of food organizations, local elected officials, government, farmers, distributors and businesses.¹²⁴⁰

The creation of a formal Committee with stakeholders across the ecosystem will yield the greatest returns -- Faith-based organizations, educators, youth, non-profit orgs, relevant special interest groups, and elected officials.¹²⁴¹

Different actors should think together and provide solutions that can tackle the challenges of a complex system. Governments, academia, private sector and civil society should take actions together to reduce CO2 emissions, reduce food waste, secure access to healthy food, preserve biodiversity, water and make production more sustainable.¹²⁴²

We need to adopt a more 'multi-actor' approach in problem solving, innovating and implementing new practices.¹²⁴³

...utilising more 'multi-actor' approaches in order to improve collaborations and connections to provide innovations and solutions¹²⁴⁴

Thus, all relevant stakeholders must play their role to ensure sustainable rangeland management which will in turn improve productivity of wool and mohair in the country¹²⁴⁵

Hence, numerous policy dialogue fora must be held where different stakeholders with women and youth at the centre, are brought together to consider how they can work and move together for the success of the industry.¹²⁴⁶

Participants believe that in every leadership situation, there should be key actors such as the government leaders, community actors, nutrition champions, policy entrepreneurs,

¹²³⁶ 151:33 p 9 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

¹²³⁷ 152:22 p 6 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

¹²³⁸ 157:60 p 9 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

¹²³⁹ 158:40 p 9 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

¹²⁴⁰ 163:95 p 12 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

¹²⁴¹ 163:151 p 19 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

¹²⁴² 168:5 p 6 in 322_June_03_21_Apicella_Machado

¹²⁴³ 170:10 p 6 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

¹²⁴⁴ 170:13 p 6 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

¹²⁴⁵ 173:91 p 16 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

¹²⁴⁶ 173:102 p 16 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

*academics and other relevant stakeholders who will contribute to a holistic food system.*¹²⁴⁷

*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 small-scale farmers who are important players of the economy are left out in foods systems decision making, this will perpetuate current inequities.*¹²⁴⁸

*Engage governments to ensure refugees can access work permits so they can find job opportunities in their host countries.*¹²⁴⁹

*For further meaningful discussions and assisting in the creation of pragmatic policies, more multi-stakeholder workshops would have to be organized.*¹²⁵⁰

*Participants recognized that the complementarity of different actors contributes to resilience, where each can use their knowledge (in issues such as productivity, climate change, access to technology) and tools that allow producers to be more resilient.*¹²⁵¹

*Civil society organizations such as Consumer Advocacy for Food Safety and Nutrition initiative (CAFSANI) should also be more actively engaged in monitoring the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme.*¹²⁵²

*National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC), Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON), and Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission need to be effectively engaged in setting, monitoring, and enforcing standards.*¹²⁵³

*Mobilization of people and communities.*¹²⁵⁴

*Engage all society.*¹²⁵⁵

*Engagement of multiple stakeholders. Not limiting it to producer-actors but manufacturers, retailers, market traders, informal traders, media outlets, food certification agencies, among others. Effective stakeholder consultation, collaboration and raising awareness.*¹²⁵⁶

FST starts locally, involving all stakeholders, who must be enabled to take part in this process. Effective capacity building is needed, linking researchers and innovators to the beneficiaries (farmers/fishers/foresters, investors, etc), fostering the development of skills and inclusive entrepreneurship, especially for women and youth. This needs a strong policy pull from governments and an enabling environment where all parties cooperate equally under a shared vision embracing everyone's requirements (e.g. policy labs). Capacity

¹²⁴⁷ 177:24 p 6 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

¹²⁴⁸ 177:38 p 8 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

¹²⁴⁹ 180:24 p 9 in 338_May_27_21_UNHCR

¹²⁵⁰ 183:115 p 18 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

¹²⁵¹ 184:31 p 8 in 342_May_28_21_Peralta T

¹²⁵² 193:19 p 8 in 351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi

¹²⁵³ 193:48 p 10 in 351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi

¹²⁵⁴ 198:3 p 7 in 357_Apr 14_21_Harfouche S

¹²⁵⁵ 198:11 p 9 in 357_Apr 14_21_Harfouche S

¹²⁵⁶ 201:14 p 7 in 360_May_18_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

*building is key to overcome the risk of smallholders seeing sustainability only as a bureaucratic burden.*¹²⁵⁷

*Participants felt that the role of innovation needs to be encouraged and facilitated to drive forward the agricultural transition. Two types of innovation in particular were highlighted - incremental innovation that works alongside existing practices; and transformational innovation that brings new technologies to innovate new ways of doing agriculture. Significant conclusions were that it is key efforts are made for innovation to be inclusive and work with stakeholders rather than leave them behind.*¹²⁵⁸

*In considering which parts of the supply chain need stronger partnerships, the participants discussed that the idea of a linear supply chain is what needs to change, with it being considered more of a web to facilitate engagement with more stakeholders outside the supply chain. This is particularly key for consumer relationships as the disconnect between producers and consumers complicates lots of change being driven down the supply chain.*¹²⁵⁹

*Multi-stakeholder engagement was underscored throughout the discussion: as a top-down approach with government-industry-academe partnerships; and from the bottom-up, where grassroots stakeholders are empowered to participate in identifying and developing solutions for their community and financial mechanisms, project planning, and investment opportunities are devolved to local government units.*¹²⁶⁰

*4. Co-develop metrics and policies for sustainability with communities and different interest groups. 5. Ensure that the interests of all affected parties (including future generations and non-human organisms) are listened to and taken into account during decision-making processes.*¹²⁶¹

*Everyone (all stakeholders) must be involved in dialogue. This includes taking into account traditional views and practices (e.g. Indigenous practices).*¹²⁶²

*Cater to more different individuals and communities and unmet needs. Successful innovations often leave people behind, who are considered too hard to reach, or are just less important or visible to those doing the innovating. For a just transition and equal access to good diets, innovation must cater to more parts of society and do more to address everyone's unmet needs around healthy, sustainable eating.*¹²⁶³

*Hence, developing ways of mapping the seaweed so that we can secure it for current and future generations is essential. We need to do it inclusively and have stakeholders, such as members of the fishing community, also involve.*¹²⁶⁴

Which actors will need to be involved? 1. Large established businesses such as Amul and Tata Salt, that can create products such as a seaweed protein. 2. Local businesses who can

¹²⁵⁷ 244:9 p 6 in 480_June_21_21_CIHEAM_Multi

¹²⁵⁸ 245:2 p 6 in 481_June_23_21_Global Counsel

¹²⁵⁹ 245:18 p 10 in 481_June_23_21_Global Counsel

¹²⁶⁰ 254:25 p 10 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y

¹²⁶¹ 256:29 p 11 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

¹²⁶² 256:31 p 12 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

¹²⁶³ 259:12 p 8 in 495_June_23_21_Forum for the Future

¹²⁶⁴ 264:10 p 7 in 500_June_26_21_Edible Issues

*encourage the growing seaweed industry 3. Government bodies to approve food licenses for seaweed based products.*¹²⁶⁵

*...infrastructure to enable ‘trained’ and upskilled researchers to carry out proper research. Multiple risks approach – which encompasses all stakeholders within Pacific food production systems in order to understand the issues and solutions to suit our Pacific context.*¹²⁶⁶

*Youth, women, children, and other marginalized groups are key stakeholders for addressing food security.*¹²⁶⁷

*Participants shared various business models that were successful in their experience. These ranged from public sector support and coordination to private sector involvement, as well as multiple stakeholder approaches, namely those stressing the linkages between youth farmers and agribusinesses and the conditions necessary to enable this.*¹²⁶⁸

*More participation of all stakeholders in the policy making process.*¹²⁶⁹

*Vibrant Agri-food-systems and institutions engaged in the agricultural value chain, from food production to food consumption, are key to delivery of the continent’s development Agenda 2063.*¹²⁷⁰

*Involve policy makers and authorities in production planning.*¹²⁷¹

*Engage the private sector to maintain farmers’ production.*¹²⁷²

*Bringing different actors together (private sector, NGOs, UN, governments, higher education and research (ideally in co-ordinated N-S-S partnerships). Building a platform of agencies that work on FSR. Mainstreaming approaches and sharing of best practices (preventing that the wheel is reinvented).*¹²⁷³

*More involvement and capacitation of local stakeholders from diverse backgrounds, sectors and expertise with experience and knowledge of specific contexts.*¹²⁷⁴

*Utilising multinational organisations to work with industry and utilising some of their power may be a way forward – so that governments and advocates for sustainability and health are better united. Including the voice of the consumer at the forefront may help.*¹²⁷⁵

*We need more conversations between people working in different sectors, and academics need to consider how to support practitioners. E.g. researchers should ask practitioners about problems & research questions.*¹²⁷⁶

¹²⁶⁵ 264:59 p 11 in 500_June_26_21_Edible_Issues
¹²⁶⁶ 268:23 p 8 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva
¹²⁶⁷ 268:27 p 9 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva
¹²⁶⁸ 272:22 p 8 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD
¹²⁶⁹ 273:70 p 11 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé
¹²⁷⁰ 276:3 p 6 in 512_July_01_21_Malawi_President_Ekwamu
¹²⁷¹ 277:60 p 9 in 513_July_01_21_Weise S
¹²⁷² 277:61 p 9 in 513_July_01_21_Weise S
¹²⁷³ 278:43 p 11 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi
¹²⁷⁴ 278:55 p 12 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi
¹²⁷⁵ 280:26 p 6 in 516_July-01_21_Anastasiou K
¹²⁷⁶ 280:33 p 8 in 516_July-01_21_Anastasiou K

The need for Sri Lanka to mobilize different funding avenues including blended finance, impact bonds, etc, were discussed. The need to access Green Climate Fund and other vertical funds through collaborative engagements with Government, banking sector and other actors coming together was reiterated.¹²⁷⁷

The onus on agriculture sector, finance sector and government to collaborate in exploring partnerships towards promoting such agricultural methods was underscored.¹²⁷⁸

The importance of inter-sectoral cooperation with different stakeholders in order to deepen dialog and mutual learning: academia, consumers, health services, municipalities, insurance companies, regulator. The importance of cooperation between the industry and academia for development of innovative products and technologies to assist in reducing carbon and water footprints.¹²⁷⁹

Integrate inclusive, demand-driven, and adaptive agricultural research prioritization and technology development across all agricultural research and development efforts, including social sciences and policy research, ensuring R&D investments reflect choice and actively and meaningfully include smallholder farmers and innovators, women, and youth.¹²⁸⁰

Discussion addressed the need for the inclusion of the user community to understand what their needs are so that research can respond to these needs with emphasis on product life cycles, gender, and farmer choice.¹²⁸¹

Establish multi-stakeholder partnerships: The critical point of institutionalization is to make councils/groups/partnerships, such as National Food Councils, official with links to financing and institutional support as a structure for planning and budgeting in a multisectoral multilevel and multi-actor way.¹²⁸²

To build functional territories, urban-rural linkages are key. UN Habitat helps to map complex linkages—particularly documented cases that illustrate effective vertical and horizontal multilevel linkages to provide guidance to actors at all levels.¹²⁸³

Participants also pointed to the importance of recognizing the extractive nature of many food supply chains. A more restorative system would invest in women and the BIPOC communities that are on the front lines of many of the issues that sustainable food businesses are striving to solve. Participants agreed that we must bring in the people and communities that are closest in proximity to these issues. Moving forward, different voices including historically forgotten and underrepresented communities need to be in conversation with food business. These conversations should focus on local and culturally appropriate solutions that serve all eaters.¹²⁸⁴

¹²⁷⁷ 281:8 p 7 in 517_July_03_21_Perera A

¹²⁷⁸ 281:9 p 8 in 517_July_03_21_Perera A

¹²⁷⁹ 297:7 p 6 in 533_July_07_21_Gazit GS

¹²⁸⁰ 298:14 p 6 in 534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADI_Multi

¹²⁸¹ 298:19 p 9 in 534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADI_Multi

¹²⁸² 299:17 p 6 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹²⁸³ 299:29 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹²⁸⁴ 316:25 p 9 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

Participants emphasized that to address complexity it is important to use participatory approaches and the engagement of stakeholders, particularly small-scale farmers. For instance, the qualitative impact protocol (QUIP) puts the farmers at the center of the system, helps to understand the contribution of other actors and linkages. Inclusive and equitable evaluations were also suggested to address root-causes of inequalities: indigenous evaluations and feminist approaches in particular. Realist evaluation type approaches are important to contextualize findings. These do not exclude other approaches such as theory of change evaluation and impact evaluation. The best team would consist of a team that understands the principles behind each of these and use them for usual reinforcement. Other evaluation approaches suggested were Contribution analysis, Outcome Harvesting. "Outcome mapping and outcome harvesting help us to better understand unintended consequences and are quite useful in supplementing some of our traditional approaches" added a participant.¹²⁸⁵

Development of a new agricultural policy which breaks with the past and is participatory: a policy which defines the outlines of a change of approach is urgently needed and must result in an approach which involves the different stakeholders of the channels: farmers but also the stakeholders in the private sector must be active participants in this reflection and in the strategic choices to be implemented because they will then be those who implement it; a paradigm shift is required at the level of the ministry in charge of agriculture: it must become a ministry of sustainable agricultural production.¹²⁸⁶

Inclusivity

Embrace diversity and inclusivity to enrich research project design and expected outcomes.¹²⁸⁷

Stronger collaboration and cooperation across and between governments and its multiple tiers is needed to achieve this, along with strengthening policy synergies with the private sector and civil society. The strong interdependency between water, energy, food and climate change in arid and semi-arid regions such as Central Asia calls for robust interventions, i.e. an approach that integrates management and governance across sectors, and where conventional policy and decision-making in 'silos' gives way to an approach that reduces tradeoffs and builds synergies across sectors in line with the global UN SDGs and climate targets.¹²⁸⁸

The realistic goal is to raise the status of communities in the planning and implementation of the WEF policy in the country by one step. At least to the role of an "observer", it is better to the role of a "participant in the process" with an advisory vote, ideally to the status of a "full member" of a collegial body for shaping the national policy of the WEF. The main success of the actions is effective communication between the PA and other

¹²⁸⁵ 320:10 p 8 in 557_July_15_21_EvalForward_FSRD

¹²⁸⁶ 338:18 p 8 in 392a_June_01_21_Sidibe_Remy_Eng

¹²⁸⁷ 1:43 p 6 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

¹²⁸⁸ 17:36 p 6 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

*participants in the process of forming a policy of interrelation of WEF at the state and local levels.*¹²⁸⁹

*Conversations are needed about how land is used.*¹²⁹⁰

*Political participation. Indigenous Peoples must not only be invited to give ceremonial contributions, they must be given space at the decision-making table, and their perspectives must be reflected in the game changing solutions of the UN Food Systems Summit. The principle of Indigenous Peoples' self-determination must be respected, meaning to include them in all policy discussions that affect their food systems either in positive or negative ways.*¹²⁹¹

*Equitable and inclusive livelihoods in food systems through skills and entrepreneurship.*¹²⁹²

*Inclusive multi-stakeholder mechanisms to allow for participatory decision-making that address power imbalances among food systems actors.*¹²⁹³

*The hope is that this document (e.g. a shared manifesto) can be included the Summit outcome, as a special recommendation to the Governments. Specifically, it is desirable to identify the correct criteria and information for setting prices in order to avoid price fluctuations that harm both consumers and producers. There can often be an incorrect perception about the profitability obtained by producers and it is, therefore, important to find solutions that break down the existing boundaries between farmers and consumers..It is one of the key priority that brings farmers and consumers together at this Summit.*¹²⁹⁴

*All constituencies should be represented and find a voice in this Summit, even more so those who normally enjoy little visibility such as small farmers.*¹²⁹⁵

*The participants noted that traditional farming practices are also regenerative and scientific concepts such as permaculture and agroecology validate their significance. Thus, communities should be empowered to revive their indigenous knowledge to improve both human and planetary health.*¹²⁹⁶

*All participants were in agreement on the main findings of the Dialogue, especially on the urgent need to shift to regenerative agriculture, to empower small producers and women through collectivization, to conserve and promote traditional knowledge and to improve access to resources for marginalized communities.*¹²⁹⁷

*To engage young people, it's essential to level the playing field. This is especially true for smallholder farmers struggling to access resources.*¹²⁹⁸

*Empowering Indigenous communities, rural women and youth as drivers of change.*¹²⁹⁹

¹²⁸⁹ 17:44 p 13 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

¹²⁹⁰ 20:26 p 7 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

¹²⁹¹ 21:8 p 7 in 180_Apr_7_21_GHIPFS

¹²⁹² 23:7 p 5 in 205_Apr_27_21_CHEAM_Multi

¹²⁹³ 23:9 p 7 in 205_Apr_27_21_CHEAM_Multi

¹²⁹⁴ 24:4 p 7 in 323_Apr_28_21_Giuliodori A

¹²⁹⁵ 24:5 p 10 in 323_Apr_28_21_Giuliodori A

¹²⁹⁶ 27:14 p 9 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

¹²⁹⁷ 27:16 p 11 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

¹²⁹⁸ 28:5 p 8 in 064_Mar_4_21_Farming First

¹²⁹⁹ 29:7 p 7 in 066_Mar_5_21_Nkenglefac T

*Engage women in agriculture and food production.*¹³⁰⁰

*Increase awareness on the role of women in food systems and agriculture sector.*¹³⁰¹

*Inclusive and evidence-based dialogue - we will not succeed unless we talk to each other, especially talking to people outside of our comfort zones, who are crucial for achieving scale. We need to bring people together on these innovations, their ideas, talk about complex issues that we might have because only by talking and having an open dialogue can we move forward.*¹³⁰²

*The approach needs to be multidisciplinary and multisectoral involving private sector, civil society academia, state solid waste management authorities, the Basel Convention Regional Centre for the Caribbean (BCRCC), Caribbean Farmers Associations, FAO, Inter-America Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), and other entities affected by the impacts of e waste on their sectors UWI; International- International partnerships with amongst others ISO Committees, UN Organizations, WTO, United Nations University Step Initiative, UN GEF From a sustainability perspective, small islands should consider moving away from a linear to a circular economy that will limit waste generation as well as reliance on the supply of virgin materials from outside.*¹³⁰³

*Academia and Ministries of food production need to work closer together to provide additional research and technical assistance in the communities and in putting research and development into action.*¹³⁰⁴

*Call for all stakeholders to work together for implementing game changers. They all share the responsibility to shift food systems and change the rules of the game to achieve sustainable food security and nutrition for all.*¹³⁰⁵

*The need to integrate young and local leadership, emphasizing the need for education for the younger generation and future decision-makers in landscapes which was not explicitly stated, for knowledge transfer of landscape wisdom.*¹³⁰⁶

*Indeed, the group suggested that narratives should be inclusive, in the sense that nobody is obliged to consume or give up on something, and that a plant-based diet could for instance be complementary to any person's nutritional traditions, habits and culture.*¹³⁰⁷

*Finally, the group suggested that everyone, architects, civil engineers, lawyers and many other professions should be involved in the process of creating new spaces for production, exchanges, transportation, transformation, etc. Participants stressed the importance of promoting new forms of cross-sectoral professional careers as a means of promoting social change and allowing for a positive cycle of citizenship.*¹³⁰⁸

¹³⁰⁰ 30:43 p 6 in 071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO

¹³⁰¹ 30:47 p 6 in 071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO

¹³⁰² 32:13 p 10 in 082_Mar_15_21_Yoovatana M

¹³⁰³ 35:11 p 8 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

¹³⁰⁴ 35:12 p 9 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

¹³⁰⁵ 36:1 p 6 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

¹³⁰⁶ 37:4 p 6 in 097_Mar_30_21_EcoAgriculture Partners

¹³⁰⁷ 39:3 p 7 in 175_Mar_16_21_Donati L

¹³⁰⁸ 39:5 p 8 in 175_Mar_16_21_Donati L

The need to consider context specificity and to design context-responsive solutions was emphasized throughout the event, suggesting that any solutions that are high-level and global in scope may be difficult to make locally significant and/or will require a lot of work to be implemented in ways that respond to different local needs and opportunities.¹³⁰⁹

In general, success for all these proposals appears to participants to hinge upon close coordination and new partnerships among governments, investors, financial institutions, development partners, women's entrepreneur groups and farmers' organizations.¹³¹⁰

The dialogue sought to reinforce the need for stronger, inclusive, and equitable food systems in Nigeria that can withstand shocks and disruptions, are inclusive of the population, and are equitable for all.¹³¹¹

Ensuring representation for the most vulnerable groups (e.g., women and youth) in society in the food systems through equitable access to resources (land, agricultural inputs, social nets, business development, etc.) has helped in creating more inclusive sustainable food systems in Nigeria.¹³¹²

This implies new traditions, a new concept of sustainability and affordability (in its broad definition) and social proximity. The day that we will be collectively able to bring diversity as a fundamental aspect of belonging will imply the creation of a new narrative in the shape of a clepsidra. 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.¹³¹³

Over the years the food services industry has helped influence and enable shifts in the global food system given its buying power, scale of infrastructure and user reach. Today, the business and institutional food services industry (tech, financial services, academia, entertainment, etc) has a sizable opportunity to positively advance the global narrative as well as consequent actions on sustainability, social equality and access to healthy, nutritious food.¹³¹⁴

Participants examined ways to include more women, youth and vulnerable groups in the food system, financing sustainable low carbon food production and innovation, maintaining and sustaining supply chains, accelerating climate smart and resilient agriculture and addressing issues in the food, water, waste, energy and connectivity nexus.¹³¹⁵

Must collaborate with Environmental & Social stakeholders.¹³¹⁶

The most important factor brought up multiple times is the strong need for alliances between science, the private- and public sectors, farmers and other key actors to create a sustainable and resilient food system.¹³¹⁷

¹³⁰⁹ 42:1 p 6 in 178_Apr_8_21_AGRA_Multi

¹³¹⁰ 42:4 p 9 in 178_Apr_8_21_AGRA_Multi

¹³¹¹ 44:2 p 5 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

¹³¹² 44:4 p 11 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

¹³¹³ 45:1 p 6 in 043_Feb_17_21_Donati L_Multi

¹³¹⁴ 47:1 p 5 in 051_Feb_24_21_Google

¹³¹⁵ 50:1 p 5 in 087_Mar_20_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

¹³¹⁶ 52:3 p 7 in 080_Mar_13_21_Impact Youth Sustainability_Multi

¹³¹⁷ 53:1 p 4 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

*To unlock sustainable finance, a distribution mechanism is needed to ensure equitable value distribution all the way down to the farmers.*¹³¹⁸

*...panelists stressed that countries must ensure more inclusive, transparent, resilient and environmentally friendly agricultural supply chains, both at global and local levels.*¹³¹⁹

*Panelists agreed that inclusivity and equity, based on a people-centered approach, is key to ensuring better food livelihoods in rural areas for vulnerable groups including women, youth, indigenous peoples and other communities with distinct livelihood systems.*¹³²⁰

*Ensure inclusion of women and youth specifically by addressing the problem of capacity building, especially for youth and startup companies and ensure that the voices of the youth are heard. This also includes the access to financing for women, improve their ability to start business and capacity to prepare a business plan etc; need for education for women; access to technology for women in rural areas; legislation to ensure that women can access the finance.*¹³²¹

*To have an inclusive conversation and truly embrace diversity, thus avoiding a Eurocentric (or romantic?) vision of the future, we must discuss and dive deeper into the topics of inequality, power concentration and accessibility.*¹³²²

*A need for cross-departmental cooperation has also been identified as important in creating holistic and meaningful policies.*¹³²³

*The true cost of food has to be recognized and rewarded, while making food available and affordable to all.*¹³²⁴

*The sustainability of food systems is a global issue, facing diverse challenges, so the response must be global. The attention to the external dimension of the F2F is especially important, as Europe's agricultural and food system impacts outside Europe. - An integrated approach should be embraced with third and developing countries, and align the trade, development policies and decisions in standard setting organizations.*¹³²⁵

*The Dialogue was a starting point from which to gather proposals for strengthening the Mérida food system. But it also made evident the importance of creating community and the need to identify, acknowledge, and take advantage of the knowledge and contributions of all food-system shareholders. Dialogue participants expressed their interest in continuing to support and carry out dialogues continually. They also recognized the importance of developing collaboration mechanisms or platforms that involve the various food-system shareholders and different levels of government.*¹³²⁶

Collaborations with national, regional, and local governments could ensure that wholesale markets are empowered to build sustainable food supply systems. For example, by

¹³¹⁸ 53:5 p 7 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

¹³¹⁹ 56:4 p 7 in 006_Dec_16_20_UNDESA

¹³²⁰ 56:5 p 8 in 006_Dec_16_20_UNDESA

¹³²¹ 59:8 p 5 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

¹³²² 60:35 p 6 in 021_Jan_27_21_Donati L

¹³²³ 65:4 p 6 in 050_Feb_23_21_World Vision Ireland

¹³²⁴ 65:5 p 11 in 050_Feb_23_21_World Vision Ireland

¹³²⁵ 66:9 p 12 in 052_Feb_25_21_EUFIC

¹³²⁶ 75:49 ¶ 44 in 092a_Mar_24_21_El Ayuntamiento de Meride_eng

*discussing effective locations for wholesale markets in urban planning and including the different stakeholders participation.*¹³²⁷

*Inclusiveness implies the participation of academics and field-experts (they have better understanding of actual “pain points” and propose accurate solutions), civil society organizations (ensure that they can count on good storage and logistics facilities).*¹³²⁸

*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. Participants urged coherent strategies to eliminate the stigma of receiving free and reduced-price school meals and other forms of food assistance.*¹³²⁹

*Participants recognized that the U.S. has many programs to support farmers’ livelihoods, low-income families, nutritious meal programs, etc.; but they saw a need to evolve and improve them to be more inclusive and effective.*¹³³⁰

*Participants shared that the private and public sectors must collaborate and design science-based messages based on best practices and existing technologies, which will feed into transparency.*¹³³¹

*In keeping with the UN’s recommendations, inclusivity was incorporated throughout all stages of planning.*¹³³²

*The largest and most important point of divergence was between making the existing food system structure - which relies on agro-corporations, major farms, heavy reliance on animal proteins, and processed foods that require huge amounts of plastics, shipping, refrigeration, and preservatives - more just, accessible, and equitable versus relying more on localized modes of food production that put finance and development towards smaller farmers, Indigenous practices, and reclamation and rewilding of lands.*¹³³³

*We, in our way, hopefully created a platform for dialogue where people come from different traditions, religious belongings, countries, industries, and ultimately points of view for how the food system needs to transform.*¹³³⁴

*Multi-stakeholder approaches, noting that time and effort are required to reach consensus.*¹³³⁵

*The livestock sector’s commitment to change must however go well beyond changing conversations and nuancing debates. It requires collective action, potentially facilitated through multisectoral and multi-stakeholder dialogues.*¹³³⁶

¹³²⁷ 76:30 p 9 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi
¹³²⁸ 76:34 p 10 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi
¹³²⁹ 84:2 p 7 in 153_Apr_28_21_GCNF_Multi
¹³³⁰ 84:40 p 7 in 153_Apr_28_21_GCNF_Multi
¹³³¹ 85:22 p 8 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI
¹³³² 90:24 p 5 in 206_Apr_27_21_CCANCC
¹³³³ 91:31 p 9 in 217_May_6_21_Schwartz A
¹³³⁴ 92:32 p 4 in 225_May_13_21_Schwartz A
¹³³⁵ 93:74 p 13 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S
¹³³⁶ 93:79 p 6 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

Importance of synthesising different positions (maintaining the evidence-based approach), the need to reflect on the difference between multi-stakeholderism vs. multilateralism (and how to organise the dialogue with civil society), the importance of learning from more localised experiences (where participation seems to be more effective and it is often easier to connect food system actors).¹³³⁷

Build the capacity of elected women members of local councils in mountainous regions to protect natural resources.¹³³⁸

Mountain people have the right to decide their own development trajectory.¹³³⁹

Small actors in the food system need a greater voice, that goes from the small farmer to the individual consumer and includes SMEs which are the majority of the food systems actors (99%) and are often not accessing the innovation being produced by researchers and innovation providers. It is key also to understand the sectoral and regional/cultural aspects of food systems, thus a multistakeholder approach is needed at different levels (global, European, national, regional), and shall be facilitated by policy makers. It was noted that multinationals (e.g. seed companies) are relevant in the discussion, but must not be allowed to 'abuse' their power.¹³⁴⁰

Need to create platforms to develop collaborations and important bridges between scientists, producers and consumers.¹³⁴¹

Inclusion of consumers in the making of the policies, strategies, guidelines. Feedback loop. Street food vendors vs their enhancers who buy the foods.¹³⁴²

Inclusive food systems governance - participatory processes by as many stakeholders from the start to enhance ownership. Legitimising the role of platforms such as the Food Liaison Advisory Group (FLAG), which is a multi-stakeholder platform for food governance.¹³⁴³

Participants emphasized that initiatives to incentivize and empower participation of vulnerable groups particularly youth and women are needed. These should include access to land and other resources that can facilitate their participation in food production.¹³⁴⁴

Collective and inclusive diversion efforts can help more food get to more food insecure individuals.¹³⁴⁵

The collection of Sundanese food commodities will be carried out by representatives of farmers in each area in West Java in collaboration with student agriculture, biology, nutrition, environment, forestry, and youth communities to conduct ethnofood mapping.¹³⁴⁶

¹³³⁷ 95:9 p 7 in 252_April_29_21_EU Commission

¹³³⁸ 98:52 p 10 in 282_May_18_21_Romeo R

¹³³⁹ 98:56 p 11 in 282_May_18_21_Romeo R

¹³⁴⁰ 99:61 p 6 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

¹³⁴¹ 100:14 p 6 in 324_May_14_21_Guzanic J

¹³⁴² 101:36 p 8 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

¹³⁴³ 101:37 p 8 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

¹³⁴⁴ 102:36 p 6 in 326_May_5_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

¹³⁴⁵ 104:26 p 5 in 051a_Feb_24_21_Google

¹³⁴⁶ 106:19 p 6 in 004_Nov_30_21_Kustipia R

Building collaborations across other sectors (eg. healthcare, education, economic development).¹³⁴⁷

Together, by embracing models of collaborative governance we can ensure Canada has the tools it needs to continue having one of the greatest food systems in the world.¹³⁴⁸

Major global trends linked with population growth, climate change, new consumer expectations and novel technologies suggest that the next 10 years may be incredibly disruptive for food systems everywhere.¹³⁴⁹

Co-creation of technologies and innovations with farmers.¹³⁵⁰

Concerning AR4D, Innovation platforms that bring together stakeholders with a common interest to leverage skills, research technologies, competencies, markets, financing, social capital, and other resources are critical for economies of scale in the deployment of technologies and innovations.¹³⁵¹

All rural stakeholders should be involved, with farmers at the centre of solutions. Rural communities, research, education, extension providers and rural supports will need to be mobilised. Furthermore, 'Our Rural Future', the Irish government's new policy for the post-COVID-19 recovery and development of rural Ireland should be implemented through an 'all-of-government' approach.¹³⁵²

A wide range of actors will need to be mobilised to fully exploit the potential of technologies in the sector. This includes the government (Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine), state agencies (Teagasc, Irish Food Board (Bord Bia)), farmers and farm organisations, breeders (e.g. Irish Cattle Breeding Federation (ICBF)), co-operatives, consumers (especially future generations), scientists including social scientists, industry and environmental actors.¹³⁵³

Collaboration: Innovators must work with the players on the ground who would use the technology, such as farmers or consumers, during the innovation process. This will help innovations meet real needs as well as guide innovators on how to make it user-friendly.¹³⁵⁴

Recognize the importance of establishing platforms with an inclusive atmosphere and a multidisciplinary approach in pre-competitive spaces such as innovation hubs. Stakeholders, such 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.¹³⁵⁵

¹³⁴⁷ 107:11 p 7 in 047_Feb_19_21_O'Doherty M

¹³⁴⁸ 107:14 p 6 in 047_Feb_19_21_O'Doherty M

¹³⁴⁹ 108:14 p 6 in 059_Feb_26_21_O'Doherty M

¹³⁵⁰ 111:49 p 5 in 070_Mar_09_21_Akinbamiyo,O

¹³⁵¹ 111:51 p 6 in 070_Mar_09_21_Akinbamiyo,O

¹³⁵² 112:114 p 9 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

¹³⁵³ 112:122 p 13 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

¹³⁵⁴ 113:50 p 5 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

¹³⁵⁵ 113:54 p 9 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

*Aligning the financial ecosystem for food system transformation: effective partnership models.*¹³⁵⁶

*As a conclusion on how agroecology can contribute to addressing major climate and food challenges in Nigeria, what emerged was building the knowledge of farmers, indigenous peoples, and pastoralists, this could be done by government through extension workers or other food organization. Increasing research and innovations and delivering it in the indigenous languages.*¹³⁵⁷

*Speakers that work with youth and civic society asked for more cooperation with the government and greater participation in government and decision-making*¹³⁵⁸

*Other outcomes included the need for institutional coordination, specifically reconciling donor interests with nation state and regional/local institutional interests.*¹³⁵⁹

*Participants noted that there are opportunities for clear policy guidelines, allowing for regional protocols to find meaning in national policy and strategy. Also, through the SADC nexus framework, broad political commitment can be secured.*¹³⁶⁰

*Connect farmers with tech partners to scale up agritech adoption, with aggregators encouraging farmers to adopt technology (8) Intracompany and intercompany collaboration to make the use of blended finance mainstream among corporates.*¹³⁶¹

*Connecting final consumer to farmer using tech could double the profit of farmer.*¹³⁶²

*They then offered suggestions to make the industry more inclusive. The discussion on women's empowerment focused on the need for gender-specific training and protective gear. For example, women in Tanzania are pushed to farm seaweed in ever deeper waters due to ocean warming, leading to a number of unsafe conditions. In the Tanzanian context, women are not taught to swim so additional training and gear is needed to ensure their safety. Local governments and multilateral institutions must provide these resources to create a socially inclusive industry.*¹³⁶³

*Partnerships and collaboration: governments, private sector, communities and other stakeholders including men need to work together to address the issues affecting women.*¹³⁶⁴

*Multi-stakeholder networking platforms should be established to facilitate the sharing of experiences and knowledge. Other actors (e.g., private sector/business) should be included as an opportunity for mentorship and promoting shared experiences/ career knowledge.*¹³⁶⁵

¹³⁵⁶ 115:28 p 10 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

¹³⁵⁷ 116:21 p 7 in 093_Mar_25_21_Adeboye_T

¹³⁵⁸ 116:23 p 8 in 093_Mar_25_21_Adeboye_T

¹³⁵⁹ 117:84 p 7 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

¹³⁶⁰ 117:88 p 12 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

¹³⁶¹ 118:73 p 6 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

¹³⁶² 118:80 p 13 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

¹³⁶³ 119:76 p 8 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

¹³⁶⁴ 120:61 p 5 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

¹³⁶⁵ 120:67 p 14 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

*Create global, national and local coalitions of medical and public health practitioners that will champion transformation of food systems as a strategy to prevent and control NCDs and develop strategies to address the health and nutrition needs of farmers, fisherfolk and other producers.*¹³⁶⁶

*Establish a multi-centered research initiative involving all island food system stakeholders to assess nutritional content and pricing of local food as an urgent public health measure.*¹³⁶⁷

*Facilitate collaboration, synergy and technology-sharing among farmers, NGOs, private sector and academia*¹³⁶⁸

*Multi-stakeholder partnerships for continued capacity building for self-reliance of indigenous peoples and upland farming communities while promoting forest protection and conservation.*¹³⁶⁹

*Collaborative thinking will require funding mechanisms to be put in place support future interdisciplinary research initiatives.*¹³⁷⁰

*We need to link sectors together (waste and agricultural sector along with food, water, energy, human health and soil) to address relevant systemic issues and identify the primary drivers, concerns and points of intervention. Organic fertilizer is fundamental for improved soil health within agriculture, it also serves as a suitable waste removal technique and therefore has potential to be widely adopted in modern day agriculture over that of synthetic fertilizer.*¹³⁷¹

*Lack of coordination or limited coordination between different departments at the provincial and federal level is another major divergence in sustaining food and water security under changing climate revealed in the discussion. In order to improve coordination, a multi-stakeholder approach may be adopted giving fair chance to all stakeholders to present their point of view and make a consensus to make agriculture resilient.*¹³⁷²

Community group discussion: Marginalized groups, primarily women are often ignored in the WEF nexus due to its top-down approach. Women and other minority groups are usually left out from the decision-making processes at the community/provincial/national level. While at the household level, women are responsible for managing food, energy and the water supply, their representation on decision-making bodies such as the village council is very limited. The deeply ingrained patriarchal social norms act as barriers for

¹³⁶⁶ 121:46 p 8 in 130_May_22_21_Foronda R_Gloria C

¹³⁶⁷ 121:53 p 7 in 130_May_22_21_Foronda R_Gloria C

¹³⁶⁸ 122:53 p 8 in 135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio

¹³⁶⁹ 122:57 p 8 in 135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio

¹³⁷⁰ 124:29 p 6 in 142_May_11_21_Carter L_Dennis S

¹³⁷¹ 124:31 p 7 in 142_May_11_21_Carter L_Dennis S

¹³⁷² 127:98 p 18 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

women and other groups to participate in the bureaucratic system that is responsible for making decisions related to the WEF nexus. This fact is verified from the low levels of representation of women and other minority groups on political bodies. The inadequate representation of these groups on such forums limits their ability to effectively voice their concerns, and thus, they are neglected in the management of the WEF nexus actions.¹³⁷³

Interacting and connecting with one another, sharing the grief and acknowledging what our people [Indigenous Peoples] go through; finding ways of healthy expression. What is weaponized against us- make that clear and known. Ways we are traumatized via food- the suffering involved and lack of assistance available. Through healing with our culture we can help it, but through colonialism still we are unable to identify our true selves lacking our Languages, practices, etc. Without fully expressing ourselves and connecting/living through our culture, we have difficulty understanding what we are capable of. But at same time- we are a hidden pillar, the US would not be where they are without us. We have given so much and still in a place of teaching, giving, and providing. No autonomy for us. Extraction of our people, resources, and wisdom. This space is helpful- truly able to express self. Living in 2 different worlds. Finding ways for healthy self-expression (especially for our young people). Cross-cultural Exchanges and Bridging: Sacred Land, Food and Farming program and Curriculum is focused on interfaith communities and public health through building bridges between Christianity and Indigenous perspectives- spirituality and connections to land, food, and identity.¹³⁷⁴

Indigenous Peoples endure isolation in our lived realities: The numerous ways we face isolation in connection to food and wellness in Hawai'i is a predicament that leads us to realize what is perhaps the most pressing isolation we all face, and that is the isolation of our lived realities. The people that we are outside of books, conferences and papers, so often the real struggles we face, the real isolation we feel, is having no viable means to assert our realities - our systems and ways of being, as truth - as something real.¹³⁷⁵

Create Indigenous innovation tracks in higher education institutes: University of Hawai'i - West Oahu has an Indigenous Studies track that includes Sustainable Communities Food Systems course - where students, many who are Native Hawaiian students, are learning foundational practices and values, working with Indigenous Science and transforming their educational experience; there is an entire degree focused on Indigenous led restoration work. These tracks of study are opening up opportunities for Indigenous and non-indigenous students alike to build capacity, be supported in their advancement and give rightful validation to their knowledge base and innovations.¹³⁷⁶

The cost of nutritious foods should be reduced by diversification and connection, not by externalising the true cost of food.¹³⁷⁷

¹³⁷³ 127:99 p 18 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

¹³⁷⁴ 129:20 p 10 in 179_Apr_01_21_Livingston_Way

¹³⁷⁵ 130:16 p 7 in 187_Apr_15_21_Livingston_Way

¹³⁷⁶ 130:18 p 9 in 187_Apr_15_21_Livingston_Way

¹³⁷⁷ 131:35 p 6 in 190_Apr_16_21_Cullen N

The third segment provided the Conclusions and Recommendations, emphasizing seven Guiding Principles that came out as essential for building Food Systems Resilience in the face of shocks and stresses. These principles were: i) Maintain diversity and redundancy, ii) Manage connectivity, iii) Manage slow variables and feedbacks, iv) Foster complex adaptive system thinking, v) Encourage learning, vi) Broaden participation, and vii) Promote polycentric governance systems.¹³⁷⁸

A platform for joint learning, such as on new challenges and emerging crises (e.g. COVID-19).¹³⁷⁹

Weather forecast report should be produced in the 3 main languages spoken in the country and be broadcasted. Translated information should be distribute to central points such as worship centres, meeting places, market and CDA offices. Interventions must be community driven, community owned, gender responsive and based on community needs by strengthening indigenous adaptation method.¹³⁸⁰

In the food systems approach, technology cannot be looked at in isolation. It is not just about putting technology on a farm, but also ensuring that the market systems is working such that if farmers invest in the technology, they can make money out of their investment.¹³⁸¹

Inclusivity: Having policies and processes that are inclusive and participatory, which include actors who are not focused only on the food sector (holistic approach) Multi-actor processes and having key actors including vulnerable communities at the decision making tables - all groups should be able to participate, including across civil society.¹³⁸²

Networks and Connections: It's critical to connect the dots: Intergovernmental processes need to be better connected, such as COP and FSS Building bridges between stakeholders/ different actors working in silos, i.e. food systems on the environment etc.; networks cross-cutting expertise/actors; national dialogues or committees; Enhancing coordination across sectors at the national level For sub-national governments to be fully included in advancing solution sets that emerge from the Summit, a bridge must be built into the formal National FS Dialogues and the commitments being made at national levels.¹³⁸³

A bolster 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.¹³⁸⁴

Through the collaboration between farmers, breeders, and policy makers, breeders will gain a better understanding of farmers' needs in crop varieties, while farmers can further adapt to local climatic conditions and markets.¹³⁸⁵

¹³⁷⁸ 133:26 p 5 in 196_Apr_20_21_Attah-Krah K

¹³⁷⁹ 133:28 p 6 in 196_Apr_20_21_Attah-Krah K

¹³⁸⁰ 134:11 p 7 in 200_Apr_22_21_HEDA

¹³⁸¹ 137:51 p 10 in 212_May_04_21_Akinbamiyo Y

¹³⁸² 138:36 p 7 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

¹³⁸³ 138:37 p 7 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

¹³⁸⁴ 139:33 p 11 in 216_May_06_21_Ben_Aniabi

¹³⁸⁵ 140:37 p 6 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

Representation and inclusiveness: These are fundamental key pillars to build the trust necessary for legitimacy. Recommendations raised during the independent dialogue in this regard include (1) making sure from the beginning that all stakeholders affected by the given issue are included and equally represented in the MSP; (2) giving special attention to including minority groups and “unusual suspects” (such as street food vendors, women cooking in markets and other settings).¹³⁸⁶

Effective collaboration: -Diversity: Fostering a working relationship based on trust, mutual respect, and open communication also requires an understanding of each other's strengths and weaknesses. Stakeholders bring to MSPs their own mandates, interests, competencies, and shortcomings. Unless these factors are openly acknowledged and processes are in place to facilitate stakeholder discussions and negotiations, effective collaboration will not be achieved. Recommendations in this regard included: (1) setting up continuous learning processes; (2) having a clear and uninterrupted communication strategy, including sharing and celebrating results; (3) building on each other's differences, value those different skills, perspectives and make them work together; (4) recognizing each other's expertise and strengths, and come together to find common ground; and (5) applying the principle of “sufficient consensus” rather than full agreement on every issue to proceed and move on.¹³⁸⁷

Visions for community-led food systems within this group involved incorporating diverse actors such as women and indigenous populations into existing food systems, protecting and promoting local food systems, and generating community ownership of these systems. The recognized the need to speak of not a single food system but the diversity in food systems.¹³⁸⁸

Alliances between farmers, business, NGOs, governments, indigenous communities, and faith groups are important to prevent deforestation and degradation in a globalized food system.¹³⁸⁹

Honor indigenous food systems and knowledge by returning land to be managed by indigenous communities and fostering an integrated approach to cultivating food that allows biodiversity to flourish.¹³⁹⁰

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.¹³⁹¹

This implies to make the system more participatory, inclusive by integrating small actors, who can share their experience but also by fostering collaboration with universities and experts.¹³⁹²

¹³⁸⁶ 141:62 p 8 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

¹³⁸⁷ 141:64 p 8 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

¹³⁸⁸ 143:60 p 14 in 231_May_19_21_MCD

¹³⁸⁹ 144:24 p 5 in 232_May_20_21_Schwartz A

¹³⁹⁰ 144:28 p 8 in 232_May_20_21_Schwartz A

¹³⁹¹ 150:1 p 6 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFDB_Multi

¹³⁹² 151:4 p 9 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

*Take all possible measures to guarantee equal land ownership between women and men.*¹³⁹³

*Food system actors need to work together to articulate policy asks in unison, so the government receives appropriate signals and is empowered to develop the strongest, most effective policy approach. Those most impacted should be engaged in development and design.*¹³⁹⁴

*Build better connections between farmers, markets, and food retailers.*¹³⁹⁵

*There is a disconnect among different key players in the food system, such as among HEI researchers and extension agents to the actual needs of farmers. These gaps need to be addressed by involving all the key players in the food system (i.e., consider farmers as partners and key players, not beneficiaries; bring together the problem and provide solutions to fill the gap between farmers and educators).*¹³⁹⁶

*Recognizing that a sustainable food system is knowledge-based. There is knowledge held by farmers, particularly indigenous peoples who have been perpetuating indigenous knowledge through their farming practices. Knowledge from the ground is part of education, too, and they are priceless.*¹³⁹⁷

*We need to think about these issues in a more intersectional way to include everyone (Women, Youth, Minorities). There is a need for solutions for everyone.*¹³⁹⁸

*Many of these organizations would be willing to partner with one another or with universities on pilot projects for sustainable agriculture, if the opportunities and funding were made available to them.*¹³⁹⁹

*Build the next generation of farmers – critical actors- by educating students and providing them with real-world experiences in farming, community building, and advocating for food rights and sustainability. Integrate food sustainability and security as a component of the political agenda for local elected officials so that they are accountable and connected with the interests of this topic alongside organizations driving for change. The creation of a formal Committee with stakeholders across the ecosystem will yield the greatest returns -- Faith-based organizations, educators, youth, non-profit orgs, relevant special interest groups, and elected officials. Most pressing is ensuring that the actual groups affected most by this challenge have a voice and are a part of this Committee. They should be valued and present at the table for solutions.*¹⁴⁰⁰

Establishing connections between agricultural scientists/researchers and smallholder farmers so they could share knowledge and data on how to deliver sustainable

¹³⁹³ 152:16 p 6 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

¹³⁹⁴ 153:1 p 9 in 263_May_06_21_CCGA

¹³⁹⁵ 153:2 p 10 in 263_May_06_21_CCGA

¹³⁹⁶ 157:4 p 6 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

¹³⁹⁷ 157:6 p 11 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

¹³⁹⁸ 160:1 p 10 in 292_May_21_21_ProVeg_Multi

¹³⁹⁹ 163:11 p 11 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

¹⁴⁰⁰ 163:24 p 19 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

*agricultural practices through optimal resource use with smallholder farmers through training and workshops.*¹⁴⁰¹

*Collaboration from all actors needed – farmers, advisory, policy, industry, farm organisations, agricultural, education colleges.*¹⁴⁰²

*This dialogue was approached in a spirit of partnership and inclusiveness, resulting in a united voice of farmers and consumers.*¹⁴⁰³

*One key here, in addition to considering direct and long-term benefit, is capacity building. Multiple sectors need to be included in this area since no one organization or institution can do this alone. Academia needs to be involved in policy making. Private sector can take a leading role in development of new technologies but also need to be supported by laws and regulations. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations can support policy makers and provide technical assistance.*¹⁴⁰⁴

*LMICs have been left behind in the creation and contribution of the global supply chain as their farmers have not been supported to commercialise, instead they suffer from donor dependency (charity aid).*¹⁴⁰⁵

*Regardless of industry we all share the same common goal and the same values, we just have different views about how we can solve issues to get there. Perhaps it's less about attacking opposition and instead align, publicly, on these common goals and focus on how we can, collectively, achieve them.*¹⁴⁰⁶

*Collaboration among the government sectors, academia, and the private sectors should be fostered.*¹⁴⁰⁷

*Inclusive leadership from government, media, civil society, and public health experts is needed. This should involve the community and the people at the grassroots levels from all sectors of the food system to enhance ownership and sustainability.*¹⁴⁰⁸

*Networking: The need to establish relationships between a variety of stakeholders; including scientists, researchers, and economists together with farmers, civil society, government agencies, corporates, academia. These groups play a significant role in establishing circular food systems, evaluating trade-offs and measuring results.*¹⁴⁰⁹

*Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Participants identified increased gender equality and inclusion as key aspects of resilient food systems. The lack of gender and environmental lenses for all processes and stages of the food value chain was highlighted by participants as a barrier to inclusive and equitable food systems.*¹⁴¹⁰

¹⁴⁰¹ 166:3 p 6 in 355_June_14_21_FAO
¹⁴⁰² 170:7 p 16 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc
¹⁴⁰³ 171:1 p 6 in 329_May_19_21_Ci_WFO
¹⁴⁰⁴ 174:4 p 6 in 332_May_24_21_FAO_UNDP
¹⁴⁰⁵ 175:1 p 8 in 333_May_25_21_GMA_Multi
¹⁴⁰⁶ 175:6 p 13 in 333_May_25_21_GMA_Multi
¹⁴⁰⁷ 177:5 p 8 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi
¹⁴⁰⁸ 177:13 p 13 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi
¹⁴⁰⁹ 183:3 p 7 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS
¹⁴¹⁰ 184:1 p 6 in 342_May_28_21_Peralta T

In identifying the importance of partnerships for sustainable, equitable, and resilient food systems, participants recognized that strengthening the value chain has developed capacities in the food production system. In addition, strengthening business strategies to establish alliances and cooperation between various stakeholders (technology sector, financing, NGOs etc.) was considered as a priority.¹⁴¹¹

Recognition of indigenous peoples' lands; starting from collecting data on indigenous peoples and their living spaces, then recognizing the existence of indigenous peoples by providing clear and firm legality for their existence and living space areas to minimize cases of expropriation of customary law communities' territories by companies and the state. • Revitalization of a more inclusive education system for agriculture; build an education system that is contextual with the region and existing resources to answer the problems of farmer regeneration.¹⁴¹²

Focus on the groups whose livelihoods (women, youth, indigenous peoples, the disabled, seasonal laborer's, etc.) are most limited by current food systems practices, and the discriminatory practices and norms that limit equitable livelihoods. • Inclusion of pro-poor nature-based solutions and climate change and environment policies to improve the capacity of the poor to manage risks.¹⁴¹³

Through these spaces of dialogue, our aim was to listen openly about what indigenous peoples have to say; which builds the necessary complementarity and synergy between technological innovations and traditional practices, to face the current situation that indigenous peoples experience due to the weakening of their food systems.¹⁴¹⁴

First of all, no action track will achieve its goals and objectives as far as the right to self-determination of Indigenous Peoples is not guaranteed as well their rights to their lands and waters.¹⁴¹⁵

Inclusive approach for organizing the local institutions (farmer groups, cooperatives etc.) at grass roots level and campaigning must be initiated for increasing the level of awareness and sensitization of those institutions especially using digitization for accessing the all services across the board by ensuring "Leave No One Behind" Digitization of the local institutions and utilization of the digital tools for increasing the awareness and access to the services.¹⁴¹⁶

Too often farmers and rural folks are left out of the conversations that directly involve and are made to benefit them, so the focus of this Dialogue was to discuss how communications brings farmers and rural folk into the conversation, and what is necessary to do that in a meaningful way.¹⁴¹⁷

¹⁴¹¹ 184:2 p 6 in 342_May_28_21_Peralta T
¹⁴¹² 185:8 p 8 in 343_May_28_21_Abdullah_5
¹⁴¹³ 186:2 p 7 in 344_May_30_21_COAST
¹⁴¹⁴ 188:7 p 9 in 346_May_31_21_CANEUS_Multi
¹⁴¹⁵ 188:8 p 10 in 346_May_31_21_CANEUS_Multi
¹⁴¹⁶ 190:3 p 7 in 348_June_02_21_ASF Pakistan
¹⁴¹⁷ 192:1 p 5 in 350_June_02_21_Farm Radio Int

*Promote youth and women decent employment and income in the crop and livestock value chains.*¹⁴¹⁸

*Secure land rights of all to build sustainable food systems: women, youth, IPs, pastoralists & small holders/landless farmers.*¹⁴¹⁹

*Increase transparency and accountability in land investments and make sure that agreed plans are followed through citizen monitoring - Recognise all forms of tenure (including the commons, lease agreements and user rights).*¹⁴²⁰

*Speakers affirmed the need to formally recognize women's contributions across all stages of food systems, and enhance their participation in political processes destined to shape them. Of special importance is the involvement of women in early prevention and response strategies to food crises, and increasing their representation in leadership positions.*¹⁴²¹

*Need to support women's role in educating future generations on a better use of agricultural resources, nurturing the integral development of communities, and transferring knowledge in support of resilient, inclusive and sustainable food systems. This work, often unrecognized in public spheres, should also be supported through political and economic measures.*¹⁴²²

*Support for older farmers, including retirement plans and land transfer plans/structures need improvements. This should include access by young and new farmers. Alternatives to land ownerships need to be explored. Looking to Scotland for instance, there are a number of ways to have land including tenancy, rental, shared farming and employment.*¹⁴²³

*We need to be open and optimistic and co-create; we need to be together, unite in the fight. There are so many communities working towards a change, predominantly indigenous populations, if we talk about the future, let's make sure they are included, and their knowledge- amplified.*¹⁴²⁴

*By connecting farmers with youth entrepreneurs we can empower farmers in ways that we haven't done yet. By doing so, we simultaneously help the aging population of farmers who are often heavily impacted by the digital divide and we are engaging youth in agriculture and innovation.*¹⁴²⁵

*Work collaboratively with African universities and other actors in and outside Africa to marshal the needed response to strengthen Africa's food systems and for scaling out best practices. There is need to bridge the disconnect between academia and government and between technocrats and politicians who allocate resources to support food systems enhancement.*¹⁴²⁶

¹⁴¹⁸ 196:41 p 7 in 354_June_07_21_NAMAC

¹⁴¹⁹ 199:56 p 6 in 358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi

¹⁴²⁰ 199:65 p 12 in 358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi

¹⁴²¹ 200:15 p 9 in 359_May_17_21_FAO_IFAD

¹⁴²² 200:16 p 10 in 359_May_17_21_FAO_IFAD

¹⁴²³ 202:27 p 6 in 361_May_19_21_Cadogan_Hincks

¹⁴²⁴ 204:36 p 8 in 363_May_26_21_Mehta_Bautista

¹⁴²⁵ 204:37 p 9 in 363_May_26_21_Mehta_Bautista

¹⁴²⁶ 206:22 p 7 in 365_May_27_21_Ekwamu A

More collaboration is needed across different stakeholder groups to focus on tangible and positive outcomes around food safety¹⁴²⁷

...the Need to cooperate with farmers' network/ Farmers' organizations.¹⁴²⁸

The participants understood that “We are all in this together” type problems (such as the pandemic) require strong public institutions at national and supranational levels.¹⁴²⁹

First, we examined the question of addressing racial discrimination. Participants identified multiple points of concern with respect to alleviating this discrimination. This included access to capital: for example, venture capital to expand farms, or government capital and investment to establish markets. It is noteworthy here to pause and briefly emphasize that this was, again, not merely a complaint about desiring more wealth. Farming is uniquely multi-generational in terms of both ownership and geographic location: as such, past inequities and injustices in a given location and upon a given farm are inextricably linked to modern-day outcomes as previously stated. Inequitable access to capital in the past has left many Black farmers behind in terms of their success, to the point where their capacity to farm has not kept pace with overall societal trends.¹⁴³⁰

There are also concrete suggestions from the group like the need to craft Magna Carta for Small Scale producers, extend food assistance for the babies and senior citizens during disasters and even the proper use of funds like the PCIC funds which should not be diverted to other uses (i.e., COVID operations).¹⁴³¹

Engagement of youth and technological innovations is crucial in revitalizing ethnic cuisines: It is vital to involve the youth through programmes such as fellowships to promote local cuisines, and ensure conservation of traditional knowledge and agrobiodiversity.¹⁴³²

The young generation should be encouraged to take part in revitalizing ethnic cuisine and conserving agro diversity and associated traditional knowledge.¹⁴³³

Ensure a multi-value perspective in particular to the role of Indigenous and local knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services (including cultural values, knowledge on local varieties); develop a multi-stakeholder platform/coalition supported by strong data and information.¹⁴³⁴

There is a need to enhance collaboration: comprehensive food systems evaluations take an integrated approach by design and can therefore enhance cross-sectoral collaboration between ministries (finance, agriculture, environment, health, spatial management/planning) and also between actors (government, civil society, private sector, academic community); Finance actors need to be brought on board, given their role in

¹⁴²⁷ 207:27 p 7 in 366_May_27_21_Cumbers S

¹⁴²⁸ 209:18 p 6 in 368_May_31_21_Lao Farmer

¹⁴²⁹ 212:13 p 9 in 371_June_01_21_Güngören A

¹⁴³⁰ 213:12 p 7 in 373_June_02_21_Bread for the World_Multi

¹⁴³¹ 218:21 p 6 in 379_June_08_21_KAMMPIL

¹⁴³² 219:39 p 7 in 380_June_08_21_Shakya_Chettri

¹⁴³³ 219:46 p 12 in 380_June_08_21_Shakya_Chettri

¹⁴³⁴ 220:16 p 10 in 381_June_08_21_UNEP_Multi

getting the market incentives right, support the transition and correcting market failures (ministries of finance)¹⁴³⁵

Support the strengthening of indigenous food systems by supporting community initiatives and linking them to various experts for capacity building towards social enterprise development, support/organize meaningful food festivals in schools/colleges, urban centers and in communities where they operate including creating champions for indigenous food and food systems. Indigenous community social enterprise can influence the reversion of migration for income purposes, especially among the youth; women and youth collectives and initiatives should also be encouraged to facilitate knowledge transfer noting also the roles and capacities of the youth to influence transformation towards gender equality.¹⁴³⁶

Indigenous Peoples commit to continue and/or revive their food systems and transfer associated traditional knowledge and practices to the next generation and broader society if conditions allow. These enabling conditions are enumerated in the following recommendations below. Further, at the community level, the dialogue recommends that Indigenous Peoples : Develop, disseminate and implement community protocols to ensure that their food systems are protected and sustained; this includes documentation and establishing mechanisms to prevent theft and patenting of indigenous food materials and knowledge/intellectual property but without prejudice to IPs who are inclined to such, provided, they are fully and effectively informed and their consent provided; In cooperation with NGOs/IPOs, establish strong partnerships and networks with all stakeholders in the food systems such as but not limited to other IPs, governments/relevant agencies and institutions (health, trade, education/trainings), the private sector, academe/science. In partnerships with IPOs, colleges/universities, governments and donors, (i) undertake research and documentation of indigenous foods, including wild/uncultivated, and food systems (production, processing, distribution and consumption) and associated knowledge and practices; (ii) conduct nutrition analysis; and (iii) prepare educational materials in popular forms.¹⁴³⁷

Member States need to foster global partnerships for sustainability and inclusivity, resilience and sustainability of the food system.¹⁴³⁸

There is need for collaboration beyond the boundaries of jurisdiction and in particular within the East African Region. This will enable joint efforts towards tackling a challenge cutting across several countries.¹⁴³⁹

Leveraging culture and tradition, community knowledge and governance. Pacific Islanders and aboriginals are proud of their heritage. Culture and tradition must then be incorporated throughout our food systems, all the way up to policy and including indigenous governance training. Leadership buy in is essential, including National Governments as well as local, traditional and religious leaders. A successful revised food

¹⁴³⁵ 220:21 p 6 in 381_June_08_21_UNEP_Multi
¹⁴³⁶ 221:38 p 11 in 382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi
¹⁴³⁷ 221:41 p 8 in 382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi
¹⁴³⁸ 223:23 p 6 in 384_June_09_21_Ekwamu A
¹⁴³⁹ 223:24 p 8 in 384_June_09_21_Ekwamu A

*system will require a tremendous amount of policy, infrastructure and support. Our region is rich in Culture and Traditional Governance which can act as a lever for change and a framework for action*¹⁴⁴⁰

*New and emerging approaches, when adopted alongside the use of traditional knowledge, and organic, regenerative and inclusive practices (such as agroecology, sustainable fishing and democratic food governance), give the potential to transition to nature-positive food production systems – ones that deliver a larger diversity of plants and animals to a growing population, without degrading the functional integrity of ecosystems, whilst meeting the nutritional needs of all current and future generations.*¹⁴⁴¹

*Farmer/consumer rapprochement Bring together those who produce and those who consume, through a process of education and raising of food awareness, development of community-based tourism (especially with traditional communities)*¹⁴⁴²

*Gender: prioritizing Food Security actions with a gender focus by (a) recognizing the central role of women in household food management and ensuring their food security; and (b) promoting education and training for income generation to ensure autonomy and access to healthful food.*¹⁴⁴³

*Therefore, respecting the integration of local cultures in food production and consumption policies and practices becomes a necessity, to protect and improve health, individual well-being, livelihoods, community resilience, and to promote good resource management.*¹⁴⁴⁴

*Therefore, attaining the most diverse and inclusive proposals for improving national food systems are required to prepare us for the recovery of the nation's economic and social conditions.*¹⁴⁴⁵

*To address the challenges of these issues in education and training, it is extremely important to detect those regions and rural areas that are most vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. In the case of the Caribbean, it is important to work together with other region.*¹⁴⁴⁶

*Develop agricultural policies that involve all aspects of food systems and demonstrate the existing interface. The gender perspective must also be considered.*¹⁴⁴⁷

*However, the next generations must think also about wider issues in food systems (such as climate change) to make agriculture and food systems more sustainable.*¹⁴⁴⁸

*...foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at national and regional level to build trust and commitments based on shared understanding and inclusion.*¹⁴⁴⁹

¹⁴⁴⁰ 226:3 p 7 in 387_June_09_21_Mone S

¹⁴⁴¹ 226:8 p 5 in 387_June_09_21_Mone S

¹⁴⁴² 228:70 p 10 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

¹⁴⁴³ 228:72 p 14 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

¹⁴⁴⁴ 229:14 p 3 in 226a_May_17_21_Oteyami O_English

¹⁴⁴⁵ 232:1 p 2 in 270a_May_11_21_MinAgri_English

¹⁴⁴⁶ 236:23 p 6 in 277a_May_14_21_IICA_English

¹⁴⁴⁷ 236:24 p 8 in 277a_May_14_21_IICA_English

¹⁴⁴⁸ 238:5 p 6 in 306a_June_05_21_Zamarano Uni_English

¹⁴⁴⁹ 244:41 p 8 in 480_June_21_21_CIHEAM_Multi

*Women shall be empowered to transfer skills and to improve their awareness on climate change, technology, human rights, health issues, agriculture, food security, production, consumption. In addition, a social and cultural change in the mindset of people is required to foster women and youth entrepreneurship (through more opportunities and more motivation), especially in the agricultural sector (cooperatives) and in rural contexts. Moreover, policy-making needs to adopt a strategic and inclusive vision to create an enabling environment for effective cooperation among all actors/stakeholders: governments, academia, private sector and civil society (quadruple helix) shall find synergies and cooperate for the collective interest of people.*¹⁴⁵⁰

*The dialogue group involved stakeholders from academia, international NGOs, Chinese NGOs and food delivery platform and waste reduction business, and was conducted in Chinese.*¹⁴⁵¹

*A roadmap to a sustainable food system should be collaboratively developed by agriculture, nutrition, health sectors, with clear targets, commitments, and accountability measures.*¹⁴⁵²

*Multi-stakeholder engagement was underscored throughout the discussion: as a top-down approach with government-industry-academe partnerships.*¹⁴⁵³

*...inclusive social development (social protection, health, and education).*¹⁴⁵⁴

*Inclusion: A key constraint noted regarding inclusion was the fact that in most cultures women and youth do not own land. It was also clear that farming has not presented itself in a favourable manner especially to the youth.*¹⁴⁵⁵

*Inclusion: On the subject of inclusion, the members highlighted the lack of access for women and youth to land, preponderant land grabbing and retrogressive cultural practices as some of the constraints.*¹⁴⁵⁶

*The onus on agriculture sector, finance sector and government to collaborate in exploring partnerships towards promoting such agricultural methods was underscored.*¹⁴⁵⁷

*Technical innovation that is adapted to specific smallholder conditions is a precondition for sustainable and inclusive transformation of food systems.*¹⁴⁵⁸

Integrate inclusive, demand-driven, and adaptive agricultural research prioritization and technology development across all agricultural research and development efforts, including social sciences and policy research, ensuring R&D investments reflect choice and actively and meaningfully include smallholder farmers and innovators, women, and youth.

¹⁴⁵⁰ 244:43 p 11 in 480_June_21_21_CiHEAM_Multi
¹⁴⁵¹ 253:20 p 10 in 489_June_22_21_Rare China Centre_Multi
¹⁴⁵² 254:33 p 8 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y
¹⁴⁵³ 254:36 p 10 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y
¹⁴⁵⁴ 266:1 p 6 in 502_June_28_21_Zhang_Basher
¹⁴⁵⁵ 270:1 p 12 in 506_June_29_21_EAFF
¹⁴⁵⁶ 275:1 p 11 in 511_June_30_21_EastAfricaFF
¹⁴⁵⁷ 281:1 p 8 in 517_July_03_21_Perera A
¹⁴⁵⁸ 298:2 p 8 in 534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADI_Multi

*Ensure that innovation systems are adaptive to environmental changes and local context.*¹⁴⁵⁹

*Key to design and delivery of comprehensive policy responses should be the inclusion of local voices in decision making and strategy design as well as indigenous knowledge and food production practices. Civil society can be a link to understanding the needs of the most impacted (we define this to include women, youth, people with disabilities, displaced persons and those working in the informal sector), and there is a need to strengthen coordination between formal government responses and community level responses (through networks, community organizations, civil society). It was suggested that greater collaboration with civil society may help foster trust in government responses in contexts where trust is weak.*¹⁴⁶⁰

*There is a critical need for greater collaboration between all stakeholders--government, private sector, non-profit organizations, and civil society to integrate food and nutrition security into urban city planning and execution.*¹⁴⁶¹

*Participants agreed that inclusivity and equity, based on a people-centered approach, is key to ensuring better food livelihoods in rural as well as urban areas for vulnerable groups including women, youth, non-majority communities and other communities with distinct livelihood systems.*¹⁴⁶²

*Making food systems more inclusive means that all actors—even vulnerable and underserved sectors—have equitable income earning potential. Social safety nets and incentives that allow access to financing, capacity building, and appropriate varieties, technologies and other resources are necessary to ensure that women and youth are able to meaningfully participate in the food system. Organizing and mobilizing constituencies play a key role in providing access.*¹⁴⁶³

*Participants also spoke about the need to invest in women-led, Asian-led, and BIPOC-led businesses and organizations that are working towards sustainable solutions.*¹⁴⁶⁴

*Participants also pointed to the importance of recognizing the extractive nature of many food supply chains. A more restorative system would invest in women and the BIPOC communities that are on the front lines of many of the issues that sustainable food businesses are striving to solve. Participants agreed that we must bring in the people and communities that are closest in proximity to these issues. Moving forward, different voices including historically forgotten and underrepresented communities need to be in conversation with food business. These conversations should focus on local and culturally appropriate solutions that serve all eaters.*¹⁴⁶⁵

¹⁴⁵⁹ 298:4 p 9 in 534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADI_Multi
¹⁴⁶⁰ 302:8 p 7 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi
¹⁴⁶¹ 304:1 p 6 in 540_July_10_21_Global Shapers
¹⁴⁶² 310:5 p 8 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP
¹⁴⁶³ 313:1 p 6 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N
¹⁴⁶⁴ 316:1 p 6 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly
¹⁴⁶⁵ 316:6 p 9 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

*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.*¹⁴⁶⁶

*Capacity building and sensitization must be socially and culturally sensitive and shall take into consideration language and ethnicity barriers. In this respect, the active engagement of leaders in the rural communities is crucial.*¹⁴⁶⁷

*Effective partnership and dialogue between all relevant actors involved in food production and supply / value chain, including government ministries and departments, private sector and investors, and technical organizations and practitioners.*¹⁴⁶⁸

Guiding Theme 6. accountability

Primacy Of Government: Responsibility and

*To promote local food systems, Government should take proactive steps for decentralization of the procurement rules for public service program.*¹⁴⁶⁹

*The local government needs to regulate the use of vacant land for this purpose.*¹⁴⁷⁰

*Therefore, government and relevant stakeholders need to develop and strengthen programs to improve knowledge and access to quality food, for the poor and marginalized groups.*¹⁴⁷¹

*Of course, government and policymakers were seen as key enablers in linking these elements together, for example by using food policy as a way of addressing sustainability and health issues in Wales.*¹⁴⁷²

*Government policies are needed to raise awareness on the importance of Indigenous Peoples' food systems, the health benefits of Indigenous Peoples' traditional diets and the need to limit consumption of ultra-processed foods.*¹⁴⁷³

The consensus was that the government's role should involve providing information and awareness to consumers while also implementing behaviour change interventions such as removing sugary foods from checkout counters and promoting indigenous foods and kitchen gardens in schools. Government schemes and systems that are already in place,

¹⁴⁶⁶ 320:3 p 6 in 557_July_15_21_EvalForward_FSRD

¹⁴⁶⁷ 324:6 p 11 in 561_July_19_21_OCCAM

¹⁴⁶⁸ 327:2 p 6 in 564_July_20_21_Bakarr_MI

¹⁴⁶⁹ 7:22 p 8 in 167_Apr_13_21_Welthungerhilfe_Multi

¹⁴⁷⁰ 10:17 p 8 in 181_Apr_8_21_Miranda

¹⁴⁷¹ 10:18 p 10 in 181_Apr_8_21_Miranda

¹⁴⁷² 20:34 p 10 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

¹⁴⁷³ 21:7 p 7 in 180_Apr_7_21_GHIPFS

*such as mid-day meals and Anganwadis, can be used to facilitate sustainable consumption at the local level.*¹⁴⁷⁴

*Governments should recognize the protection and preservation of the environment as a public interest because our ability to produce food is directly link to the state of our planet, ecosystems and natural resources.*¹⁴⁷⁵

*Access to healthy and sufficient food at all time is a right and requires intervention from governments.*¹⁴⁷⁶

*Governments are the primary stakeholders to many of the actions related to enhancing productivity as any sustainable production process requires relevant policies and providing the needed infrastructure that enables stakeholder make use of needed technologies for sustainable production processes. • Implementation of National emergency plans however due to instability in the region these plans are not being implemented.*¹⁴⁷⁷

*Managing the root causes of vulnerabilities and investing in stopping conflicts and wars based on human rights are primordial. Humanitarian aid needs to be focused and promote locate food systems and that governments are required to make sure that the aid received considers national priorities that protect the most vulnerable people.*¹⁴⁷⁸

*Government is encouraged to effectively implement a sustainable national home grown school feeding program, taking lesson from Osun State.*¹⁴⁷⁹

¹⁴⁸⁰*In meeting the aim of Boosting Nature-Positive Food Production, respective Government agencies have responsibilities of providing farmers with biofortified crop seeds and adequate training to boost production of farm outputs as well as incentivizing regenerative food production.*

*The Dialogue called for concerted efforts by the Government and other stakeholders to catalyze agro zones, reactivate localized investments and upgrade smallholder farmers (especially women, youth, the disabled) to become investable through adequate training and support, advisory services and access to research opportunities.*¹⁴⁸¹

*Greater investment is needed to support taking the circular economy projects to scale It is felt that government should play more visible and facilitative role in the management of waste.*¹⁴⁸²

¹⁴⁷⁴ 26:12 p 8 in 023_Jan_29_21_Bharat K S

¹⁴⁷⁵ 29:5 p 7 in 066_Mar_5_21_Nkenglefac T

¹⁴⁷⁶ 30:44 p 7 in 071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO

¹⁴⁷⁷ 30:45 p 7 in 071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO

¹⁴⁷⁸ 30:46 p 7 in 071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO

¹⁴⁷⁹ 33:1 p 7 in 084_Mar_17_21_UnyimeAbasi B

¹⁴⁸⁰ 33:2 p 9 in 084_Mar_17_21_UnyimeAbasi B

¹⁴⁸¹ 33:3 p 10 in 084_Mar_17_21_UnyimeAbasi B

¹⁴⁸² 35:6 p 6 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

*National and regional bodies will need to examine how hydroponics and aquaponics can be brought into the organic certification regimes and framework.*¹⁴⁸³

*Governmental support creating enabling conditions for developing and supporting landscape partnerships to transform food systems, while managing socio-ecological needs through effective governance.*¹⁴⁸⁴

*The group also underlined the importance at the governmental and city level to provide knowledge through school/workshop/etc. to make sure there is easy access to information about food systems.*¹⁴⁸⁵

*The group also underlined the importance at the governmental and city level to provide knowledge through school/workshop/etc. to make sure there is easy access to information about food systems. Another proposal of the group envisaged the creation of a platform both connecting and informing different people about food systems, personalized diets, origins of food, etc. using a simple language that allows everybody to access the information.*¹⁴⁸⁶

*The group also underlined the importance at the governmental and city level to provide knowledge through school/workshop/etc. to make sure there is easy access to information about food systems.*¹⁴⁸⁷

Key outcomes: Government led sustainable solutions for packaging are critical; we need tighter regulations and financial charges for non-sustainable packaging, recognizing the

*Action to be taken by Government and agencies in the food sector 3. provide decently rewarded employment across the supply chain, with skills and training.*¹⁴⁸⁸

*In a macro approach, the state/government is important in increasing consumer access to healthy and sustainable traditional foods.*¹⁴⁸⁹

*The government and communities need to diversify food sources in an effort to fulfill diversify carbohydrates sources.*¹⁴⁹⁰

The state can promote healthy and sustainable traditional foods through policies, programs, promotion, building relevant infrastructure, and to reduce the distance traveled during the distribution of traditional foods to minimize carbon footprint. In a micro

¹⁴⁸³ 35:14 p 9 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

¹⁴⁸⁴ 37:1 p 7 in 097_Mar_30_21_EcoAgriculture Partners

¹⁴⁸⁵ 39:1 p 7 in 175_Mar_16_21_Donati L

¹⁴⁸⁶ 39:4 p 7 in 175_Mar_16_21_Donati L

¹⁴⁸⁷ 39:10 p 7 in 175_Mar_16_21_Donati L

¹⁴⁸⁸ 55:1 p 5 in 005_Dec_11_20_Aggrey J

¹⁴⁸⁹ 57:1 p 4 in 008_Dec_19_20_Niode AK

¹⁴⁹⁰ 57:2 p 5 in 008_Dec_19_20_Niode AK

*approach, the community as an agent of information dissemination can disseminate the positive impact of healthy and sustainable traditional food.*¹⁴⁹¹

*A clear recognition by governments of the key roles of agri-SMEs in delivering against various public goods related to food systems and commitment to reward the positive development externalities generated by agri-SMEs through their business models.*¹⁴⁹²

*To get private sector engaged Government can and needs to play the role of catalyst and specifically focused on risk reduction, not just investment risk but also government stability within and across regions as the agriculture sector is highly fragmented, with diverse and context specific production, financial and investment costs.*¹⁴⁹³

*Government needs to play the role of catalyst and specifically focus on risk reduction.*¹⁴⁹⁴

*It was said that an appropriate government intervention and adoption of sustainable measures will enhance the productivity of the Food Systems in Nigeria.*¹⁴⁹⁵

*The government should guide but also establish pronounce budget to solve the problem.*¹⁴⁹⁶

*To governments / policy makers: o to create enabling environments for sustainable production; o to regulate other aspects of the food system, incl. the labelling and marketing of food products; o to harmonise food labelling at international level,*¹⁴⁹⁷

*Government support needed in various areas: - Setting up business incubation schemes for women and youth - Review existing relevant policies and ensure that youth and women roles / challenges in food systems are mainstreamed, which should the strengthening of youth and women groups and the deliberate provision of income earning opportunities for them. - Establish special loan facility for youth and women agri-entrepreneurs, but ensure effective management, accountability and impact.*¹⁴⁹⁸

This can be done in various way: - Legal frameworks should have a special focus on women and youth smallholder farmers for example in Malawi this can mean enforcement of the Cooperative Act to ensure the effective engagement of women and youth - Government should set up institutions to govern the marketing of agricultural products - Ensure the financial inclusion of women and youth - Government should monitor integration of the operating framework of state and non-state actors as disintegration

¹⁴⁹¹ 57:4 p 4 in 008_Dec_19_20_Niode AK

¹⁴⁹² 58:1 p 5 in 011_Jan_11_21_SAFIN

¹⁴⁹³ 59:1 p 6 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

¹⁴⁹⁴ 59:2 p 6 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

¹⁴⁹⁵ 61:2 p 7 in 030_Feb_4_21_CAES_CSAYN

¹⁴⁹⁶ 64:1 p 10 in 041_Feb_17_21_Adler D

¹⁴⁹⁷ 66:1 p 7 in 052_Feb_25_21_EUFIC

¹⁴⁹⁸ 68:5 p 8 in 057_Feb_26_21_YES

leads to contradicting [agricultural advisory] messages at grassroots level - Promote the engagement of women and youth in seemingly simplistic innovations such as backyard vegetable farming and home Irrigation farming, which for the poorest members of society can be very empowering.¹⁴⁹⁹

On another end, law makers and regulators that are tasked with the responsibility of making policies bothering should endeavor to work together with the concerned farmers. It is a known fact that sometimes, policies designed in the chambers and offices do not translate well in practice.¹⁵⁰⁰

Governments should give incentives to promote food donation when possible and foster the link between wholesalers and associations.¹⁵⁰¹

Policy making, which includes developing incentives, financing relevant industries, strategies for different time and spatial scales, equal opportunity for small scale fisheries, following the 3 pillars of FAO, and incorporating aquatic food into policies.¹⁵⁰²

Government at all levels could provide incentives (especially those involved in the food system) to increase their minimum wages through tax breaks, subsidies, and other programs. These efforts could be supported by public campaigns (including local community organizers) and unionization efforts. Our Dialogue found that implementing a living wage should be just one part in overall efforts to increase food worker dignity. Others include updating worker safety regulations, increasing enforcement, and public campaigns that acknowledge the value and importance of this work.¹⁵⁰³

Government needs to prioritise food waste reduction – especially climate change links.¹⁵⁰⁴

Pentahelix collaboration to develop future food is necessary, with the following parties 1. Innovators (usually in universities and research institutions) 2. Policy makers 3. Industrial Sector When there is innovation, there must be production 4. Business Sector For marketing and sales 5. Society Without community participation, it will not be complete. Because the community is the party who best knows the potential of their area.¹⁵⁰⁵

The state's role was another topic highlighted at the dialogue roundtable. There is an opportunity seen for modernizing regulatory systems, seeking to improve regional standards and regulations, which could represent a decrease in transaction costs.¹⁵⁰⁶

The role of government: There is a strong role for government in creating policy that enables sustainable production and consumption however any such policy must be

¹⁴⁹⁹ 68:6 p 7 in 057_Feb_26_21_YES

¹⁵⁰⁰ 73:20 p 8 in 204_Apr_27_21_YASIF_UYSG

¹⁵⁰¹ 76:31 p 10 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

¹⁵⁰² 82:29 p 9 in 150_Apr_30_21_GANSFOIWFSN

¹⁵⁰³ 86:4 p 9 in 162_Apr_16_21_Fountain G

¹⁵⁰⁴ 87:2 p 11 in 173_Mar_25_21_Mayne A

¹⁵⁰⁵ 88:26 p 9 in 174_Mar_20_21_Niode K

¹⁵⁰⁶ 89:23 ¶ 61 in 186a_Apr_15_21_Caballeros_eng

*created with a 'food-systems' lens to avoid inadvertent net-negative outcomes. Such as, for example, the proposed Canadian greenhouse gas offset credit system and its potential to drive unintentional native grasslands conversion. Governments can play a key role in research for cross-cutting environmental information (i.e. valuation of ecosystem goods and services as one example) which the private sector can then use for benchmarking. Flowing therefrom, governments can provide assistance with respect to research & technology transfer and ensuring producers are correctly incentivized to adopt beneficial practices.*¹⁵⁰⁷

*The role of government is also critical in the ongoing research and information transfer that is needed to develop and disseminate sustainability metrics and benchmarks. A wide range of suggestions were provided in response to what the grazing livestock industry should be measuring to achieve a sustainable food system including: biodiversity (both above and below ground), water, emissions and nutritional benefit of the end product.*¹⁵⁰⁸

*Public sector investment will support and facilitate such policy changes.*¹⁵⁰⁹

*EU policymakers must forget about re-election and short-termism and fear of failure and act now to send a clear signal to farmers, food business and consumers that business as usual is not an option. For true change to happen, politics need to make the first step by putting supporting regulations in place, and it needs to happen NOW.*¹⁵¹⁰

*Business must be supported by governments to pursue sustainable practices and to do 'what is right for the world' not just what will make the most money. Business should be rewarded for doing good and called out for failing.*¹⁵¹¹

*The regulatory framework (transparent, science-based, pragmatic) needs to allow innovations into the market.*¹⁵¹²

*Actors at national government, county government, private actors and donors are key in providing financial and technical resources for improvement of infrastructure such as market infrastructure and installing warehouses and cold rooms in order to handle the produce with minimal loss and waste. Programs should benefit both formal and informal actors across the food system.*¹⁵¹³

*Government should do more to put better policies and systems in place to facilitate the work of donors.*¹⁵¹⁴

¹⁵⁰⁷ 90:27 p 6 in 206_Apr_27_21_CCANCC

¹⁵⁰⁸ 90:29 p 8 in 206_Apr_27_21_CCANCC

¹⁵⁰⁹ 93:80 p 8 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

¹⁵¹⁰ 99:58 p 6 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

¹⁵¹¹ 99:59 p 6 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

¹⁵¹² 99:60 p 6 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

¹⁵¹³ 101:41 p 10 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

¹⁵¹⁴ 102:31 p 8 in 326_May_5_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

*The County government should give priority to bringing technical people on board to the county.*¹⁵¹⁵

*Participants argued that government needs to partner with both private and international development institutions to enhance market access for farmers.*¹⁵¹⁶

*Governance is needed to keep programs on track even if the leadership of an organization changes.*¹⁵¹⁷

*We found in the dialogue from the 15th participant's opinion that "- It takes a lot of action from various parties if you want to apply for global food", initially refused and it was not possible to propose Sundanese food as global food and he said it was a waste of time. This can only be solved by the village government and the central government in social programs for socialization, because it requires the commitment and willingness of all parties.*¹⁵¹⁸

*Governments and their higher-level structures at the regional and continental level (i.e. RECs and the AUC) should take responsibility for directing this transformation and provide opportunities for closer engagement with all actors in the food system. The policy environment is the most critical factor that will underpin the continent's transform. The policy environment should assure that activities and services across the entire spectrum of the food system function to accelerate progress to the achievement of SDG 2 (zero hunger).*¹⁵¹⁹

*Policy were found o be some of the approaches that need to be used to build and strengthen solidarity and collective actions through partnership.*¹⁵²⁰

*Firstly, the policy system will need to evolve to deliver better outcomes for farmers and society. This should include supports to incentivise and remunerate farmers for both food and ecosystem services, encourage environmentally-friendly farming and support high-welfare systems. A coherent rural or land-use policy (across agriculture, forestry, energy, environment, rural development, local planning policy) is urgently required to promote holistic governance and coherent decision-making.*¹⁵²¹

*Policy supports to ensure the market generates a fair return to producers will be critical also if more sustainable, and possibly more costly, products are to dominate.*¹⁵²²

¹⁵¹⁵ 102:34 p 8 in 326_May_5_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

¹⁵¹⁶ 102:35 p 6 in 326_May_5_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

¹⁵¹⁷ 104:24 p 4 in 051a_Feb_24_21_Google

¹⁵¹⁸ 106:22 p 8 in 004_Nov_30_21_Kustipia R

¹⁵¹⁹ 111:52 p 6 in 070_Mar_09_21_Akinbamijo,O

¹⁵²⁰ 111:53 p 7 in 070_Mar_09_21_Akinbamijo,O

¹⁵²¹ 112:109 p 6 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagase

¹⁵²² 112:110 p 6 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagase

*Policy will need to change to eliminate the need for farmers to achieve economies of scale in order to make a living from farming.*¹⁵²³

*Policies: Governments and regional organisations need to set up innovation policies which will serve as catalysts and frameworks for innovative technology.*¹⁵²⁴

*While innovations are often triggered by societal stimulations, governments have a role to play in providing the guarantees and financial safety nets that investors require. Each innovation requires a support structure.*¹⁵²⁵

*As a conclusion on how agroecology can contribute to addressing major climate and food challenges in Nigeria, what emerged was building the knowledge of farmers, indigenous peoples, and pastoralists, this could be done by government through extension workers or other food organization. Increasing research and innovations and delivering it in the indigenous languages.*¹⁵²⁶

*Also mentioned is that Government needs to provide policy and justice for farmers. Likewise working hand in hand at the community level i.e. government, private organizations, NGOs, CSOs need to work together for developing a farming system at the local level.*¹⁵²⁷

*As measures against insecurities suggestions include Government to fight against insecurity and make Nigeria free from security challenges. Also, improving evaluation and monitoring programs, Providing Insurance for farmers, and consistent policy.*¹⁵²⁸

*overnments to work across ministries to reach common goals in different sectors, to create an enabling environment for investments, and to redirect public finance support towards food systems that add instead of subtracting value through hidden costs.*¹⁵²⁹

*The role of governments was also an important topic in this breakout room, one which led to some divergence in opinion. 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.*¹⁵³⁰

¹⁵²³ 112:119 p 12 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

¹⁵²⁴ 113:49 p 5 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

¹⁵²⁵ 113:59 p 11 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

¹⁵²⁶ 116:21 p 7 in 093_Mar_25_21_Adeboye_T

¹⁵²⁷ 116:22 p 8 in 093_Mar_25_21_Adeboye_T

¹⁵²⁸ 116:24 p 9 in 093_Mar_25_21_Adeboye_T

¹⁵²⁹ 118:72 p 6 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

¹⁵³⁰ 119:74 p 7 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

The group concluded by discussing the need for the government to pay attention to regulation and innovation of the seaweed industry.¹⁵³¹

Governments and private sector actors work together to create conducive regulatory environments, foster innovation, and raise awareness about seaweed's positive contributions to sustainability, especially nutrition and climate.¹⁵³²

The government institutions need to partner with NGOs and other organizations working with underrepresented communities such as women, small farmers, and other marginalized groups, to design interventions specifically for these population groups.¹⁵³³

The government needs to work with research institutions and organizations working in the field to help them design policies that address the key challenges faced by various groups. The policy formulation process needs to be made more demand-driven, in that key stakeholders should be involved in the formulation of policies, to ensure that the issues of all the relevant stakeholders are addressed.¹⁵³⁴

The Federal Government should ensure that the National Framework for the Application of Climate Services is completed. Sub-national governments need to have the political will to support their farmers with the climate information. States and Local Governments must institutionalise proven models that have been used by CSOs, such as the HEDA and IFAD models to ensure that climate information reaches the last mile farmer.¹⁵³⁵

Governments should work with private organisation/start-up that have the technology to disseminate the information. The extension service should be revamped, strengthened and equipped to disseminate relevant climate information in understandable formats for the small holder farmers.¹⁵³⁶

Governments play a major role in enabling innovation and change and developing industries within a country. Getting the young people to exercise their right to vote will ultimately lead to electing capable and content people in government which will steer us all towards better food systems.¹⁵³⁷

Member states need to push for a policy that has been made to address critical issues for women and youth. Also, COMESA and other RECs have a solid role to play in lobbying, advocating and influence investments and gender-responsive products.¹⁵³⁸

¹⁵³¹ 119:77 p 10 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

¹⁵³² 119:78 p 16 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

¹⁵³³ 127:95 p 16 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

¹⁵³⁴ 127:96 p 16 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

¹⁵³⁵ 134:10 p 7 in 200_Apr_22_21_HEDA

¹⁵³⁶ 134:13 p 7 in 200_Apr_22_21_HEDA

¹⁵³⁷ 135:9 p 6 in 202_Apr_24_21_Hao_H

¹⁵³⁸ 137:48 p 8 in 212_May_04_21_Akinbamijo Y

Sub-national governments must be empowered to act with resources and tools so they can not only recognise a solution set or Action Area as a priority but also translate it into actual movement/call for change.¹⁵³⁹

As pertains sustainable consumption, the business, health and academic sub-sectors players including -dietitians, doctors, chefs, respective Ministries, Department & Agencies, have respective roles to play in advocacy and awareness creation through policies and curriculum upward reviews.¹⁵⁴⁰

Governments at all levels are asked to develop social, economic and technological infrastructures that supports the food systems.¹⁵⁴¹

Food systems transformation is everyone's duty, not only the government. Change must start from local participation and community decisions. What Government does have in full responsibility is to rescue the land / agrarian structure of the country.¹⁵⁴²

There needs to be political will, and therefore government budget in areas.¹⁵⁴³

Policies that promote the emergence of a local private sector, which in turn will produce employment opportunities and innovation - Policies and national investments in line with the commitments of the Malabo declaration, in order to make technology affordable and available.¹⁵⁴⁴

Food security remains a key issue in Africa, especially in the Sub-Saharan regions. This is compounded by climate change, demography, and persisting poverty. The development of a strong and structured ecosystem of fresh food actors that can ensure availability of produce on a regular basis is key to achieve these goals. Agricultural wholesale markets, as fresh food trade and logistical hubs with the capacity to structure the whole fresh-food chain, will be crucial to ensure supply and to promote accessibility to healthy diets. Particularly in the context of rapid urbanization. In this sense, it was noted that governments and local municipalities need to reinforce their capacity in food governance, urban planning, and upgrade accordingly all the basic infrastructure needed to ensure food security. This means upgrading their markets systems -including wholesale and street markets-, securing roads connections between agricultural areas/cities, and improving water facilities and access to regular electricity.¹⁵⁴⁵

Because local governments can contribute to stable food supply and the reduction of food loss, there is a need to build more capacity-building to local municipalities, by helping

¹⁵³⁹ 138:44 p 10 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

¹⁵⁴⁰ 139:29 p 8 in 216_May_06_21_Ben_Aniabi

¹⁵⁴¹ 139:32 p 11 in 216_May_06_21_Ben_Aniabi

¹⁵⁴² 146:49 p 7 in 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi

¹⁵⁴³ 146:50 p 12 in 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi

¹⁵⁴⁴ 150:3 p 7 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFD B_Multi

¹⁵⁴⁵ 151:1 p 7 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

*them to scope the food system through assessments, in cities where is a lack of functionalities due to absence of storage, distribution and production capacities.*¹⁵⁴⁶

*NGO and government to invest in training farmers about preservation and management of farmland, promote sustainable prices that can benefit farmers to sell producing should promote technology farming and innovation, farmers access to loans, agro dealer should provide new varieties in time and more awareness on food preservation.*¹⁵⁴⁷

*Key actions and solutions identified to enable better utilization of small-scale fishery resources, and better support of small-scale fishers, in national food and nutrition plans:**
*~Governments should promote access to fishing resources with the goal of increasing food sovereignty for small-scale fishers.~Governments should support small-scale fishers through granting of secure and exclusive tenure rights for fishing to avoid competition with industrial sectors, and through investment in capacity building to enable co-management.~Governments should fund and support initiatives to enhance the food and nutrition value of products (e.g., processing and packaging fillets to be ready for the table and to last longer in transit), strengthen infrastructure, and broaden market access.~Governments should support national/ local seafood consumption programs targeting the groups most vulnerable to malnutrition. E.g., integrating sustainably caught local seafood into school lunch programs.*¹⁵⁴⁸

*Transitioning to electric vehicles, this will need government support.*¹⁵⁴⁹

*Public sector's role on enabling policy environment is very crucial.*¹⁵⁵⁰

*Policymakers need to be following the science and the consensus needs to be inclusive.*¹⁵⁵¹

*Governments are not listening to the needs of small-scale producer communities.*¹⁵⁵²

*Key actions that governments and the international F&N community should take to support small-scale producers as they seek to transition to nature positive production:**
*~Strengthen organizational capacity of local organizations, center and amplify the voices of small-scale producers, and support the technical and economic needs identified by these communities (including women and youths).*¹⁵⁵³

¹⁵⁴⁶ 151:3 p 9 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

¹⁵⁴⁷ 154:3 p 7 in 265_May_07_21_CSONA

¹⁵⁴⁸ 155:3 p 8 in 272_May_12_21_Battista W

¹⁵⁴⁹ 156:7 p 10 in 275_May_13_21_Dornom H

¹⁵⁵⁰ 158:6 p 8 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

¹⁵⁵¹ 160:2 p 10 in 292_May_21_21_ProVeg_Multi

¹⁵⁵² 161:7 p 6 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

¹⁵⁵³ 161:9 p 8 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

Municipal governments can help by developing linkages between farmers and local restaurants, food banks and supermarkets so they better understand local demand and diversify their production accordingly.¹⁵⁵⁴

Actions urgently needed: 1) Increase funding • State level funding could give opportunities to community gardens for access to food. Give opportunity to growing food locally and distributing, rather than outsourcing foods (ex from California to Miami). Food that travels leads to food waste.¹⁵⁵⁵

In most of the region's countries, taxes and fees are still high and administrative procedures are still inconvenient to small and medium businesses. These governments should focus on creating transparent business environments with less overlapping and practical regulations and the media/community should encourage local dining/shopping to help SMEs in the food system grow. (ease of access to the market for small & medium businesses).¹⁵⁵⁶

In most of the region's countries, taxes and fees are still high and administrative procedures are still inconvenient to small and medium businesses. These governments should focus on creating transparent business environments with less overlapping and practical regulations and the media/community should encourage local dining/shopping to help SMEs in the food system grow. (ease of access to the market for small & medium businesses).¹⁵⁵⁷

Participants felt that more funding should be provided for youth involvement in food systems, and that the government should do more to encourage multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder involvement (i.e. involvement of both those affected by food insecurity and those with the power and influence to change this) using existing resources and toolkits for guidance.¹⁵⁵⁸

Governments, academia, private sector and civil society should take actions together to reduce CO2 emissions, reduce food waste, secure access to healthy food, preserve biodiversity, water and make production more sustainable.¹⁵⁵⁹

Furthermore, participants agreed that governments should create policies to bring consumers and farmers closer together, and especially to close the gap between producer and consumer prices.¹⁵⁶⁰

¹⁵⁵⁴ 163:14 p 13 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

¹⁵⁵⁵ 163:22 p 17 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

¹⁵⁵⁶ 165:3 p 6 in 310_June_14_21_FAO

¹⁵⁵⁷ 166:5 p 6 in 355_June_14_21_FAO

¹⁵⁵⁸ 167:2 p 9 in 311_June_14_21_NCD Child

¹⁵⁵⁹ 168:1 p 6 in 322_June_03_21_Apicella_Machado

¹⁵⁶⁰ 171:3 p 7 in 329_May_19_21_CI_WFO

*The Ministry of Agriculture and Food security should negotiate with financial resource providers to create revolving funds that aid producers to buy modern equipment that support production of high quality and larger quantities.*¹⁵⁶¹

*The government 1. Should assist youth in setting up agriculture policies that are friendly for them. Associations for crop harvest stations in order to assist them in deciding the price of their crops produces. Because so far business men are the decider of the crops produces prices.*¹⁵⁶²

*The government should assist young people in setting up policies that are friendly for them in agriculture involvement.*¹⁵⁶³

*Data financing. Government agencies and the private sector need to find resources to build local capacity for data.*¹⁵⁶⁴

*Governments need to have tighter control in the food system.*¹⁵⁶⁵

*Policy makers and researchers should work together to have more evidence build a better understanding of food systems.*¹⁵⁶⁶

*The government should regulate the food retail environment. There should be regulatory standards for the food retail environment. For instance, its tax incentives, etc. in order to increase access to healthy foods.*¹⁵⁶⁷

*Regulatory organizations need to actively be involved in communication, dissemination of information to support advocacy efforts.*¹⁵⁶⁸

*If you need Governments to act, you have to speak in the language that the Government understands. Until governments see the food system issues as having a significant positive or negative impact on the economy, they may not act. Food systems issues are economic issues for governments; food systems issues must be health issues. We need to talk about food systems in terms of people, in terms of dollars, in terms of lives lost or saved.*¹⁵⁶⁹

*Private sector and government to lead in upscaling precision agriculture. It may involve demonstration areas, most preferably following the farm clustering and consolidation schemes to promote efficiency. In the process, will involve the organization of smallholder farmers.*¹⁵⁷⁰

¹⁵⁶¹ 173:10 p 14 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

¹⁵⁶² 176:2 p 7 in 334_May_25_21_Buzingo_J

¹⁵⁶³ 176:3 p 8 in 334_May_25_21_Buzingo_J

¹⁵⁶⁴ 177:1 p 6 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

¹⁵⁶⁵ 177:3 p 6 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

¹⁵⁶⁶ 177:6 p 8 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

¹⁵⁶⁷ 177:10 p 10 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

¹⁵⁶⁸ 177:11 p 11 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

¹⁵⁶⁹ 177:12 p 11 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

¹⁵⁷⁰ 181:1 p 8 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoe_Multi

*Private sector and government to lead in upscaling precision agriculture. It may involve demonstration areas, most preferably following the farm clustering and consolidation schemes to promote efficiency. In the process, will involve the organization of smallholder farmers.*¹⁵⁷¹

*Land Tenure: The dialogues felt that the land tenure system does not promote agriculture business since control of land is in the control of traditional authority and production land cannot be used as collateral for an agriculture business loan. This does not auger well for Business or commercial agriculture. The group also highlighted that various actors in primary production do not have access to land; including Women and youth and there is no room for expansion because the available piece of land cannot be extended nor is there a policy that influences this to occur, save for only when a good neighbor does a favor for the farmer. Government must speed up the finalization of the SNL Commercialization Bill or approve the draft Land Policy.*¹⁵⁷²

*Empowering women's agency and young farmers for resilience: Government should allocate special schemes for youth and women having an interest in farming. Government needs to facilitate collaboration among private Agri and IT companies, farmers associations, academia to resolve gaps faced by the young & women farmers.*¹⁵⁷³

*Dialogues: A single dialogue per year does not have far-reaching impact in shaping resilient food systems. Along with international member organisations, Government and domestic corporates should provide funding to hold frequent national events that would assemble all the stakeholders in the food value chain for building on more sustainable and equitable food systems.*¹⁵⁷⁴

*Governments should be lobbied to establish special disaster relief funds to assist farmers to kick-start businesses affected by natural calamities/pandemics...*¹⁵⁷⁵

*Government & private companies should provide sponsors to farmers associations to engage in national awareness campaigns on organic agriculture, agroecological practices (F.A.L.C.O.N Association is already engaged in such activities).*¹⁵⁷⁶

Government and private sectors should be lobbied to step up with subsidies/ schemes to promote self- sufficiency that would address threats of high import bill, natural calamities & pandemics; 7) Government should collaborate with banking services to offer smart loans such as self-liquidating loans which is repaid by the productivity of what the loan

¹⁵⁷¹ 181:3 p 8 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

¹⁵⁷² 182:4 p 11 in 340_May_27_21_Mamba_L

¹⁵⁷³ 183:4 p 7 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

¹⁵⁷⁴ 183:5 p 7 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

¹⁵⁷⁵ 183:6 p 8 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

¹⁵⁷⁶ 183:12 p 12 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

*was secured to purchase. For e.g., a crop production loan can be paid off when crops are sold...*¹⁵⁷⁷

*The government strengthens SOEs to provide inputs, both fertilizers, and other agricultural inputs so that the agricultural input market can be controlled, so that price fluctuations can be overcome. Or it can hand over production to the domestic private sector and be supported by regulations that strengthen the position of local entrepreneurs and farmers as consumers.*¹⁵⁷⁸

*Control of harvest prices and production inputs; the government must maximize and strengthen the role of BULOG/National Food Agency to disburse funds and absorb farmers' harvests in larger quantities, in addition to controlling production inputs, strict and firm supervision must be carried out so that the provision of agricultural production facilities can be targeted and effective.*¹⁵⁷⁹

*From the government effective policy is required for market management and ensuring fair price of food crops of the farmer. Government will take responsibility to buy, sell and preserve food crops.*¹⁵⁸⁰

*Investors, governments, decision makers should invest in farmers led agricultural initiatives to assist them fight climate change, transform broken food systems and heal our planet.*¹⁵⁸¹

*Technology dissemination is very important – governments should also be responsible.*¹⁵⁸²

*To address non-technical aspects of agricultural research such as access to relevant knowledge, access to capital, secured land rights, infrastructure, and lack of appropriate policies or enforcement structural, financial and political factors, Governments must invest more in these structural, financial and political aspects.*¹⁵⁸³

*Government support is needed to facilitate access to agricultural services in remote areas. This will require institutional capacity building to empower farmers to take the lead and learn better from each other for example through farmer field schools...*¹⁵⁸⁴

Government agencies to develop policies and programs to increase public awareness of the importance of a healthy diet for children and foster food environments that enable

¹⁵⁷⁷ 183:13 p 14 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

¹⁵⁷⁸ 185:11 p 8 in 343_May_28_21_Abdullah_S

¹⁵⁷⁹ 185:12 p 9 in 343_May_28_21_Abdullah_S

¹⁵⁸⁰ 186:1 p 7 in 344_May_30_21_COAST

¹⁵⁸¹ 187:1 p 6 in 345_May_31_21_Buzingo J

¹⁵⁸² 190:2 p 6 in 348_June_02_21_ASF Pakistan

¹⁵⁸³ 191:5 p 6 in 349_June_02_21_Ekwamu A

¹⁵⁸⁴ 191:7 p 6 in 349_June_02_21_Ekwamu A

healthy food choices for children (from first 1,000 days to school age and pre-teen children).¹⁵⁸⁵

Government incentives and subsidies for production and market access to local foods.¹⁵⁸⁶

Governmental support programs for diversified food production.¹⁵⁸⁷

Governmental support programs for diversified food production.¹⁵⁸⁸

More active role of Governments in ensuring equitable livelihoods for small holder farmers.¹⁵⁸⁹

Donor funds have become more regular and reliable but have a short lifespan. Local government needs to step up its financing responsibility and formulate creative financing mechanisms especially for small scale and informal actors.¹⁵⁹⁰

Education - extension services need to be improved and expanded with the greater Accra Metropolitan Area through Farmer- field schools (FFS). Education is needed in order to improve shelf life of agricultural produce. Also market extension officers should be deployed as food markets are very important in the Accra Metropolis. These officers teach food actors about food hygiene, food safety and food processing. This can be expanded and government support is important for this.¹⁵⁹¹

The programme is being funded by the Government of Canada. Donor funds have become more regular and reliable but have a short lifespan. Local government needs to step up its financing responsibility and formulate creative financing mechanisms especially for small scale and informal actors.¹⁵⁹²

Government support is needed to help transition to higher standards and more understanding.¹⁵⁹³

We need to do more to understand informal food markets with a lack of formal structure to ensure poorer populations are not affected. Government support is needed to help transition to higher standards and more understanding.¹⁵⁹⁴

Governments need to take a leading role to ensure food systems continue to function during such crisis. However, coordination and collaboration with private sector is critical,

¹⁵⁸⁵ 193:4 p 11 in 351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi

¹⁵⁸⁶ 198:22 p 6 in 357_Apr 14_21_Harfouche S

¹⁵⁸⁷ 198:30 p 6 in 357_Apr 14_21_Harfouche S

¹⁵⁸⁸ 198:49 p 6 in 357_Apr 14_21_Harfouche S

¹⁵⁸⁹ 198:50 p 10 in 357_Apr 14_21_Harfouche S

¹⁵⁹⁰ 201:22 p 9 in 360_May_18_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

¹⁵⁹¹ 201:23 p 7 in 360_May_18_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

¹⁵⁹² 201:26 p 9 in 360_May_18_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

¹⁵⁹³ 207:24 p 10 in 366_May_27_21_Cumbers S

¹⁵⁹⁴ 207:30 p 10 in 366_May_27_21_Cumbers S

*particularly for ensuring food supply, since private farms, processors, traders and retailers play critical role in any food supply chain.*¹⁵⁹⁵

*Governments need to take a leading role to ensure food systems continue to function during such crisis. However, coordination and collaboration with private sector is critical, particularly for ensuring food supply, since private farms, processors, traders and retailers play critical role in any food supply chain.*¹⁵⁹⁶

*Furthermore, governments should seek to integrate INRM and the Nexus Approach into existing processes, e.g., national implementation of the SDGs and the Voluntary National Review process.*¹⁵⁹⁷

*Government: The State should have special preferential policies to attract investment in processing industry, strengthen the state management of inputs in agricultural productivity (fertilizers, animal feeds, veterinary drugs, plant protection drugs, etc.); support for farmers participating in agricultural insurance; strengthen cooperation with other countries, especially China in the consumption of agricultural products, invest funds to support farmers produce agricultural products that meet VietGAP, GlobalGAP standards and traceability, invest in building large-scale animal feed material areas to reduce import dependence, build policies and mechanisms related to population planning, production areas, develop agricultural insurance system.*¹⁵⁹⁸

*Government-led programmes should also prioritize mechanisms for engaging small farmers and small family-based farming in agribusiness and food-based value chains.*¹⁵⁹⁹

*Government and non-government organizations, with the common goal of improved dietary diversity, nutrition, and health, should work together to revitalize ethnic cuisines and diverse food systems.*¹⁶⁰⁰

*Private sector representatives highlighted the pivotal role the government should play through regulation and the creation of a level playing field to support the transition to more sustainable business models.*¹⁶⁰¹

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

Incentive structures through financial mechanisms should be in place in order fund the transition to a more sustainable system and reward a value-based approach. The financial

¹⁵⁹⁵ 212:9 p 6 in 371_June_01_21_Güngören A

¹⁵⁹⁶ 212:11 p 6 in 371_June_01_21_Güngören A

¹⁵⁹⁷ 216:9 p 7 in 377_June_07_21_Arden_Caucchi

¹⁵⁹⁸ 217:19 p 7 in 378_June_07_21_My Mai Bac

¹⁵⁹⁹ 219:31 p 11 in 380_June_08_21_Shakya_Chettri

¹⁶⁰⁰ 219:44 p 12 in 380_June_08_21_Shakya_Chettri

¹⁶⁰¹ 220:13 p 13 in 381_June_08_21_UNEP_Multi

sector needs to be educated and provided with information on what a good investment looks like to support the transition. Private companies need to be made financially accountable for the impact on our food systems through accounting standards. For example, repurposing subsidies can create value for nature, people and society.

Private sector representatives highlighted the pivotal role the government should play through regulation and the creation of a level playing field to support the transition to more sustainable business models.¹⁶⁰²

States should also invest on the strengthening of the roles and contributions of indigenous women, youth, elders and persons with disabilities and their agencies. States should provide an enabling environment for them to fully contribute to end hunger and malnutrition through capacity building activities to leverage informed and effective decision making; financial support and other logistics for their participation at village, local, national and international processes; recognize women's right to own property, including land and find ways to fulfill these without prejudice to the collective right to land and territories.¹⁶⁰³

For government agencies to integrate the promotion of healthy and safe indigenous food in their programs/projects and daily activities i.e. : o indigenous foods in the meal/feeding components; and o discussions on the nutrient/safe properties of indigenous foods in the education components in conditional cash transfers to poor families to improve health, nutrition and education of children; o to require school canteen operators to serve/sell indigenous foods and totally ban unhealthy (junk/fast food and sugar laden drinks) food including in government functions and activities; o develop and include in their school curriculum, subjects/lessons on indigenous foods, food systems, and nutrition and responsible consumption from pre-school to universities/colleges, including tapping into IP knowledge holders and experts as teachers/lecturers...refrain from processed commodities and instead prioritize procurement of locally available resources, including indigenous food in disaster/emergency/humanitarian response; promote and support self-help initiatives such as those that emerged from the COVID – 19 pandemic i.e. community pantries, food exchange and collective gardens, among other.¹⁶⁰⁴

For States/Governments to formally recognize the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands, territories, natural resources including customary rights, traditional knowledge and cultures including practices. In countries where there is formal recognition to i) fully, effective and immediate implementation of the laws (i.e. Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act, 1997 in the Philippines; Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord, 1997 in Bangladesh); and ii) amend existing laws that do not fully recognize these rights (i.e. Forest Act 1927 as amended, Bangladesh). Where formal recognition is absent, to enact laws respecting these rights (i.e. A law based on a Ministry of Culture's Cabinet Resolution of 3 August

¹⁶⁰² 220:18 p 13 in 381_June_08_21_UNEP_Multi

¹⁶⁰³ 221:18 p 9 in 382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi

¹⁶⁰⁴ 221:19 p 9 in 382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi

2010 providing guidance for the restoration of traditional livelihoods in conjunction with Articles 43 and 70 of the 2019 Constitution (Kingdom of Thailand).¹⁶⁰⁵

State investment on the provision of infrastructure, financial and technical /expert support for IPs to innovate and increase production, improve food processing and marketing.¹⁶⁰⁶

States should also invest on the strengthening of the roles and contributions of indigenous women, youth, elders and persons with disabilities and their agencies. States should provide an enabling environment for them to fully contribute to end hunger and malnutrition through capacity building activities to leverage informed and effective decision making; financial support and other logistics for their participation at village, local, national and international processes; recognize women's right to own property, including land and find ways to fulfill these without prejudice to the collective right to land and territories.¹⁶⁰⁷

...For government agencies to integrate the promotion of healthy and safe indigenous food in their programs/projects and daily activities i.e...¹⁶⁰⁸

For all other stakeholders including governments and the private, donors and financial sectors to refrain from commodifying everything from land, natural resources, knowledge, labor, culture, values, etc. and discriminating indigenous food systems as backward and problematic.¹⁶⁰⁹

For government agencies to integrate the promotion of healthy and safe indigenous food in their programs/projects and daily activities i.e. : o indigenous foods in the meal/feeding components; and o discussions on the nutrient/safe properties of indigenous foods in the education components in conditional cash transfers to poor families to improve health, nutrition and education of children; o to require school canteen operators to serve/sell indigenous foods and totally ban unhealthy (junk/fast food and sugar laden drinks) food including in government functions and activities; o develop and include in their school curriculum, subjects/lessons on indigenous foods, food systems, and nutrition and responsible consumption from pre-school to universities/colleges, including tapping into IP knowledge holders and experts as teachers/lecturers..refrain from processed commodities and instead prioritize procurement of locally available resources, including indigenous food in disaster/emergency/humanitarian response; promote and support self-help initiatives such as those that emerged from the COVID – 19 pandemic i.e. community pantries, food exchange and collective gardens, among others.¹⁶¹⁰

¹⁶⁰⁵ 221:33 p 9 in 382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi

¹⁶⁰⁶ 221:34 p 9 in 382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi

¹⁶⁰⁷ 221:35 p 9 in 382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi

¹⁶⁰⁸ 221:36 p 9 in 382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi

¹⁶⁰⁹ 221:37 p 11 in 382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi

¹⁶¹⁰ 221:42 p 9 in 382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi

For these reasons, most participants identified policy makers and governmental bodies as the most powerful actors to drive change – besides also agreeing on the fact that there is a shared responsibility and we all have to play our part to mitigate the issue.¹⁶¹¹

Political responsibility. This group focused on the policies that could help accelerate the adoption of more sustainable agricultural practices and consumer behavioural change.¹⁶¹²

There was a strong sense that governments need to think beyond their national borders to be able to solve this issue. Everyone agreed that water, as a basic human right, should remain a public resource and should not be privatised. At the end of the Dialogue, all participants voted on the solutions that they thought should be the ones to take priority.¹⁶¹³

Governments must also scale up infrastructure for nutrient capture and recycling, as well as retrain Extension toward the elimination of chemicals.¹⁶¹⁴

Various sectors of society, local governments, managers, schools, academia, civil society, and different professionals; thus (a) civil society has the strength to demand keeping existing programs as well as to promote other initiatives necessary to ensuring access to, and information on, a healthy diet; (b) the government can develop policies that provide guidance on what is a healthy diet and influence beyond the walls of the school; (c) women have a central social role in the redefinition of food; (d) professionals including nutritionists should expand their role; and bodies such as food policy councils should represent society in the discussions.¹⁶¹⁵

The government plays a key role in the construction of public policies, considering the differences of each region and its respective culture, for example in food education programs.¹⁶¹⁶

The Government should carry out agricultural extension programs of home gardens to grow vegetables, and educate children in their homes and in schools to encourage them to consume them.¹⁶¹⁷

The Government should carry out agricultural extension programs of home gardens to grow vegetables, and educate children in their homes and in schools to encourage them to consume them.¹⁶¹⁸

¹⁶¹¹ 224:4 p 6 in 385_June_09_21_Lazzaris S

¹⁶¹² 224:24 p 5 in 385_June_09_21_Lazzaris S

¹⁶¹³ 224:30 p 6 in 385_June_09_21_Lazzaris S

¹⁶¹⁴ 226:13 p 9 in 387_June_09_21_Mone S

¹⁶¹⁵ 228:71 p 12 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

¹⁶¹⁶ 228:73 p 14 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

¹⁶¹⁷ 231:4 p 3 in 269a_May_11_21_MinAgri_English

¹⁶¹⁸ 231:6 p 3 in 269a_May_11_21_MinAgri_English

*Healthy diets must be in the fundamental public interest. Governments should use a territorial approach to promote access to healthy, affordable and culturally relevant food options.*¹⁶¹⁹

*Government will need to play a role in supporting these producers in the transition, and also needs to move faster to keep up with innovation to ensure the appropriate regulation is in place to support innovation and provide consumer trust.*¹⁶²⁰

*Participants agreed that an important role for government and policy related to innovation is putting in place the correct regulations to make consumers feel comfortable with novel agri-technologies like alternative proteins, and to facilitate the creation of innovation ecosystems that drive innovation. It is also felt that government need to play a consistently supportive role to farmers to assist them in the transition alongside driving innovation.*¹⁶²¹

*The participants agreed it is key for government to be a partner to innovators, making the path to market clear. Government's also need to catch up with innovation to ensure that any regulatory rulebook is sufficiently adapted to new areas. It is important naturally to address sensitivities around new products but there needs to be a way to move faster. This is also important for communicating to consumers and the public.*¹⁶²²

*Role of policy is to support that science so it can support a long-term sustainable and equitable seafood system.*¹⁶²³

*Multiple gaps were identified in the process of translating research into policy, beginning with the disconnect between the available evidence base and the intended outcomes that policymakers want to address.*¹⁶²⁴

*Most participants agreed that governments and industry have the greatest power to drive sustainable systematic change.*¹⁶²⁵

*The group recognized that the public sector is broken when it comes to creating, implementing and reinforcing sustainable policies.*¹⁶²⁶

¹⁶¹⁹ 234:46 p 10 in 273_May_12_21_ILC_FILAC_Multi_Eng

¹⁶²⁰ 245:30 p 6 in 481_June_23_21_Global Counsel

¹⁶²¹ 245:32 p 8 in 481_June_23_21_Global Counsel

¹⁶²² 245:33 p 9 in 481_June_23_21_Global Counsel

¹⁶²³ 251:25 p 8 in 487_June_29_21_Selwyn_Multi

¹⁶²⁴ 254:35 p 9 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y

¹⁶²⁵ 256:40 p 6 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

¹⁶²⁶ 256:44 p 8 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

*The participants in this group unanimously agreed that governments are key players in a more sustainable food system, because they initiate and move policies.*¹⁶²⁷

*At government level, a more active monitoring is needed in order to enforce the law against wrong-doers and to inhibit traditional harmful practices such as burnings in specific areas of Brazil.*¹⁶²⁸

*Government should be more active to avoid illegal burning and punish the ones involved in those illegal activities.*¹⁶²⁹

*Governments must act, creating mechanisms and policies that will provide growers with the tools to start the transition.*¹⁶³⁰

*Governments should more proactively support the development and use of new technologies, including ICTs and biotechnology.*¹⁶³¹

*Governments should more proactively support the development and use of new technologies, including ICTs and biotechnology. There is the need to promote ICT to take advantage of the youth bulge in Africa that portends for a more technology-induced food systems transformation. There is need to develop a digital driven agricultural policy aimed at attracting the youth engagement in food systems.*¹⁶³²

*Ministry of Health to set a standard and strict nutrition and basic hygiene regulation to food vendors in the public and in schools and in restaurants.*¹⁶³³

*Ministry of Education to work on the Nutrition curriculum suitable for Kiribati students in the primary and secondary levels.*¹⁶³⁴

*The Ministry of Finance (Statistics Office) and Ministry of Commerce in close consultations with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to review the Special Levy Act with purpose of incorporating more healthy green and blue food and improving trade from outer islands - making access to the fund easier to farmers, fishermen and retailers...*¹⁶³⁵

*Ministry of Health to set a standard and strict nutrition and basic hygiene regulation to food vendors in the public and in schools and in restaurants...*¹⁶³⁶

¹⁶²⁷ 256:50 p 12 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

¹⁶²⁸ 261:2 p 6 in 497_June_24_21_Fontes_Multi

¹⁶²⁹ 261:4 p 9 in 497_June_24_21_Fontes_Multi

¹⁶³⁰ 261:6 p 11 in 497_June_24_21_Fontes_Multi

¹⁶³¹ 262:2 p 6 in 498_June_24_21_Danquah E

¹⁶³² 262:3 p 7 in 498_June_24_21_Danquah E

¹⁶³³ 265:1 p 7 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

¹⁶³⁴ 265:2 p 7 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

¹⁶³⁵ 265:3 p 7 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

¹⁶³⁶ 265:4 p 7 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

*The Ministry of Fisheries needs to slowly handover its local fish marketing activities in order to pour more support and technical capacity to the private sector and fishermen associations...*¹⁶³⁷

*Changing the mindset of the people is the main challenge and Government needs to intervene in certain areas like restricting the sales of unhealthy foods to school children and serving imbalanced foods in restaurants and banning the importation of super fatty foods.*¹⁶³⁸

*Governments should shift subsidies to more sustainable farming practices (such as The Seaweed Company) or provide alternatives for farmers to transition to sustainable practises, supporting them economically and not leaving them behind.*¹⁶³⁹

*Government to provide and strengthen youth mechanisms that will continue the ongoing participation of youth in addressing key Pacific issues; National councils – need to be strengthened to promote and support youth at work.*¹⁶⁴⁰

*Policymakers and practitioners can work together better to both have the overview of how a system works and what is needed, and connect that to an understanding of how food systems work from the perspective of local people. The current aid architecture is not yet conducive to understanding the performance of food systems from a local level, and identifying where resilience of systems needs to be built from there.*¹⁶⁴¹

*National governments take the lead and push external donors and organizations to work together.*¹⁶⁴²

*In terms of proposed solutions, the youth suggested the need for governments to openly share information with the young farmers, to sensitize young farmers on available policies, the need to gather feedback from youth on effectiveness of provided policies and for the governments to prioritise youth inclusion in policy making and implementation.*¹⁶⁴³

*On this particular subject, the young farmers identified corruption, lack of awareness regarding agricultural inputs, limited implementation of quality control, and limited access of technical people as constraints to means of production. Others include COVID-19 restrictions leading to inaccessibility such as limitation in movement due to lockdowns, knowledge barrier for young farmers in terms of quality inputs, and the high cost of inputs in general.*¹⁶⁴⁴

¹⁶³⁷ 265:5 p 8 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

¹⁶³⁸ 265:8 p 8 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

¹⁶³⁹ 267:2 p 7 in 503_June_29_21_Schnyder_Boura

¹⁶⁴⁰ 268:4 p 9 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva

¹⁶⁴¹ 278:2 p 8 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

¹⁶⁴² 278:8 p 14 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

¹⁶⁴³ 279:1 p 7 in 515_July_01_21_EastAfricanFarmers

¹⁶⁴⁴ 279:2 p 8 in 515_July_01_21_EastAfricanFarmers

*Finally, governments must consider a more consistent approach to evaluating the quality of education and training across countries and disciplines. Facilitate linkages between universities, agricultural research institutes, national extension services, the private sector, and users such as farmers, processors, and consumers.*¹⁶⁴⁵

*Ensure multistakeholder and multisectoral coordination across government departments in order to reflect the interconnectedness of food systems transformation.*¹⁶⁴⁶

*Facilitate evidence-based and guided experimentation and innovation of policies and accelerated science capacity for technical solutions supporting broad food systems change: There is neither one single policy nor a unique mix of strategies that can deliver change across all objectives of a food system. Rather, policymakers will be required to forge new pathways to build sustainable, resilient, and prosperous food systems that deliver healthy and nutritious diets, improve livelihoods, and protect the environment.*¹⁶⁴⁷

*Finally, governments must consider a more consistent approach to evaluating the quality of education and training across countries and disciplines.*¹⁶⁴⁸

*There are three important points in this debate. First, the need to strengthen and enforce public policies that guarantee the right to land, its use, and permanence in the territory, and thus ensure that people from traditional communities and small farmers have the right to live as they see fit, guaranteeing them sovereignty over the territories where they live. And for this, it is necessary that the competent institutions – such as the Public Ministry and the Federal Supreme Court, for example – are able to act effectively in the implementation of public policies such as land demarcation, in the articulation and in mechanisms for reporting, monitoring and if necessary, punishing for violations of the law.*¹⁶⁴⁹

*The government (federal, state and municipal) has a fundamental role, both in maintaining the budgets of programs and projects related to agriculture and in encouraging, training and retraining its extension workers in agroecology. It was also agreed that the general population needs to understand the entire process and become aware of their choices.*¹⁶⁵⁰

A transparent and unified seaweed supply chain and the market will promote safe and sustainable domestication, production, and consumption. Government, NGOs, and

¹⁶⁴⁵ 284:1 p 7 in 520_July_05_21_HE Sacko J_Multi

¹⁶⁴⁶ 284:2 p 6 in 520_July_05_21_HE Sacko J_Multi

¹⁶⁴⁷ 284:3 p 6 in 520_July_05_21_HE Sacko J_Multi

¹⁶⁴⁸ 284:4 p 7 in 520_July_05_21_HE Sacko J_Multi

¹⁶⁴⁹ 290:5 p 9 in 526_July_06_21_WWF-Brazil

¹⁶⁵⁰ 290:8 p 14 in 526_July_06_21_WWF-Brazil

*industries need to actively support the entire seaweed industry supply and demand side.*¹⁶⁵¹

*A joint research effort between seaweed producers and academia is needed in improving seaweed biomass yield and climate change resilient seaweed strains. Currently, there is an ongoing effort to develop higher-yield seaweed strains while avoiding genetic and environmental pollution and maintaining local ecology. NGOs, government, and industry could support the research effort with additional funding, collaborations, and open science policy.*¹⁶⁵²

*Governments could also make specific sustainability practices required and enforceable rather than voluntary - though we must consider the global ramifications of this to avoid unforeseen consequences elsewhere.*¹⁶⁵³

*Governments can support this transition in messaging by linking all future government support to sustainable practices that encourage regenerative/lower impact dairy farming practices, rather than simply subsidising milk production based on quantity. Dairy producers must change their mindset from viewing dairy alternatives as an existential threat and instead see them as healthy competition, using this as an incentive and inspiration to strive for more sustainable dairy production - rather than trying to hinder the development of the dairy alternatives industry. Governments can support this by resisting lobbying against dairy alternatives whilst simultaneously offering support to dairy farmers attempting to transition to more sustainable practices and offering incentives for producing sustainably.*¹⁶⁵⁴

*Governments, retailers and the food industry must all work together to invest in and promote the eating of less-popular fish species that are plentiful, sustainable and often currently discarded as bycatch by fishers due to lack of demand.*¹⁶⁵⁵

*...national governments to fulfill current commitments to investments in agriculture and specifically agricultural research and development.*¹⁶⁵⁶

*Local governments are best placed to integrate economic, environmental and social dimensions, bring together public actors, private sector and civil society and mediate trade-offs. They can help integrate sectors (e.g. restaurants and producers, promote local food hubs, facilitate access to digital technologies for aggregation) and ensure balance between food trade and local food systems.*¹⁶⁵⁷

¹⁶⁵¹ 292:3 p 9 in 528_July_07_21_Potin_Msuya

¹⁶⁵² 292:4 p 10 in 528_July_07_21_Potin_Msuya

¹⁶⁵³ 295:2 p 6 in 531_July_07_21_Shaunak A

¹⁶⁵⁴ 295:6 p 9 in 531_July_07_21_Shaunak A

¹⁶⁵⁵ 295:8 p 10 in 531_July_07_21_Shaunak A

¹⁶⁵⁶ 298:1 p 7 in 534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADI_Multi

¹⁶⁵⁷ 299:3 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

*We need a new paradigm and vision for local food strategies and policies which are integrated in a functional multi-level territorial governance system. Food regulation is a political issue and should not be delegated to the market—food must be recognized as a right not a commodity.*¹⁶⁵⁸

*Local governments are best placed to integrate economic, environmental and social dimensions, bring together public actors, private sector and civil society and mediate trade-offs. They can help integrate sectors (e.g. restaurants and producers, promote local food hubs, facilitate access to digital technologies for aggregation) and ensure balance between food trade and local food systems.*¹⁶⁵⁹

*Municipalities and local governments have a series of tools to support the re-territorialization of food systems, such as public procurement (e.g. for school meals), zoning (eg. for public markets and community gardens/kitchens) or strategies to restore nature and culture. But the challenge is to integrate top-down and bottom-up approaches. The public sector can regain a role through the participatory construction and implementation of local food policies shifting from sectoral approaches to integrate all dimensions of territorial systems.*¹⁶⁶⁰

*The government should take the lead in this process and give incentives for the private sector to participate. For example, given that plastic is prohibited in the country, how can the government assist SMEs in the preservation and management of healthy foods? Finally, the government should educate consumers on what constitutes nutritious food while also ensuring that such food is readily available and affordable. In few words, without awareness of health and nutritious food, there are not investing opportunities.*¹⁶⁶¹

*The government should improve the connection between academia and agribusiness entrepreneurs to mind this gap.*¹⁶⁶²

*Lastly, it was pointed out that Government should implement further research to study the local healthy diets which are part of the culture but are not anymore visible to consumers.*¹⁶⁶³

*The government should improve the connection between academia and agribusiness entrepreneurs to mind this gap.*¹⁶⁶⁴

It was agreed that both government but also entrepreneurs have a key role to play to promote this technology transfer. With regards to knowledge dissemination, it was underlined that communication between government and cooperatives must be improved

¹⁶⁵⁸ 299:34 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁶⁵⁹ 299:35 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁶⁶⁰ 299:45 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁶⁶¹ 300:2 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

¹⁶⁶² 300:3 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

¹⁶⁶³ 300:4 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

¹⁶⁶⁴ 300:5 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

and that this improved communication should be supported by universities as well as entrepreneurs.¹⁶⁶⁵

Furthermore, private-public partnership (PPPs) was pointed to an important role in increasing demand for healthy and nutritious foods. The government should take the lead in this process and give incentives for the private sector to participate.¹⁶⁶⁶

Finally, the government should educate consumers on what constitutes nutritious food while also ensuring that such food is readily available and affordable.¹⁶⁶⁷

The government should improve the connection between academia and agribusiness entrepreneurs to mind this gap.¹⁶⁶⁸

Policy action by governments: this needs to be translated into guaranteeing more sustainable consumption for consumers and better conditions for market competition for businesses.¹⁶⁶⁹

Across contexts, increasing food prices reinforced the need for greater action by governments and the private sector to ensure affordability and access to nutritious food. Fixed price schemes and school feeding programs were highlighted as one step towards addressing affordability issues, but these must ensure greater access to nutritious food.¹⁶⁷⁰

302:25 p 9 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

Governments need to take advantage of mechanisms put in place by community and civil society organizations, especially in rural communities where they can leverage existing trust, networks and more nuanced understanding of community needs.

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

Governments must invest in gender-sensitive agricultural research (including scientific, technological capacity building and leadership for women and young agricultural

¹⁶⁶⁵ 300:17 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

¹⁶⁶⁶ 300:19 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

¹⁶⁶⁷ 300:20 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

¹⁶⁶⁸ 300:22 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

¹⁶⁶⁹ 301:13 p 6 in 537_July_08_21_ANP_WWF

¹⁶⁷⁰ 302:15 p 8 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

researchers) and provide research grants to help develop technologies that respond to the needs of women, men, and disadvantaged populations.¹⁶⁷¹

*It is unfortunate that we were not able express or commit to a plan of action to implement what was discussed but we continue to be in contact with these city governments to see if they may be interested to explore food systems in more depth.*¹⁶⁷²

*Governments especially in parts of India and Africa need to look at subsidising and championing indigenous varieties of food such as millet and fonio which are more nutritious than traditionally subsidised wheat and rice crops. This would make the the nutritious food more affordable and would support women who are often the smaller scale farmers.*¹⁶⁷³

*The government has a responsibility to provide funding for initiatives like this when there is so much evidence to support how successful they can be. Rural schools are often space-rich and should be empowered to start these initiatives; inner-city should be encouraged to look at installing roof top vegetable beds to bring students closer to real whole food.*¹⁶⁷⁴

*The role of the government: In general, the food waste reduction law introduced in France has been hailed as a major success by many food waste activists. However, participants in the dialogue also pointed out that this did not lead to systematic change. Only supermarkets/hypermarkets of a certain size are obliged to donate food that would otherwise go to waste. The offer remains the same, and voluntary workers from social organizations like “Die Tafel” then need to collect the food. But the workload has become higher and higher, and volunteers cannot even collect and distribute the food to needy people in a reasonable time! Thus, the law makes it a bit too easy for supermarkets. A suggestion for a solution: The law should maybe also oblige supermarkets to leave “food waste” that they cannot donate outside so people can come and get it. This would ease the pressure from benevolent NGOs and also encourage supermarkets to waste less – as otherwise, people would just take their food for free.*¹⁶⁷⁵

*The government has a big role to play in making necessary changes.*¹⁶⁷⁶

*Participants saw an enormous opportunity for government and policies to better support sustainable and regenerative practices.*¹⁶⁷⁷

¹⁶⁷¹ 302:28 p 10 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

¹⁶⁷² 304:4 p 6 in 540_July_10_21_Global Shapers

¹⁶⁷³ 308:2 p 8 in 544_July_13_21_Omved Gardens_Chefs' Manifesto

¹⁶⁷⁴ 308:3 p 9 in 544_July_13_21_Omved Gardens_Chefs' Manifesto

¹⁶⁷⁵ 311:3 p 11 in 547_July_14_21_Heilinger K

¹⁶⁷⁶ 316:2 p 6 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

¹⁶⁷⁷ 316:5 p 8 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

Governments need to make informed decisions in the promotion and adoption of research which improves seed and animal varieties.¹⁶⁷⁸

Governments need to use a spectrum of policies from voluntary to mandatory which include laws, acts or statutes in ensuring that people have physical and economic access to nutritious foods.¹⁶⁷⁹

Government subsidies doesn't reach the last mile.¹⁶⁸⁰

What legislative and other policy measures State Governments should adopt to ensure that TNCs and other business enterprises operating within their domestic agricultural markets are appropriately regulated and dissuaded from committing human rights violations.¹⁶⁸¹

Therefore, Governments must do more to ensure that the land rights are in the hands of those who work and live on the land rather than the corporate sector. However, this contention is complicated by the fact that in countries that do not have property records, the Governments (mainly postcolonial Governments) are persuaded by TNCs to digitise land records. In the process they are denying indigenous practices where there isn't one individual that owns a certain plot of land but rather a communal style of ownership.¹⁶⁸²

Therefore, capitalism is running against indigenous traditions to dispossess people of the land that they have lived and worked on for many centuries.

Governments must do more to dissuade their populations and businesses from categorising everything within an economic context as this only serves to further disadvantage small farmers.¹⁶⁸³

Governments must do more to incentivise the growth of crops that are currently imported and/or to increase the diversity of crops being grown within their borders. Only then will small farmers and corporations pay more attention to a nations overall food security.¹⁶⁸⁴

State Governments need to implement financial incentives to encourage small farmers to grow more sustainable and environmentally friendly produce.¹⁶⁸⁵

A pivotal role has to be played by governments and institutions for providing affordability, distribution of technologies, and technical assistance, promote research and development

¹⁶⁷⁸ 318:1 p 6 in 555_July_15_21_Zombe K

¹⁶⁷⁹ 318:2 p 6 in 555_July_15_21_Zombe K

¹⁶⁸⁰ 321:2 p 5 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

¹⁶⁸¹ 323:2 p 5 in 560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

¹⁶⁸² 323:3 p 7 in 560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

¹⁶⁸³ 323:4 p 7 in 560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

¹⁶⁸⁴ 323:6 p 7 in 560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

¹⁶⁸⁵ 323:10 p 11 in 560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

*of new practices, dissemination of results, contribution to capacity building and training of farmers.*¹⁶⁸⁶

*Government was identified as the lead to act in a way that demonstrates the urgency and prioritization of nutrition. Particular mention of the need for increased capacities for coordination of nutrition-focused efforts at the sub-national level.*¹⁶⁸⁷

*Government should create an enabling environment to empower women in their roles as household nutrition champions.*¹⁶⁸⁸

Governance

*Improve land governance for land tenure and rights favorable to farmers, particularly women and youth.*¹⁶⁸⁹

*For the food law to be administered and implemented, it is necessary to have a qualified, trained, efficient and honest food control service; 38. Collect evidence of food quality violations and bringing to justice...*¹⁶⁹⁰

*Conduct product quality and fraud control.*¹⁶⁹¹

*The participants agreed that it is required to improve infrastructure, governance, and enabling policy environment to address the challenges.*¹⁶⁹²

*To realize the potential of traditional vegetables in Africa, there is a need to work simultaneously on the “Three Ps”: pulling demand, pushing supply, and providing enabling policy and governance.*¹⁶⁹³

*The group highlighted that the legislations in the region does not clearly state the “rights” of ecosystems to water. There is no clear methodology for assessing and recording ecosystem water requirements. There is weak coordination of actions between sectors of the economy in terms of meeting environmental needs. The existing principles of water allocation provide for releases for deltas and ecosystems, but they are implemented in reality according to the residual principle - therefore, there is no guarantee of stable water supply for ecosystems.*¹⁶⁹⁴

While working to stop production chains which are harmful for the environment and global health, such as large-scale meat production, we must distinguish between actors

¹⁶⁸⁶ 324:4 p 7 in 561_July_19_21_OCCAM

¹⁶⁸⁷ 330:3 p 9 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

¹⁶⁸⁸ 330:9 p 11 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

¹⁶⁸⁹ 510:7 p 7 in 079a_May_27_21_NGA_Soung_Eng

¹⁶⁹⁰ 519:23 p 7 in 106a_June_18_21_Nurgaziev R_Eng

¹⁶⁹¹ 524:11 p 7 in 119a_July_08_21_Moussavou B_Eng

¹⁶⁹² 10:9 p 9 in 181_Apr_8_21_Miranda

¹⁶⁹³ 16:2 p 6 in 251_Jan_25_21_World Vegetable Center

¹⁶⁹⁴ 17:27 p 11 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

*responsible for the problem and Indigenous Peoples who are not part of the problem, rather the opposite.*¹⁶⁹⁵

*Integrated policies and governance as key to promote the sustainability of food systems in the Mediterranean region. This emerged throughout all the entry points considered, e.g.: pricing, regulatory frameworks, voluntary guidelines, food procurement, school feeding, education programmes, food waste and circular economy, links with tourism, among others.*¹⁶⁹⁶

*Ensure proper governance.*¹⁶⁹⁷

*For this, changes needed to be made not just in production systems and government regulations but also in consumer behaviour.*¹⁶⁹⁸

*Governmental support creating enabling conditions for developing and supporting landscape partnerships to transform food systems, while managing socio-ecological needs through effective governance. • Market development for natural capital value, mainly through payments for ecosystems services, giving value to landscapes and seascapes currently not accounted for. • Linking results-based financing to impacts on biodiversity and livelihoods impacts.*¹⁶⁹⁹

*Stronger action to protect natural waterways and governance of the commons (rivers, seas and other aspects of the natural environment) is needed and mechanisms for improved and sustained governance need to be implemented that support we need nature based, biological, engineered, hybrid and semi engineered solutions that help to reduce emissions in the design and the various assets and all stakeholders need to work together to protect and engage in asset management There are many opportunities in the nexus to develop sustainable livelihoods.*¹⁷⁰⁰

*The reduction of food waste is a main challenge in the region, and faces many bottlenecks in terms of governance with the lack of governments involvement but also lack of legal frameworks to prevent food waste. To overcome this, there is a need to 'nd a consensus among them, under a given authority and delimited governance.*¹⁷⁰¹

The reduction of food waste and losses are at the cornerstone of building a resilient and sustainable food system in Latin America and to ensure access to diet for all. Yet, the regional food system is bagged down into paradox, consisting of surplus of supply and production, while many livelihoods are still in a situation of food insecurity, further exacerbated with the outbreak of Covid-19. The reduction of food waste is a core strand in

¹⁶⁹⁵ 21:9 p 6 in 180_Apr_7_21_GHIPFS

¹⁶⁹⁶ 23:21 p 6 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

¹⁶⁹⁷ 23:36 p 7 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

¹⁶⁹⁸ 26:22 p 8 in 023_Jan_29_21_Bharat K S

¹⁶⁹⁹ 37:14 p 7 in 097_Mar_30_21_EcoAgriculture Partners

¹⁷⁰⁰ 50:8 p 6 in 087_Mar_20_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

¹⁷⁰¹ 76:6 p 7 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

the region, and faces many bottlenecks, that require the improvement of governance ins-and-outs and incentives on best practices platforms.¹⁷⁰²

In terms of governance, the participants indicated the important role of governments in market management, pricing vs affordability management, implementing quality standards, advertising aquatic food (e.g. health and economic benefits), integrating aquatic food into the current food and nutrient policies, especially in the global food system dialogue, providing support (e.g. investment and other public resources) and equal opportunity for fishermen, particularly those in the small-scale fisheries, improving the rights of fishermen, including younger generations in relevant dialogues and practices.¹⁷⁰³

The state's role was another topic highlighted at the dialogue roundtable. There is an opportunity seen for modernizing regulatory systems, seeking to improve regional standards and regulations, which could represent a decrease in transaction costs.¹⁷⁰⁴

The role of government: There is a strong role for government in creating policy that enables sustainable production and consumption however any such policy must be created with a 'food-systems' lens to avoid inadvertent net-negative outcomes. Such as, for example, the proposed Canadian greenhouse gas offset credit system and its potential to drive unintentional native grasslands conversion. Governments can play a key role in research for cross-cutting environmental information (i.e. valuation of ecosystem goods and services as one example) which the private sector can then use for benchmarking. Flowing therefrom, governments can provide assistance with respect to research & technology transfer and ensuring producers are correctly incentivized to adopt beneficial practices.¹⁷⁰⁵

Policy, governance, education, and finance systems need to shift so BIPOC and farmers from the Global South can innovate and create business models for themselves.¹⁷⁰⁶

Without regulations or mandates on advertising it is hard to win the information battle being waged on health and consumption.¹⁷⁰⁷

Transparency – reporting, metrics, incentives to mitigate environmental impact.¹⁷⁰⁸

We recognised that issues related to food systems are complex and must be addressed through several other global governance processes.¹⁷⁰⁹

¹⁷⁰² 76:20 p 10 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

¹⁷⁰³ 82:24 p 9 in 150_Apr_30_21_GANSFOIWFSN

¹⁷⁰⁴ 89:5 ¶ 61 in 186a_Apr_15_21_Caballeros_eng

¹⁷⁰⁵ 90:5 p 6 in 206_Apr_27_21_CCANCC

¹⁷⁰⁶ 91:6 p 5 in 217_May_6_21_Schwartz A

¹⁷⁰⁷ 92:24 p 6 in 225_May_13_21_Schwartz A

¹⁷⁰⁸ 93:18 p 8 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

¹⁷⁰⁹ 95:10 p 3 in 252_Apri_29_21_EU Commission

*...noted the weak as well as fragmented enforcement of regulatory mechanisms in the country.*¹⁷¹⁰

*Governance is needed to keep programs on track even if the leadership of an organization changes.*¹⁷¹¹

*...establishment of multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation mechanisms between governments; state-owned enterprises should set an example.*¹⁷¹²

*A full contribution of the linkages of climate change in agriculture to food systems, markets and energy should also be explored. Naturally, nature-positive solutions are context-specific and based on bottom-up and territorial processes, and can be strengthened by science, technology, and innovation as well as by enabling policy environments and improved governance systems.*¹⁷¹³

*Governments and their higher-level structures at the regional and continental level (i.e. RECs and the AUC) should take responsibility for directing this transformation and provide opportunities for closer engagement with all actors in the food system. The policy environment is the most critical factor that will underpin the continent's transform.*¹⁷¹⁴

*It was proposed that cooperation between the relevant government ministries (Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine and Department of Health) be strengthened and that efforts be reinforced to work towards agreement on the national 2030 Agri-Food Strategy.*¹⁷¹⁵

*While innovations are often triggered by societal stimulations, governments have a role to play in providing the guarantees and financial safety nets that investors require. Each innovation requires a support structure.*¹⁷¹⁶

*Proper governance of water; recognise water for different uses; allocation of water (need water for irrigation, energy, agricultural production).*¹⁷¹⁷

*In addition, governance and policies are important tools that can be utilised to change behaviour and put nature into the WEF nexus.*¹⁷¹⁸

Participants were asked to reflect on how seaweed was able to be scaled-up and meet production needs in a world in 2050 with seaweed fully integrated into the food system. All agreed that governments would need to play an important role, especially by creating

¹⁷¹⁰ 103:50 p 33 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

¹⁷¹¹ 104:14 p 4 in 051a_Feb_24_21_Google

¹⁷¹² 105:29 ¶ 27–28 in 176a_Mar_25_21_AGFEP

¹⁷¹³ 111:25 p 6 in 070_Mar_09_21_Akinbamijo,O

¹⁷¹⁴ 111:34 p 6 in 070_Mar_09_21_Akinbamijo,O

¹⁷¹⁵ 112:26 p 7 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

¹⁷¹⁶ 113:44 p 11 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

¹⁷¹⁷ 117:27 p 10 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

¹⁷¹⁸ 117:61 p 15 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

*a “kind” regulatory environment around seaweed, one that balanced risk but also left room for producers to explore and innovate.*¹⁷¹⁹

*Government initiatives should make it compulsory for academic institutions (universities, ag extension services) to offer women-specific training for farmers, students and business owners. Private sector members such as the PSM should make commitments to do voluntary training in their areas of interest.*¹⁷²⁰

*Concerns were raised regarding the transportation and mixing of wastes as this may result in the loss of information regarding quality of the waste and contaminants present. An overarching governance is required in order to achieve this.*¹⁷²¹

*Groundwater governance: There is a need for introducing groundwater governance for estimation of quantity and quality for allowable extraction of water in areas of less surface water availability. Then work on system of incentives and disincentives for the introduction of renewable energy systems and high-efficiency irrigation systems.*¹⁷²²

*Federalism and lack of clear authority. Pakistan has a hybrid system. Post-18th amendment the perception is that WEF is a provincial subject, however, the federal government has the final say, for instance, in setting subsidies. There is a need to outline a clear mandate if WEF is a national concern. Federal and provincial governments must spell out what is the priority they accord to Food Systems Security with support from the highest level of government and governance.*¹⁷²³

*Smuggling of staple crops and misappropriation needs to be tackled. Rampant and unchecked smuggling of agricultural produce out of Pakistan threatens food security in the country.*¹⁷²⁴

*They can also help developing policies and regulations for better governance of water resources.*¹⁷²⁵

*As this process proceeds, our organizations can assist in identifying barriers to legal and governance issues that limit the implementation of WEF mode.*¹⁷²⁶

*The food environment needs to be changed to incentivise healthy foods and disincentivise wide availability of highly processed unhealthy foods, including working through corporate governance mechanisms.*¹⁷²⁷

¹⁷¹⁹ 119:62 p 16 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

¹⁷²⁰ 120:52 p 18 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

¹⁷²¹ 124:19 p 8 in 142_May_11_21_Carter L_Dennis S

¹⁷²² 127:7 p 9 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

¹⁷²³ 127:29 p 12 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

¹⁷²⁴ 127:35 p 12 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

¹⁷²⁵ 127:41 p 13 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

¹⁷²⁶ 127:50 p 14 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

¹⁷²⁷ 131:7 p 6 in 190_Apr_16_21_Cullen N

*There are dissenting voices in science that require harmonization. We need a science governance system that brings the best science on the table to support Food Systems transformation.*¹⁷²⁸

*Governments play a major role in enabling innovation and change and developing industries within a country. Getting the young people to exercise their right to vote will ultimately lead to electing capable and content people in government which will steer us all towards better food systems.*¹⁷²⁹

*Governance remains a key part/output for gender-responsive agricultural research.*¹⁷³⁰

*For complete transparency, the FSS government structure should be open to civil society, and an accountability system should be set up, shared and owned by all the stakeholders.*¹⁷³¹

*Major corporations are often held accountable for their actions - they change due to reputational risks since they are afraid to have these impacts reported in the media.*¹⁷³²

*Ownership: Furthermore, legitimacy relies on the adequacy of the process to engage stakeholders in a meaningful dialogue in which they feel a sense of ownership and the possibility of gaining benefits. This requires transparency, continuous communication, openness, and respect. In this regard, participants highlighted the importance of (1) having an independent convenor; (2) establishing and respecting transparent processes and governance mechanisms in the MSP; (3) defining clear principles, and in particular, making sure human rights are respected, and (4) instead of having a pre-defined agenda and solutions, ownership requires focusing on country, local and community-owned challenges and solutions.*¹⁷³³

*Improve land governance, by adhering to land tenure rights, including the gender dimension, as a framework.*¹⁷³⁴

*Involving the government in investment, regulation, education / training and communication.*¹⁷³⁵

*Governments and International bodies must regulate agro-corporate practices to guard against unsustainable, unjust practices.*¹⁷³⁶

¹⁷²⁸ 133:3 p 6 in 196_Apr_20_21_Attah-Krah K

¹⁷²⁹ 135:5 p 6 in 202_Apr_24_21_Hao_H

¹⁷³⁰ 137:34 p 10 in 212_May_04_21_Akinbamijo Y

¹⁷³¹ 138:9 p 8 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

¹⁷³² 138:29 p 12 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

¹⁷³³ 141:7 p 8 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

¹⁷³⁴ 141:46 p 15 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

¹⁷³⁵ 143:46 p 13 in 231_May_19_21_MCD

¹⁷³⁶ 149:25 p 11 in 243_June_03_21_Schwartz A

*Stronger mechanisms for political accountability for hunger and food insecurity.*¹⁷³⁷

*In this sense, it was noted that governments and local municipalities need to reinforce their capacity in food governance, urban planning, and upgrade accordingly all the basic infrastructure needed to ensure food security.*¹⁷³⁸

*Therefore, governance has a very important role to play.*¹⁷³⁹

*Local municipalities are important to making sure open fresh food air markets can thrive and be maintained. This has to be accompanied by better linkages between farmers and wholesale markets, as they are important assets to ensure resilient systems throughout Africa.*¹⁷⁴⁰

*Improving the Role of Local Authorities in Governing Food Markets / Enhancing Logistics.*¹⁷⁴¹

*Imperatives for Governance and Policies toward an Enabling Environment.*¹⁷⁴²

*There is a need for a governance system for food security for all, one that leaves no one behind.*¹⁷⁴³

*Pool research initiatives (e.g., experts and laboratories) to help share governance and themes for participatory work.*¹⁷⁴⁴

*Coordinate across countries to establish governance structures and learning networks that support and facilitate nature-positive production techniques, keeping in mind that there are no one-size-fits-all solutions.*¹⁷⁴⁵

*Governance – stronger leadership is needed. Includes, for example, the creation of a board to oversee food system work.*¹⁷⁴⁶

*Umbrella bodies such as ESNAU must take lead in providing governance mentorship and support to farmer organizations including farmer cooperatives.*¹⁷⁴⁷

¹⁷³⁷ 150:19 p 7 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFDB_Multi

¹⁷³⁸ 151:8 p 7 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

¹⁷³⁹ 151:16 p 8 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

¹⁷⁴⁰ 151:18 p 8 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

¹⁷⁴¹ 151:27 p 9 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

¹⁷⁴² 157:21 p 6 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

¹⁷⁴³ 157:22 p 6 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

¹⁷⁴⁴ 157:63 p 9 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

¹⁷⁴⁵ 161:46 p 8 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

¹⁷⁴⁶ 163:29 p 6 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

¹⁷⁴⁷ 182:12 p 7 in 340_May_27_21_Mamba_L

*Youth representation in Parliament: The Group proposed that the purposeful appointment of youth representatives is important if youth-friendly policies can be guaranteed in parliament.*¹⁷⁴⁸

*Improve fortification governance and coordination mechanisms.*¹⁷⁴⁹

*We have a number of good policies and regulations in place in Ghana that are directly or indirectly related to the food system...However, there is a challenge of implementing these policies due to poor accountability and lack of monitoring and evaluation frameworks for some of the rolled out policies.*¹⁷⁵⁰

*We need structured governance around food safety regulations especially if we see food safety as a universal human right. There is a lack of coordination between food regulatory authorities in different countries which can be confusing for the consumer, revealing a considerable opportunity to have more regulatory coordination which people across the world can understand.*¹⁷⁵¹

*Need to strengthen governance and policy dimensions of aquatic food systems. Enforcing regulations to reduce unsustainable production oriented policy systems, to more sustainable production and equality oriented policy systems, promote data generation, technology development and uptake.*¹⁷⁵²

*Ensuring proper implementation of existing Fishing Regulation Act is very important to enhance fish biodiversity and sustainable production in the open waters.*¹⁷⁵³

*In the context of food security and poverty eradication, the Voluntary Guidelines for Small Scale Fisheries (SSF) should be promoted. Proper functioning of the multi-scale and multi-level inclusive governance systems should be enhanced by creating and enabling community spaces to contribute to transformative changes in the management and sustenance of SSF in Bangladesh. It is also necessary to enhance the Marine Protected Areas (MPA) to promote the balance between biodiversity and livelihoods. To improve safety at sea, fishermen should be supported and equipped with GPS and other necessary warning systems.*¹⁷⁵⁴

*Strengthening the enabling environment was also emphasized: developing investment criteria and governance mechanisms, and ensuring that supportive legal instruments for sustainable investments are in place.*¹⁷⁵⁵

¹⁷⁴⁸ 182:74 p 12 in 340_May_27_21_Mamba_L

¹⁷⁴⁹ 193:28 p 9 in 351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi

¹⁷⁵⁰ 201:20 p 9 in 360_May_18_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

¹⁷⁵¹ 207:13 p 8 in 366_May_27_21_Cumbers S

¹⁷⁵² 208:5 p 6 in 367_May_27_21_Kachulu_Thilsted

¹⁷⁵³ 208:13 p 7 in 367_May_27_21_Kachulu_Thilsted

¹⁷⁵⁴ 208:29 p 10 in 367_May_27_21_Kachulu_Thilsted

¹⁷⁵⁵ 254:27 p 10 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y

To limit this, there is a need for increased transparency, governance and regulation in marketing/labelling so these can be trusted by consumers. The group also agreed that achieving a sustainable food system cannot rely solely on labels/marketing: it requires a multi-pronged approach from policymakers, regulators, consumer advocacy & education. These are the main solutions identified by the participants.¹⁷⁵⁶

Governance/Policy: Food Partnership accesses network support bodies eg. sustainable food places, Feeding Britain. The importance of food systems work is fully recognised within local authority (how best to achieve this) Eastbourne Borough Council is integral in development of and adoption of town-wide food strategy either as stand-alone document or becomes built in to other working strategies.¹⁷⁵⁷

Apply food system governance that realigns research, policy, and incentives.¹⁷⁵⁸

The Ministry of Fisheries needs to slowly handover its local fish marketing activities in order to pour more support and technical capacity to the private sector and fishermen associations;¹⁷⁵⁹

It was suggested that, in order to overcome this hurdle, governments in the region need to review policies and make provisions for women and youth to have access to land for agricultural activities.¹⁷⁶⁰

Additionally, discussion addressed the need for governments to prioritize rule of law, governance, and more favorable enabling trade, policy, infrastructure, and security environments to drive productivity growth and support private sector investments in agricultural research and development. As an example, at least one reference highlighted how the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) can provide expanded markets for African farmers and provide incentives for the adoption of farm technologies that increase productivity, noting also that those technologies need to be developed and adapted to the highly varied farming conditions in Africa in order to realize these benefits, again pointing to the importance of supporting the NARS.¹⁷⁶¹

Panelists shared views and data supporting the idea that efforts to improve livelihoods across the board are now constrained by lack of progress in building national-level research and development capacity, particularly within NARS, and extension services. Given the highly varying farming conditions in the region, farm technologies and soil fertility management practices must be locally adapted to specific conditions. Strong NARS and extension systems are needed to achieve this. Technical innovation that is adapted to

¹⁷⁵⁶ 256:23 p 10 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

¹⁷⁵⁷ 260:12 p 11 in 496_June_23_21_Tradewell C

¹⁷⁵⁸ 263:13 p 6 in 499_June_25_21_GANSF

¹⁷⁵⁹ 265:40 p 8 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

¹⁷⁶⁰ 270:14 p 12 in 506_June_29_21_EAFF

¹⁷⁶¹ 298:7 p 7 in 534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADI_Multi

*specific smallholder conditions is a precondition for sustainable and inclusive transformation of food systems.*¹⁷⁶²

*Advocacy: Level of engagement with policymakers and integration of policy makers into dialogues; accountability mechanisms established, etc.*¹⁷⁶³

*Co-create and re-design agricultural extension services: Extension services must integrate local and indigenous knowledge. Institutionalizing these services with cross-ministerial collaboration can ensure incentive and expenditure efficiencies.*¹⁷⁶⁴

*Foster inclusion: To address to achieve transformative territorial governance, power imbalances must be addressed and accountability made transparent. For example, in Africa, the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries linked sustainable territorial food systems and healthy diets in two projects through a bottom-up process that engaged actors at the regional and national scales. The participatory, multi-scaled diagnostic approach identified local, national and regional policy recommendation.*¹⁷⁶⁵

*Community participation in decision-making bodies, policy-setting and program development, along with citizen-led monitoring approaches that can drive better standards and accountability.*¹⁷⁶⁶

*Coherent, functional territorial governance can foster equitable management of food systems, integrate rural and urban food governance, promote inclusive investment for territorial governance, direct support to local food actors, increase data availability and accessibility, private sector business support, and advise on issues of food security and territorial governance at ministerial levels.*¹⁷⁶⁷

*We need a call for the representation of sub-national and local authorities that have a space in food security discussions at larger scales.*¹⁷⁶⁸

*Participatory and inclusive democracy is essential for good territorial governance to address power imbalances, leave no one behind (women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, migrants, displaced people) and avoid capture by local elites.*¹⁷⁶⁹

Municipalities and local governments have a series of tools to support the re-territorialization of food systems, such as public procurement (e.g. for school meals), zoning (eg. for public markets and community gardens/kitchens) or strategies to restore nature and culture. But the challenge is to integrate top-down and bottom-up approaches. The public sector can regain a role through the participatory construction and

¹⁷⁶² 298:15 p 8 in 534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADI_Multi

¹⁷⁶³ 299:11 p 6 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁷⁶⁴ 299:16 p 6 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁷⁶⁵ 299:18 p 6 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁷⁶⁶ 299:22 p 6 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁷⁶⁷ 299:25 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁷⁶⁸ 299:33 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁷⁶⁹ 299:37 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

*implementation of local food policies shifting from sectoral approaches to integrate all dimensions of territorial systems.*¹⁷⁷⁰

*Food is not a commodity, it is about commons, rights and eco-system services—territorial governance can connect food systems with the land and the people that live in it. Territorialization is about empowering local actors to decide the future they want in the context they are in.*¹⁷⁷¹

*Strengthen rule of law: Mainstream law-based approaches, participation, accountability, and transparency is needed at all food systems scales so communities have the right and are empowered to engage in INRM.*¹⁷⁷²

*Strengthening participation of marginalized stakeholders in governance: Pressing need to document territorial ethnic community food systems and ensure support to these foundational systems through financing, technical and policy resources.*¹⁷⁷³

*Governance refers to processes of negotiating needs, interests and perspectives of various stake-holders. To promote more inclusive food systems transformation, a central goal of territorial governance should be to increase the voice of marginalized groups and increase the accountability of the state. A pre-condition to this type of governance is a multi-sectorial government that is rights-based in its approach; this must be embedded into law for adequate follow through and not just theoretical value-signalling without action. Only through multi-actor governance can vulnerable people be heard.*¹⁷⁷⁴

*Frames and strategies for institutional, policy and democratic innovation towards new multilevel model of food governance must be implemented. In the inclusion of indigenous voices and processes as well as other marginalized groups, there is a co-creation of knowledge that helps design more resilient and equitable methodologies of both food systems and land management; we reorient towards interculturality, a result of multiple ways of knowledge co-existing, in order to re-territorialize food systems and rebuild local knowledge.*¹⁷⁷⁵

Key to design and delivery of comprehensive policy responses should be the inclusion of local voices in decision making and strategy design as well as indigenous knowledge and food production practices. Civil society can be a link to understanding the needs of the most impacted (we define this to include women, youth, people with disabilities, displaced persons and those working in the informal sector), and there is a need to strengthen coordination between formal government responses and community level responses (through networks, community organizations, civil society). It was suggested that greater

¹⁷⁷⁰ 299:45 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁷⁷¹ 299:46 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁷⁷² 299:48 p 10 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁷⁷³ 299:52 p 10 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁷⁷⁴ 299:79 p 13 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁷⁷⁵ 299:81 p 13 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

*collaboration with civil society may help foster trust in government responses in contexts where trust is weak.*¹⁷⁷⁶

*Additionally, it was noted that less than 2% of the 2% of farmers in Canada are involved in the National Farmers Union. As this was described as the most progressive farmers union in Canada which supports all the values that Dialogue participants discussed, there must be greater incentives and encouragement for farmers and youth interested in farming to get involved with this union. Unity of people with shared beliefs and power in number is imperative for food system policy changes.*¹⁷⁷⁷

*Food education in schools and initiatives highlighted in the previous discussion topic such as school gardens and school cooking classes that also teach parents should be prioritised and given financial support by the government in order to eliminate the health crisis we are facing long term. The money spent on chronic illness could be prevented by ensuring people eat real food. Children need a broad and comprehensive food education to be able to navigate the food system and be healthy consumers of sustainable diets. Parents need to know that they have the power to demand change over school food systems and school meals decisions.*¹⁷⁷⁸

*Furthermore, India's school feeding program feeds 100,000,000 children every day and a paper recently released showed evidence that this mid-day meal had a significant positive impact on the health of the children of the children who grew up eating this meal every day. Now that we know how successful this is, the nutritional content of the meal needs scrutinised and power given back to communities to decide what goes into these mid-day meals from their local vicinity including indigenous crops.*¹⁷⁷⁹

*Ensure integrated, participatory, rights-based approaches to governance and policymaking at all levels to address the structural inequities and power imbalances in food systems. Build processes and policy platforms on democratic principles, transparent deliberations, shared power, and inclusive participation to ensure that policies are driven not only by evidence but also by ethics and the broader public interest.*¹⁷⁸⁰

*Both food producers and consumers carry the responsibility to create a more equitable food system in Kosovo and there is a need to better align the interests and drivers behind their decisions on food consumption and production, with the three components of the "livelihood-nutrition-environment".*¹⁷⁸¹

In the last revision to Australia's guidelines, a discussion on sustainability was relegated to an appendix after industry pushback. Therefore it is crucial that the NHMRC upholds its commitment to independence, transparency and management of conflicts of interest by

¹⁷⁷⁶ 302:8 p 7 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

¹⁷⁷⁷ 307:31 p 8 in 543_July_13_21_YRYFC

¹⁷⁷⁸ 308:27 p 9 in 544_July_13_21_Omved Gardens_Chefs' Manifesto

¹⁷⁷⁹ 308:30 p 9 in 544_July_13_21_Omved Gardens_Chefs' Manifesto

¹⁷⁸⁰ 309:21 p 7 in 545_July_13_21_Mbenya R

¹⁷⁸¹ 310:7 p 6 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP

*resisting industry influence; in parallel, the public health and consumer communities have a key role in calling for the inclusion of sustainability considerations within the revised recommendations.*¹⁷⁸²

*An important insight about the impact of increasing women's participation in value chains is its impact on embedding nutrition as a key food value chain priority of agri-food systems—essentially scaling women's nutrition-centred decision-making from the household to community. Improving community nutrition can help improve quality of life and productivity, leading to more opportunities for participation within the agri-food system.*¹⁷⁸³

*Farmers' incomes can be safeguarded from food shocks through emergency funding, crop insurance, and the establishment of minimum support price/buy-back policies. To help local produce compete with imports, domestic production must be supported through favourable policies and strengthened customs regulation. Investment must be made in strengthening local, regional and national supply chains to ensure adequate food supply and reduce reliance on imports. Development of up-to-date data dashboards can help improve food systems governance and inform policy development.*¹⁷⁸⁴

*The standardization and efficiency of field management could facilitate addressing the food loss in harvesting, which can be achieved by implementing quality standards for harvesting machinery, as well as operational norms for harvesting operations, planting and agronomic norms, with attention to promote land merging and appropriate grain varieties.*¹⁷⁸⁵

*Access to Data: Potential to increase value in dryland food systems requires better policies accounting connectivity and infrastructure to govern access to and use of digital technologies and related data in the agriculture sector. As data is key to digital innovations, governments may follow open data system as a means for promoting innovations which enable effective stakeholder decision making.*¹⁷⁸⁶

*We must also urgently look at the effect that agribusinesses have on the earth, the climate and the future of our planet. It is imperative that we maintain a planet that sustains human life for the next generations. Therefore, it is crucial to ask and expect multinationals and their businesses models to be conducive to that future because at the time of writing the nature of multinationals is fundamentally misaligned with the maintenance of the planets health.*¹⁷⁸⁷

¹⁷⁸² 312:7 p 8 in 548_July_14_21_Genoni A

¹⁷⁸³ 313:22 p 8 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

¹⁷⁸⁴ 313:26 p 9 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

¹⁷⁸⁵ 315:8 p 6 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

¹⁷⁸⁶ 321:17 p 12 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

¹⁷⁸⁷ 323:15 p 7 in 560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

State Governments, large and small agricultural organisations, businesses and civil society organisations need to do more to mitigate and adapt to the negative impacts of climate change which have been brought about, in part, by the increase in large scale farming. Particularly, when it comes to the automation of what once used to be human inputs and an ever increasing reliance upon the mass use of fertilisers and pesticides. However, it was also noted that this shift can only be affected by policy makers recognising the urgent need for swift and irreversible action towards more environmentally friendly policies and legislation that are targeted to incentive small farmers towards more sustainable methods and practices.¹⁷⁸⁸

In this era of climate change innovation in technology systems in the fields of agronomic and animal husbandry is key in ensuring that the nation produces adequate, safe and nutritious food. Innovation in information management through modern equipment such as ICT also plays a critical role in predicting future weather patterns and climatic conditions later on in future. Investing in early warning systems reduces the risk of crop and animal losses as a result of disasters. Lastly the nation needs to ensure that there is value addition to food produced as a way of reducing post-harvest food losses and there is an urgent need to build infrastructure for easy transportation of food products. Lastly the government was urged to ensure that modern methods of food storage are adopted compared to traditional ones which are commonly used in the country.¹⁷⁸⁹

The need for farmers to have a voice at the policy table, particularly in fine-tuning the decisions and actions taken within sustainable pathways, and ensuring farmers are supported to produce sustainable products, through consumer demand, and through public and private institutional initiatives, as well as supported in the implementation of policies.¹⁷⁹⁰

A number of participants raise the issue of food loss and food waste - which is a complex topic and is currently being managed by various government agencies. For example, 'food loss' is being regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture, while 'food waste' is under the Ministry of Industry, Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Environment. The first step to increasing the effectiveness in management of food loss and food waste is to align data and policy among these different agencies, and then working more closely with a number of NGOs and businesses currently active in this field.¹⁷⁹¹

Greater global governance. On the one hand, from the public perspective, they discussed the need to position the relevance of agri-food systems transformation at a more significant level on the world political agenda. In this sense, global governance appears as a crucial element in reducing system imbalances and avoiding the differences in competitiveness that may exist, depending on the production systems and place of origin of the companies. In the view of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and

¹⁷⁸⁸ 323:27 p 10 in 560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

¹⁷⁸⁹ 325:18 p 7 in 562_July_19_21_Zombe K

¹⁷⁹⁰ 326:17 p 12 in 563_July_20_21_ClimateWorksAustralia

¹⁷⁹¹ 329:5 p 7 in 566_July_21_21_Dej-Udom N

Cooperation, the first step towards a faster and more efficient transformation would be for all stakeholders in the system to adopt the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Land and Resource Tenure (promulgated by FAO), which guide responsible and sustainable practices to ensure food security. On the other hand, from the third sector's perspective, a paradigm shift is needed in the approach to agri-food systems governance; currently more focused on the commercialization of food than on quality food for people. This change would require greater involvement of small producers, and collaboration between all actors in the value chain.¹⁷⁹²

Improvement of the governance of the channels through the implementation of en66es gathering stakeholders together and enabling the joint definition and development of their channel: different examples of planorms, between professions, clusters by channel exist in Tunisia, a support strategy for this type of structure is necessary; at this level, the members of the group uncovered differences in the methods of coordination of planorms and some believe that it must come from the administration, others from private stakeholders, the state only playing the role of observer and supporter.¹⁷⁹³

The weakening of the public policies of the state – and not just the government – is a challenge that must be overcome so that we are able to carry out everyday actions at a local level with improved safety and more possibilities. The review of per capita sums transferred to students through the Program and training of technical managers and staff to perform the actions set out.¹⁷⁹⁴

Public policies must be promoted; the international market harms small farmers, the political struggle is difficult; recognition of the rights of farmers must be achieved, such as influencing local governments in the events to support and not oppose policies such as cutting the subsidy to agrochemicals, and support small farmers.¹⁷⁹⁵

We are in the midst of a pandemic causing a serious crisis to the system, so it's time to turn the crisis into an opportunity for the peasant and agroecological production sectors to be at the center of the discussion. It must be made clear that there must be healthy, resilient food and healthy production to overcome the circumstances permeated by the pandemic. It is necessary to accomplish a good local presence in local, national and international spaces. Resilience is only possible if there is food sovereignty and agroecology.¹⁷⁹⁶

Involve the authorities of the communities in the process so that they assume a responsibility with the communities they represent so that vital problems are faced, solutions are carried out and the resources that are available are put to good use.¹⁷⁹⁷

¹⁷⁹² 337:9 p 9 in 132a_May_27_21_Forética_Eng

¹⁷⁹³ 338:25 p 9 in 392a_June_01_21_Sidibe_Remy_Eng

¹⁷⁹⁴ 339:55 p 13 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

¹⁷⁹⁵ 342:7 p 6 in 416a_June_16_21_Mone S_Spanish_Eng

¹⁷⁹⁶ 346:3 p 6 in 420a_June_19_21_CLOC_Eng

¹⁷⁹⁷ 350:12 p 8 in 424a_June_28_21_PROLIDER_Eng

*The planning processes should be carried out taking into account the territorial approach.*¹⁷⁹⁸

*Urban and territorial planning is required, especially in terms of conserving areas that are destined for agricultural production, and the creation of new areas designated for production that are also participatory education spaces.*¹⁷⁹⁹

*Institutional-level welfare programs do not build up the skills of recipients so that these skills can be put to use.*¹⁸⁰⁰

*Transparent accountability processes can enable and motivate more donations and could use awards, like the Blue Flag Ecology Program does in its “food waste” category, to highlight and replicate positive practices such as donation.*¹⁸⁰¹

Government and partnerships

*Participants agreed that governments, researchers, and development institutions should focus more effort into capacity/knowledge building for farmers who might benefit from implementing low carbon technologies in their production, as well as greater investment in the sector.*¹⁸⁰²

*Finally, governments/stakeholders should push for conservation farming techniques to reduce agricultural emissions across the board.*¹⁸⁰³

*Participants agreed that governments, researchers, and development institutions should focus more effort into capacity/knowledge building for farmers who might benefit from implementing low carbon technologies in their production, as well as greater investment in the sector. Because such technologies are new and may involve expensive initial implementation, there is hesitation to adopt, but in the long run such technologies could improve water and energy efficiency while improving farm-level outcomes.*¹⁸⁰⁴

*The hope is that this document (e.g., a shared manifesto) can be included the Summit outcome, as a special recommendation to the Governments. Specifically, it is desirable to identify the correct criteria and information for setting prices in order to avoid price fluctuations that harm both consumers and producer.*¹⁸⁰⁵

¹⁷⁹⁸ 350:17 p 8 in 424a_June_28_21_PROLIDER_Eng

¹⁷⁹⁹ 351:2 p 6 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

¹⁸⁰⁰ 351:13 p 7 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

¹⁸⁰¹ 352:3 p 6 in 567a_July_21_21_FLWRN_FBN_Eng

¹⁸⁰² 17:38 p 6 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

¹⁸⁰³ 17:39 p 7 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

¹⁸⁰⁴ 17:43 p 6 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

¹⁸⁰⁵ 24:3 p 7 in 323_Apr_28_21_Giuliodori A

*Government needs to play a role in incentivizing natural farming and setting up Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), especially for small and marginal farmers.*¹⁸⁰⁶

*In consumption, this can be done through existing government schemes such as the Public Distribution System (PDS), Anganwadi and mid-day meal schemes.*¹⁸⁰⁷

*Discussants also questioned the role of government in regulating food choices and consumption, as the Right to Food is recognized by the Indian constitution.*¹⁸⁰⁸

*Government schemes and systems that are already in place, such as mid-day meals and Anganwadis, can be used to facilitate sustainable consumption at the local level.*¹⁸⁰⁹

*The government could also play a role by regulating the food waste of food retail businesses, through certifications or ratings.*¹⁸¹⁰

*The role of the government in this transition was also discussed, in terms of incentivizing and subsidizing natural farming (such as compensation for ecosystem services) instead of chemical intensive agriculture.*¹⁸¹¹

*Government steps to reduce the use of chemicals in agriculture and incentivise ecosystem services?*¹⁸¹²

*Development of the domestic agricultural sector and its support by government...*¹⁸¹³

*Young people can be a hinge between links in agri-food chains, between generations and between rural and urban territories. In this way, they integrate "the new" (innovation, technology in production and marketing, use of ICTs, value added) with traditional production knowledge; and they connect the territories in a better way due to their personal trajectories and connectivity. In this sense, they play a fundamental role in generating cultural changes in consumption, awareness of the impact on nature and climate change, as well as in the implementation of sustainable, agroecological and profitable practices.*¹⁸¹⁴

*The State must formally recognize family farming as important in the development of the agricultural sector. It must invest in this sector and put in place all the technical, financial resources, and capacity building to make this agriculture resilient.*¹⁸¹⁵

¹⁸⁰⁶ 26:2 p 7 in 023_Jan_29_21_Bharat K S

¹⁸⁰⁷ 26:3 p 6 in 023_Jan_29_21_Bharat K S

¹⁸⁰⁸ 26:4 p 8 in 023_Jan_29_21_Bharat K S

¹⁸⁰⁹ 26:5 p 8 in 023_Jan_29_21_Bharat K S

¹⁸¹⁰ 26:6 p 8 in 023_Jan_29_21_Bharat K S

¹⁸¹¹ 26:7 p 9 in 023_Jan_29_21_Bharat K S

¹⁸¹² 26:8 p 9 in 023_Jan_29_21_Bharat K S

¹⁸¹³ 519:12 p 7 in 106a_June_18_21_Nurgaziev R_Eng

¹⁸¹⁴ 523:1 p 6 in 113a_July_06_21_Fernandez I_Eng

¹⁸¹⁵ 524:1 p 6 in 119a_July_08_21_Moussavou B_Eng

*Regulations, legislation and inadequate support The State would seem to be a key actor, with both the role of facilitator and, at the same time, hindering the potential of associativity. Although the importance of support and promotion programs for associations and coops is recognized by the State, there is a gap between the goals of programs and the reality of associations and coops. On one hand, the model promoted by public institutions is a very commercial model and isn't really relevant for the conciliation of other goals and the broader visions of associativity. Therefore, there are difficulties in integrating different cultural values or alternative production models with the dynamics of the traditional economic system upon which these programs are based. On the other hand, support from the State is discontinuous and insufficient, concentrating its resources on encouraging the formation of coops, but failing to provide the necessary assistance and support to facilitate the proper its functioning after it is formed, especially in the area of management.*¹⁸¹⁶

Political will

Political will is included in the government section. However, its quotes are also relevant to other parts of the main report.

*The overriding importance of political will...*¹⁸¹⁷

*Strong political will that facilitates the implementation of all these solutions above and which works towards putting in place a policy environment that enables creativity and the implementation of solutions that are practical and tangible.*¹⁸¹⁸

*Need for good leadership and political will to have youth and women empowerment programs. 5. Need for changes to policy, legislation and planning in order to: - protect girl children from teen marriages and pregnancies - safeguard and increase women's access to, and control over, incomes and other resources - enhancing women's and youth and women's participation in microfinance facilities - explore creative approaches to reduce women's time constraints e.g. provision of improved water supply - increase women's involvement in decision making at all levels.*¹⁸¹⁹

Politics, for example EU's deforestation legislation, could play a role in mitigating negative effects of consumption. On the other hand, it is challenging to filter out simple, comparable metrics from a complex food system when forming a basis for consumer

¹⁸¹⁶ 525:2 p 8 in 122a_July_13_21_RIMISP_Eng

¹⁸¹⁷ 23:34 p 7 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

¹⁸¹⁸ 68:13 p 6 in 057_Feb_26_21_YES

¹⁸¹⁹ 68:27 p 9 in 057_Feb_26_21_YES

consumption decisions. Of all the products that cause deforestation, EU's share is 36%. On the other hand, it is estimated that the consumption in the EU is responsible for around 10% of tropical deforestation.¹⁸²⁰

In this context, one of the main challenge is the farmer's engagement by businesses to reduce food loss and waste and getting governments to prioritise this issue on the different agendas. Most of the countries and governments are addressing the Paris Agreement's targets but without mentioning the importance to tackle food loss and waste. Therefore, raising awareness it is really important but to really act towards these objectives actors need funding – to have proper storages, good infrastructures, know-how etc.¹⁸²¹

Food Composition Data forms the basis of many programs and policies, making it more nutrition-sensitive and cost-effective, and enable the development of meaningful guidelines for improving dietary adequacy. Mobilizing government interests towards developing meaningful dietary guidelines, such as school-feeding programs, is key to boosting local consumption of healthy and nutritious aquatic foods, especially among the poor and vulnerable.¹⁸²²

This issue approaches healthy consumption from an equity lens, highlighting social determinants across socioeconomic lines. Establishing a living wage and increasing worker dignity can increase food affordability and autonomy of workers...Government at all levels could provide incentives (especially those involved in the food system) to increase their minimum wages through tax breaks, subsidies, and other programs. These efforts could be supported by public campaigns (including local community organizers) and unionization efforts. Our Dialogue found that implementing a living wage should be just one part in overall efforts to increase food worker dignity. Others include updating worker safety regulations, increasing enforcement, and public campaigns that acknowledge the value and importance of this work.¹⁸²³

If and when we transition to a 'New Normal', the stark threats to food systems and human health are real. So are the solutions, which depend on new technologies and a supportive policy environment for sustainable agriculture.¹⁸²⁴

...here must be political will. EU policymakers must forget about re-election and short-termism and fear of failure and act now to send a clear signal to farmers, food business and consumers that business as usual is not an option.¹⁸²⁵

¹⁸²⁰ 79:22 p 8 in 118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T

¹⁸²¹ 81:20 p 13 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik J_Multi

¹⁸²² 82:19 p 8 in 150_Apr_30_21_GANSFOIWFSN

¹⁸²³ 86:17 p 9 in 162_Apr_16_21_Fountain G

¹⁸²⁴ 94:13 p 7 in 228_May_18_21_Kovnat K

¹⁸²⁵ 99:12 p 6 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

Development of the domestic agricultural sector and its support by government...¹⁸²⁶

Focus on solving the problem with creating a solid forage base, veterinary services and targeted stock breeding of herds; organize production and state support of the industry in legislative and financial terms...¹⁸²⁷

Young people can be a hinge between links in agri-food chains, between generations and between rural and urban territories. In this way, they integrate "the new" (innovation, technology in production and marketing, use of ICTs, value added) with traditional production knowledge; and they connect the territories in a better way due to their personal trajectories and connectivity. In this sense, they play a fundamental role in generating cultural changes in consumption, awareness of the impact on nature and climate change, as well as in the implementation of sustainable, agroecological and profitable practices.¹⁸²⁸

The State must formally recognize family farming as important in the development of the agricultural sector. It must invest in this sector and put in place all the technical, financial resources, and capacity building to make this agriculture resilient.¹⁸²⁹

A) Regulations, legislation and inadequate support The State would seem to be a key actor, with both the role of facilitator and, at the same time, hindering the potential of associativity. Although the importance of support and promotion programs for associations and coops is recognized by the State, there is a gap between the goals of programs and the reality of associations and coops. On one hand, the model promoted by public institutions is a very commercial model and isn't really relevant for the conciliation of other goals and the broader visions of associativity. Therefore, there are difficulties in integrating different cultural values or alternative production models with the dynamics of the traditional economic system upon which these programs are based. On the other hand, support from the State is discontinuous and insufficient, concentrating its resources on encouraging the formation of coops, but failing to provide the necessary assistance and support to facilitate the proper its functioning after it is formed, especially in the area of management.¹⁸³⁰

Opportunity and need to promote subsidies for fruits and vegetables.¹⁸³¹

Discussions led to the establishment of important axes to achieve a more sustainable and equitable food system. In particular, cooperation with the political authorities was recommended in order to set up subsidies that could help farmers invest in good quality equipment and facilitate their work and the achievement of a satisfactory production yield. These subsidies could also make it possible to invest in quality and certified seeds,

¹⁸²⁶ 519:12 p 7 in 106a_June_18_21_Nurgaziev R_Eng

¹⁸²⁷ 519:18 p 7 in 106a_June_18_21_Nurgaziev R_Eng

¹⁸²⁸ 523:1 p 6 in 113a_July_06_21_Fernandez I_Eng

¹⁸²⁹ 524:1 p 6 in 119a_July_08_21_Moussavou B_Eng

¹⁸³⁰ 525:2 p 8 in 122a_July_13_21_RIMISP_Eng

¹⁸³¹ 515:6 ¶ 273 in 094a_June_09_21_Luchetti T_Eng

*and in sustainable agricultural inputs for production that respects the environment and does not risk the health of consumers. In addition, it would improve production, in terms of both quantity and quality, without increasing the prices of raw materials and staple foods in the local diet and decreasing the purchasing power of Nigeriens. With subsidies for agricultural inputs, it will be easier for farmers to secure an income and establish a fair food system.*¹⁸³²

*Lack of information, cooperative culture and trust The lack of cooperative culture, especially in an environment in which competition and individualism are promoted, comes from not knowing about the functioning and potential of associativity across all sectors and among all stakeholders. This is reflected in: 1. General and historic distrust by citizens regarding associativity due to the fostering of individualism from education, the disconnection of traditional collective action initiatives and negative experiences around the establishment and subsequent break up of coops that haven't materialized the benefits initially hoped for due to the obstacle.*¹⁸³³

*Until there is a willingness to invest in small-scale businesses, farmers in the uplands will have no access to money other than from loan sharks that impose 10% monthly interest for four months of harvest. The rates are criminal.*¹⁸³⁴

*We found in the dialogue from the 15th participant's opinion that "- It takes a lot of action from various parties if you want to apply for global food", initially refused and it was not possible to propose Sundanese food as global food and he said it was a waste of time. This can only be solved by the village government and the central government in social programs for socialization, because it requires the commitment and willingness of all parties.*¹⁸³⁵

*Political will is an important component to ensure advocacy along the entirety of the value chain. This requires the buy-in of policy makers.*¹⁸³⁶

*Participants came up with three concrete suggestions to break down these barriers: (i) public education, (ii) marketing and media that highlight the nutritional benefits of seaweed, and (iii) creating a centralized institution that can implement an international coordinated effort to increase knowledge and demand.*¹⁸³⁷

Sub-national governments need to have the political will to support their farmers with the climate information. States and Local Governments must institutionalise proven models

¹⁸³² 517:6 p 7 in 100a_June_10_21_Hainikoye IM_Eng

¹⁸³³ 525:3 p 8 in 122a_July_13_21_RIMISP_Eng

¹⁸³⁴ 103:38 p 30 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

¹⁸³⁵ 106:17 p 8 in 004_Nov_30_21_Kustipia R

¹⁸³⁶ 119:23 p 8 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

¹⁸³⁷ 119:29 p 9 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

*that have been used by CSOs, such as the HEDA and IFAD models to ensure that climate information reaches the last mile farmer.*¹⁸³⁸

*Political will: Additionally, participants indicated that a strong political will is crucial for effective MSPs, and can also help to convey legitimacy.*¹⁸³⁹

*There needs to be political will, and therefore government budget in areas.*¹⁸⁴⁰

*The discussion focused on the need for political will to scale up the role of technologies in agriculture, as well as governments' capacity to take up technologies.*¹⁸⁴¹

*The districts recognize the need to rebuild and strengthen food systems driven by radical thinking, smart partnerships, backed by strong political will and courage to advance the food systems transformation need of the districts.*¹⁸⁴²

*Commitment of government institutions.*¹⁸⁴³

*Strong political leadership.*¹⁸⁴⁴

*He called for renewed political action to affirm access to food as a fundamental human right, and heightened investment into the development and empowerment of local communities affected by food conflicts.*¹⁸⁴⁵

*Public procurement is a relatively small part of the food system, but is important as an expression of political will and to ensure a stable market for producers.*¹⁸⁴⁶

*Political will and action, combined with stronger accountability; in particular, systems of mutual accountability are needed to ensure that actors and institutions involved in food systems contribute fully to the common goal of achieving a sustainable diet for all;...*¹⁸⁴⁷

*Political will and action: being cautiously bold, learning from the past.*¹⁸⁴⁸

Power and political determinants must become more prominent in discussions of addressing the food system. Very few events and reports are up-front about how the food system has evolved in the context of corporate power, and thus we fail to hold

¹⁸³⁸ 134:5 p 7 in 200_Apr_22_21_HEDA

¹⁸³⁹ 141:6 p 8 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

¹⁸⁴⁰ 146:28 p 12 in 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi

¹⁸⁴¹ 150:17 p 7 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFDB_Multi

¹⁸⁴² 154:4 p 6 in 265_May_07_21_CSONA

¹⁸⁴³ 198:6 p 8 in 357_Apr_14_21_Harfouche S

¹⁸⁴⁴ 198:12 p 9 in 357_Apr_14_21_Harfouche S

¹⁸⁴⁵ 210:6 p 6 in 369_May_31_21_Holy See

¹⁸⁴⁶ 211:12 p 9 in 370_June_01_21_WWF Sweden

¹⁸⁴⁷ 215:5 p 6 in 376_June_04_21_IFAD_Multi

¹⁸⁴⁸ 215:19 p 12 in 376_June_04_21_IFAD_Multi

*corporations accountable and truly address the harms associated with industrial food production.*¹⁸⁴⁹

*Panelists called for national governments to fulfill current commitments to investments in agriculture and specifically agricultural research and development. One example cited is the Maputo Declaration, in which African governments agreed to allocate 10% of government spending to agriculture, with targets for agricultural R&D. However, many are only at 2-3%.*¹⁸⁵⁰

*Dealing with these issues will take political power and financial resources. For example, very few farmers have access to finance, much less so in developing countries. But adaptation to climate change and other shocks requires financial input from farmers. There is a gap in the ambition of the narrative (transform food systems, adapt to climate change, build resilience and confront COVID) versus the reality (inadequate provision of finance for farmers). Where are the resources that would make this agenda feasible? How can access to funding for adaptation resilience be facilitated?*¹⁸⁵¹

*Political will and government support were also identified as main challenges in reconfiguring the way we produce, consume and relate to food. Importantly, as exemplified in the case of Jeonbuk Provincial Government of South Korea, carefully designed food value chains that prioritize local farmers can report both social and economic benefits for all and not just for the farming communities. However, genuine and continuous support in terms of funding and expertise is necessary.*¹⁸⁵²

*The need for the public and private sectors, including financial institutions, to support diversification of farm businesses and to enable new revenue streams, including via natural capital valuation, in order to support both financial and environmental sustainability and to recognise the positive role of farmers in the solutions to climate change.*¹⁸⁵³

*More will and action is needed and also the implementation of more technical education for the agricultural sector.*¹⁸⁵⁴

*Political willingness and regulation changes are needed. One example is the Basic Food Basket: where there is known scientific evidence that healthy eating is important, economic interests prevail.*¹⁸⁵⁵

¹⁸⁴⁹ 280:24 p 6 in 516_July-01_21_Anastasiou_K

¹⁸⁵⁰ 298:6 p 7 in 534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADI_Multi

¹⁸⁵¹ 302:10 p 7 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

¹⁸⁵² 317:7 p 6 in 554_July_15_21_Lopez_DE

¹⁸⁵³ 326:15 p 10 in 563_July_20_21_ClimateWorksAustralia

¹⁸⁵⁴ 348:5 p 6 in 422a_June_28_21_PROLIDER_Eng

¹⁸⁵⁵ 351:14 p 7 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

Standards

*Finally, it is desirable that the required standards are achievable and prevent the creation of a market dominated exclusively by large companies.*¹⁸⁵⁶

*There is a need to develop improved national and regional standards and regulations for the disposal, management, and treatment of e waste.*¹⁸⁵⁷

*There is a need for enhanced body of standards and balances that helps to build product efficiency and lengthen the life cycle. All stakeholders need to be active engaged and participate in designing and implementing those standards Actions to be taken fall within three areas of standards and regulations: National- Bureau of Standards across the region need to develop standards for product and energy efficiency, product durability and reliability, and standards for disposal, handling and treatment of e waste; Regional- A regional standard needs to be developed by CROSQ that helps align the work of all national bodies.*¹⁸⁵⁸

*Develop and support a standards regime that facilitates the growing of safe and affordable food and taking it to market at scale.*¹⁸⁵⁹

*Encourage adoption of health standards and environmental labels, especially data related to product life-cycle analysis during the various stages of procurement, supply, storage and distribution.*¹⁸⁶⁰

*Development of standards by regulatory authorities for agricultural machinery to prevent the proliferation of inefficient machinery in the country.*¹⁸⁶¹

*The main proposal was to develop common standards and metrics for assessing SMEs. These would be used to better target Technical Assistance to SMEs and provide a shared understanding of needs and risks. It would also allow better tracking of progress achieved and alignment between TA and capital providers. The standardized metrics should include climate change and adaptation assessment areas to inform green investments and allow quantification of benefits (some of which could be monetized). Overall, the metrics should be adapted to different value chains and sectors and the use of the metrics by stakeholders across the ecosystem.*¹⁸⁶²

There is need to accelerate national, and regional action on standards for small and sustainable cities and communities such as ISO, LEED, Living Building, IWA and others promoting eco design concepts that integrate and promote greater use and application of

¹⁸⁵⁶ 24:8 p 9 in 323_Apr_28_21_Giuliodori A

¹⁸⁵⁷ 35:29 p 6 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

¹⁸⁵⁸ 35:53 p 8 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

¹⁸⁵⁹ 35:95 p 9 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

¹⁸⁶⁰ 36:23 p 7 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

¹⁸⁶¹ 44:23 p 9 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

¹⁸⁶² 46:23 p 11 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

*integrated designs that manage the interaction in the food, water, waste, energy and connectivity nexus.*¹⁸⁶³

*Have a regional standard in terms of food, so that there are no problems in terms of intra-island importation/exportation.*¹⁸⁶⁴

*Need systems to promote small farmers Wider use of food safety standards Quotas for fresh food and vegetables in supermarkets.*¹⁸⁶⁵

*To address malnutrition and obesity, a standard should be created to inform consumers about nutrition and establish social protection policies to secure nutrition levels. Besides, policies need to address food costs, as this is a huge barrier to nutritious food access for all members of society in Latin America.*¹⁸⁶⁶

*Technology is key to overcoming informational challenges leveraging also financial innovations and improved warehouse receipt systems, improved regulations and standards also help overcome information gaps.*¹⁸⁶⁷

*Public sector needs to provide standards and framework to define the prices of food by focusing on water, nutrition, and emissions. Investment in big data informatics and analytics can help with true pricing on natural capital/natural resources to quantify better the value of nature positive approaches, inclusiveness, or positive nutritional outcomes designed to position the primary producer.*¹⁸⁶⁸

*Agreement on standards we use for healthy/unhealthy diets and how to identify gaps • Consensus on healthy/non-healthy diets and what guidance is used; then determine is there a viable business opportunity for investments in stimulating certain productions of foods.*¹⁸⁶⁹

*Agreement on standards we use for healthy/unhealthy diets and how to identify gaps • Consensus on healthy/non-healthy diets and what guidance is used; then determine is there a viable business opportunity for investments in stimulating certain productions of foods*¹⁸⁷⁰.

*We have to work according to safety standards for safe food.*¹⁸⁷¹

¹⁸⁶³ 50:13 p 6 in 087_Mar_20_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

¹⁸⁶⁴ 50:28 p 11 in 087_Mar_20_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

¹⁸⁶⁵ 52:15 p 6 in 080_Mar_13_21_Impact Youth Sustainability_Multi

¹⁸⁶⁶ 53:19 p 6 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

¹⁸⁶⁷ 59:21 p 5 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

¹⁸⁶⁸ 59:31 p 7 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

¹⁸⁶⁹ 63:13 p 6 in 037_Feb_12_21_Food Systems for the Future_Multi

¹⁸⁷⁰ 63:50 p 11 in 037_Feb_12_21_Food Systems for the Future_Multi

¹⁸⁷¹ 64:95 p 12 in 041_Feb_17_21_Adler D

Reliable information - Farm to fork at EU level - giving more information to consumers through labelling. Countries need to work towards an EU standard.¹⁸⁷²

The state's role was another topic highlighted at the dialogue roundtable. There is an opportunity seen for modernizing regulatory systems, seeking to improve regional standards and regulations, which could represent a decrease in transaction costs.¹⁸⁷³

New standards are needed in the training of specialists in this area.¹⁸⁷⁴

Benchmarking and showcasing sustainability practices and outcomes in regional and national agricultural and food systems.¹⁸⁷⁵

PDBs have the mandates, positioning and tools to play a more catalytic role in accelerating the transition towards more inclusive, sustainable food systems. As public bodies, they are able to convene diverse stakeholders and set and promote the adoption of shared standards to accelerate investment.¹⁸⁷⁶

Convening of a coalition of PDBs to share knowledge and experiences, including, but not limited to, mobilization and application of green finance in the food and agriculture sector. Such a group could help to set and promote the adoption of shared standards for the measurement and verification of what constitutes 'green' finance in the sector.¹⁸⁷⁷

the need for international standards and regulations, and more generally for global collaboration, especially given that seaweed often does not have a clear institutional "home" ...¹⁸⁷⁸

Building the industry responsibly and ethically: Develop globally harmonized health and safety standards, with farmers at the heart of plans...¹⁸⁷⁹

Lastly, the participants touched on the environmental concerns surrounding seaweed production. They agreed that as the market is currently underdeveloped, there are not adequate regulatory tools to measure and monitor food quality across producers. This, they felt, was a challenge to overcome and cited the important role seaweed institutions and governments could play in creating a universal standard. Additionally, they circled back to the need for a wider variety of seaweed species to be used for food, as kelp being a dominant species could lead to a monoculture issue in the oceans.¹⁸⁸⁰

¹⁸⁷² 65:21 p 9 in 050_Feb_23_21_World Vision Ireland

¹⁸⁷³ 89:5 ¶ 61 in 186a_Apr_15_21_Caballeros_eng

¹⁸⁷⁴ 94:5 p 6 in 228_May_18_21_Kovnat K

¹⁸⁷⁵ 110:11 p 7 in 067_Mar_05_21_O'Doherty M

¹⁸⁷⁶ 115:1 p 6 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

¹⁸⁷⁷ 115:6 p 6 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

¹⁸⁷⁸ 119:1 p 6 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

¹⁸⁷⁹ 119:8 p 6 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

¹⁸⁸⁰ 119:40 p 11 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

*Agreement that there may be a value in developing a set of standard tools that could be applied in different country settings.*¹⁸⁸¹

*Digital industry standards of world regions should be aligned. Common standards and regulations can improve the enabling environment by creating a bigger playing field for digital for agriculture actors to scale and cooperate more easily.*¹⁸⁸²

*Concern with growing protectionism was noted, as was modernization of the World Trade Organizations and global food safety standards to provide predictability and mitigate risk (from external shocks and stresses).*¹⁸⁸³

*Advocate for legislation and harmonization of standards that are transparent and accountable to control the markets and promote healthy lifestyle changes related to food consumption patterns.*¹⁸⁸⁴

*In addition to this, it is also important to establish a basic standard to mitigate some of the marketing claims, which are driven by the interest of commercial gain and not necessarily by any sort of sustainability outcome.*¹⁸⁸⁵

*Surely bringing socio-economic factors into the conversation is a must in order to arrive at standards that are win-win, eventually leading to an international codex.*¹⁸⁸⁶

*Establishing certification and standards that will incentivise farmers to adopt resilient practices.*¹⁸⁸⁷

*Develop and enforce evidence-based standards (preferably mandatory) aligned with nutrition goals for children and adolescents for school meals, procurement strategies, marketing to children, fortification and bio-fortification, education initiatives, social protection programs such as school feeding programs, etc.*¹⁸⁸⁸

*Choices International Foundation to support the establishment of improved standards for meals and snacks served to children in and around schools.*¹⁸⁸⁹

*Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) to provide technical assistance to regulatory agencies and increase accountability for setting, monitoring, and enforcing labeling and marketing standards.*¹⁸⁹⁰

¹⁸⁸¹ 128:3 p 6 in 168_May_18_21_Food Foundation_Multi

¹⁸⁸² 141:26 p 12 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

¹⁸⁸³ 153:33 p 7 in 263_May_06_21_CCGA

¹⁸⁸⁴ 177:22 p 6 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

¹⁸⁸⁵ 178:14 p 7 in 336_May_26_21_CI_WFO

¹⁸⁸⁶ 178:18 p 8 in 336_May_26_21_CI_WFO

¹⁸⁸⁷ 183:106 p 16 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

¹⁸⁸⁸ 193:10 p 7 in 351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi

¹⁸⁸⁹ 193:21 p 8 in 351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi

¹⁸⁹⁰ 193:50 p 10 in 351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi

Food safety is not a key focus area in discussions around food security, global food systems and climate change, even though an increase in food safety standards, knowledge and production methods would have a significant impact on much of the world's population.¹⁸⁹¹

Aquatic food standards and regulations on safe aquatic foods without detrimental effects to health should be enforced along the entire value chain i.e. from production, processing, transportation and marketing.¹⁸⁹²

Finally, the need to review and update the technical regulations was identified and emphasized. It was concluded that this harms the production and marketing of fortified foods, making it more difficult for the population to access them. An effort by which updates would be made in reasonable periods of time and thus be able to streamline processes was proposed.¹⁸⁹³

On a broader scale, international bodies (such as the UN) can help by establishing global sustainability standards for production, providing support for developing regions, and by defining clear attainable goals for sustainable aquaculture in those regions.¹⁸⁹⁴

The third site of intervention identified was regulation, governments, and overseeing bodies. There was general agreement that there needs to be greater standardisation of acceptable sustainable practices in aquaculture to increase transparency among producers and enforce a base level of ecological sustainability. Some offered words of caution that these can unfairly penalize small producers, and so a regulation or sustainability tax system that is proportional to the size of each producer's production was proposed.¹⁸⁹⁵

Standards for environment, social inclusion, governance, procurement (transparency, pricing, etc) are also important to attract more investment in the region.¹⁸⁹⁶

Key standards set up in seafood industry (e.g. ASC, MSC) are based on science.¹⁸⁹⁷

A reoccurring challenge faced by attendees was the need for better standardized measurement of food waste to further quantify and deepen understanding of where food waste occurs. Whilst in some countries there has been more research and data made available, it was acknowledged that more data on food waste can help actors realize where interventions can best be made. For example, attendees argue that it's difficult to track data on individual behaviors on food waste within the home, because natural household behaviors are not easily observable, and service providers are usually hesitant

¹⁸⁹¹ 207:8 p 7 in 366_May_27_21_Cumbers S

¹⁸⁹² 208:9 p 7 in 367_May_27_21_Kachulu_Thilsted

¹⁸⁹³ 235:9 p 8 in 276a_May_13_21_CCIE_English

¹⁸⁹⁴ 240:8 p 6 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

¹⁸⁹⁵ 240:34 p 11 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

¹⁸⁹⁶ 244:31 p 10 in 480_June_21_21_CIHAM_Multi

¹⁸⁹⁷ 251:20 p 8 in 487_June_29_21_Selwyn_Multi

*to share or make public detailed data related to waste management. To effectively address the food waste challenge, publicly available data related to the measurement of food waste is critical, with countries building on each other's learnings to develop a strong global framework for measurement and sharing of food waste information.*¹⁸⁹⁸

*Standardization of demands among the states of the nation and making the rules clear to be followed are the first steps to engage all stakeholders around this common target.*¹⁸⁹⁹

*Need for standardized markets for agricultural commodities.*¹⁹⁰⁰

*Safety standards and pricing could be improved too.*¹⁹⁰¹

*Ministry of Health to set a standard and strict nutrition and basic hygiene regulation to food vendors in the public and in schools and in restaurants...*¹⁹⁰²

*Supporting the safe trade of animals and animal products relating to standards and regulations.*¹⁹⁰³

*Really critical to establish global standards for data collection – not just an EU standard.*¹⁹⁰⁴

*Setting minimum standards and the rules of the game for food system analysis .. and make sure this creates the foundation for developing food system resilience pathways (what interventions are needed - and who is best place to do that)?*¹⁹⁰⁵

*The fifth group discussed the need for common principles between humanitarian, development and peace organizations and funders to engage food systems in protracted crises. Though alignment through common principles in the HDP nexus was supported, the group noted that currently approaches differ a lot between organizations.*¹⁹⁰⁶

*This may foster the inclusion of environmental sustainability in dietary guideline development.*¹⁹⁰⁷

*Participants discussing the Australian Dietary Guidelines felt that they are the biggest and most immediate opportunity.*¹⁹⁰⁸

¹⁸⁹⁸ 253:3 p 6 in 489_June_22_21_Rare China Centre_Multi

¹⁸⁹⁹ 261:85 p 11 in 497_June_24_21_Fontes_Multi

¹⁹⁰⁰ 262:19 p 6 in 498_June_24_21_Danquah E

¹⁹⁰¹ 264:9 p 7 in 500_June_26_21_Edible Issues

¹⁹⁰² 265:34 p 7 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

¹⁹⁰³ 266:6 p 6 in 502_June_28_21_Zhang_Basher

¹⁹⁰⁴ 273:84 p 12 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

¹⁹⁰⁵ 278:52 p 11 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

¹⁹⁰⁶ 278:83 p 15 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

¹⁹⁰⁷ 280:39 p 8 in 516_July-01_21_Anastasiou K

¹⁹⁰⁸ 280:75 p 12 in 516_July-01_21_Anastasiou K

*Community participation in decision-making bodies, policy-setting and program development, along with citizen-led monitoring approaches that can drive better standards and accountability.*¹⁹⁰⁹

*Development of new regulations that promote good environmental practices or penalize bad ones(e.g., ban on incorrect burning).*¹⁹¹⁰

*The standardization and efficiency of field management could facilitate addressing the food loss in harvesting, which can be achieved by implementing quality standards for harvesting machinery, as well as operational norms for harvesting operations, planting and agronomic norms, with attention to promote land merging and appropriate grain varieties.*¹⁹¹¹

*In south Korea, the youth tend to leave the rural areas and farmers are relatively old (> 60 years), have small plots of around 1,5 ha and have a hard time to make ends meet...Government commitment in terms of financial investments, logistics, infrastructure and mechanisms in place for direct exchange with farmers. The local food market enables poor farmers to have stable prices so that they can diversify their cultivation to deliver throughout the year.*¹⁹¹²

*However, the more universal solution to this would be the implementation of more consistently applied international standards for agricultural production, supply and distribution. That can only be achieved by an international organisation, such as the United Nations, taking ownership of the many challenges and issues currently presented by the global agricultural sector and working with all of the relevant stakeholders to achieve a more sustainable future both for us and for our planet. For example, it was noted that on a global scale there is a clear lack of safety nets for small farmers, especially in developing nations, that would ensure that they are enabled to bounce back after periods of protracted uncertainty and disarray such as has been seen during the COVID-19 pandemic.*¹⁹¹³

*The need for a global nature-positive target by 2030: although there is no silver-bullet, the climate movement's playbook is being applied to nature-related challenges, including calls for a global COP, and standardised and rigorous investment frameworks.*¹⁹¹⁴

*Collaboratively develop standards to fortify locally produced staple products - especially rice and cassava.*¹⁹¹⁵

¹⁹⁰⁹ 299:22 p 6 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

¹⁹¹⁰ 301:25 p 7 in 537_July_08_21_ANP_WWF

¹⁹¹¹ 315:8 p 6 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

¹⁹¹² 317:20 p 11 in 554_July_15_21_Lopez DE

¹⁹¹³ 323:37 p 13 in 560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

¹⁹¹⁴ 326:12 p 7 in 563_July_20_21_ClimateWorksAustralia

¹⁹¹⁵ 330:73 p 13 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

*Established local food standards for food fortification and safety.*¹⁹¹⁶

*Producers (farmers and ranchers) need financial and technical assistance to help de-risk the transition to more sustainable practices. It will take a coordinated, multi-factor approach (banks and lenders, insurers, CDFIs, government, food and ag brands, agri-business corporations, others) and agreed standards to ensure the transition is accessible and equitable for producers.*¹⁹¹⁷

Guidance Theme 7. Engage Collaboratively

Academia, food producers partnership

*The Australian Government highly values industry-research collaboration and has launched a range of initiatives including CRCs, AIA and drought innovation funding to foster and promote industry-research collaboration.*¹⁹¹⁸

*Farmers are making sustainable contributions because of environmental and climate imperatives, but also to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness. Often this is best achieved through trial-and-error. Economics and the market help drive innovation, as farmers respond to business economics to cut costs. Farmers need to be at the table as academics and policymakers interpret new data and map out new agricultural strategies. Genetics, equipment, GPS, and precision agriculture are all factors in producing and reviewing the data.*¹⁹¹⁹

Academia and Ministries of food production need to work closer together to provide additional research and technical assistance in the communities and in putting research and development into action. Regional Governments and donor agencies need to provide increased funding and support to Universities and Colleges through grants and other forms of assistance to enable them to better support sustainable community development endeavours. The Universities and Colleges should be allowed to be investors in social

¹⁹¹⁶ 330:79 p 13 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

¹⁹¹⁷ 335:4 p 2 in 484a_June_24_21_WBCSD_USFRA

¹⁹¹⁸ 2:8 p 8 in 081_Mar_15_21_CRC

¹⁹¹⁹ 8:20 p 9 in 169_Apr_6_21_Shea E

*enterprises that help scale climate mitigation, adaptation, community resilience and other activities that give support to improving food sustainability, quality and safety.*¹⁹²⁰

*Academia and food producers must collaborate to reflect the realities at different scales for better policy and impactful finance.*¹⁹²¹

*New technologies and applications are emerging, and more research and collaboration with academics are needed to find solutions to agriculture losses and find other more sustainable alternatives to preservatives, fertilizers, and during transportation and storage.*¹⁹²²

*This issue can only be resolved collectively, by gathering all food sector stakeholders, throughout best practices platforms, as sharing experience and knowledge among centers of supply is critical to understand the ins-and-outs of food waste and what role they can have. Wholesale markets must accompany involved actors in this dynamism. Inclusiveness implies the participation of academics and field-experts (they have better understanding of actual “pain points” and propose accurate solutions), civil society organizations (ensure that they can count on good storage and logistics facilities)...*¹⁹²³

*The importance of collaboration: Collaboration was identified as key to achieving environmental outcomes. Collaboration includes between industries, between academia and producers, different stakeholders and across supply-chains. Whatever environmental initiative, framework or metric proposed, it will be more successful where it is created in collaboration with various interest groups.*¹⁹²⁴

*It is important that research and industry work together in partnership with regulators to collaborate and address these issues. This needs to be supported by appropriate funding required for a sustainable future -is this funding coming from the consumer or cross sector funding primarily supported by waste and agriculture sectors?*¹⁹²⁵

*They came up with ideas such as empowering local authorities/reinforcing capacity building in food governance; tackling the lack of coordination among actors; fostering collaboration with universities/experts; reinforcing/investing in food logistics and finally ensuring participatory and inclusive food system in Africa.*¹⁹²⁶

*The academe and research institutions should engage the communities, farmers, private sector, and government agencies.*¹⁹²⁷

¹⁹²⁰ 35:55 p 9 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

¹⁹²¹ 59:19 p 5 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

¹⁹²² 64:24 p 7 in 041_Feb_17_21_Adler D

¹⁹²³ 76:23 p 10 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

¹⁹²⁴ 90:3 p 6 in 206_Apr_27_21_CCANCC

¹⁹²⁵ 124:20 p 8 in 142_May_11_21_Carter L_Dennis S

¹⁹²⁶ 151:29 p 9 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara Lc More

¹⁹²⁷ 157:19 p 6 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

There is a disconnect among different key players in the food system, such as among HEI researchers and extension agents to the actual needs of farmers. These gaps need to be addressed by involving all the key players in the food system (i.e., consider farmers as partners and key players, not beneficiaries; bring together the problem and provide solutions to fill the gap between farmers and educators).¹⁹²⁸

Involve the academe as they have an important role in empowering and educating the farmers.¹⁹²⁹

Invest in technology and pilot projects for sustainable agriculture in South Florida, especially in partnership with local universities.¹⁹³⁰

Many of these organizations would be willing to partner with one another or with universities on pilot projects for sustainable agriculture, if the opportunities and funding were made available to them.¹⁹³¹

Establishing connections between agricultural scientists/researchers and smallholder farmers so they could share knowledge and data on how to deliver sustainable agricultural practices through optimal resource use with smallholder farmers through training and workshops.¹⁹³²

Partnerships between universities and the industry aim at reducing food waste, combating obesity and improving crops, based on international cooperation through a growing network of specialists...¹⁹³³

The involvement of higher education and research institutions to produce innovations in optimizing regional institutions is very important.¹⁹³⁴

Improve industry-research links: Innovators and entrepreneurs need greater access to 'accelerator' initiatives that can facilitate the conversion of research into practice.¹⁹³⁵

The second champion, Dr. Glenn Gregorio of SEARCA, viewed food systems transformation from the perspective of improving the agricultural research and development pipeline of technology generators, adopters, and end-users. By strengthening the academe-industry-government linkages through research collaboration and co-sharing of resources, the delivery of innovation from research to market can be expedited.¹⁹³⁶

¹⁹²⁸ 157:25 p 6 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

¹⁹²⁹ 158:25 p 8 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

¹⁹³⁰ 163:78 p 11 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

¹⁹³¹ 163:82 p 11 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

¹⁹³² 166:7 p 6 in 355_June_14_21_FAO

¹⁹³³ 168:9 p 6 in 322_June_03_21_Apicella_Machado

¹⁹³⁴ 185:46 p 9 in 343_May_28_21_Abdullah_S

¹⁹³⁵ 240:21 p 9 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

¹⁹³⁶ 254:6 p 6 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y

*Partnership with the supply chain for target carbon achievement also very important.*¹⁹³⁷

*To strengthen the livelihood of the people of Kiribati; all players of the abovementioned activities need to work closely than ever.*¹⁹³⁸

*Strengthen ties between academia and industry: establish a food center in academia in cooperation with the industry, to advance students' education and applied economic development in the field, with the aim of promoting responsible production and consumption, and providing nutritional security and optimal health.*¹⁹³⁹

*Strengthening ties between academia and industry to build a plan to promote communication and explanation of the importance of food processing and food processing technologies for a sustainable food environment.*¹⁹⁴⁰

*The government should improve the connection between academia and agribusiness entrepreneurs to mind this gap.*¹⁹⁴¹

*Collaborate with researchers and innovators and also engage with farmers.*¹⁹⁴²

*Peru prioritized tools [instruments] to boost quality food production by FFs, and to advance systems with low emissions, greater carbon sequestration, and useful for protecting valuable ecosystems: Non-returnable financial support to co-innovations of AFCI organizations and research institutes to expand agroecological-organic production. Train extensionists in agroecological practices, in order to influence factors related to climate change. Allocate budget for measuring and certifying the quality of systems implemented by AFCI. Ensure that AFCI has access to quality seeds for the collection, selection and improvement of native seeds. Promote local consumption of AFCI agroecological products (short distribution channels, internet sales, public procurement, gastronomy sector), avoiding unnecessary transportation.*¹⁹⁴³

*Non-returnable financial support for the development of co-innovations by AFCI organizations and research institutes to expand biologically, environmentally and economically sustainable agroecological production systems. Need for budgets for the scaling up of successful experiences such as what has been accumulated with “Sierra Productiva”. It’s not only a question of whether the budget is there or not, but also of what type of projects are financed, as there is a tendency to finance projects that come from the government and not more long-term projects that are already being generated and validated by the organizations themselves.*¹⁹⁴⁴

¹⁹³⁷ 261:16 p 6 in 497_June_24_21_Fontes_Multi

¹⁹³⁸ 265:26 p 6 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

¹⁹³⁹ 297:17 p 7 in 533_July_07_21_Gazit GS

¹⁹⁴⁰ 297:26 p 8 in 533_July_07_21_Gazit GS

¹⁹⁴¹ 300:22 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

¹⁹⁴² 300:29 p 8 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

¹⁹⁴³ 341:7 p 7 in 408a_June_11_21_COPROFAM_CLOC_Eng

¹⁹⁴⁴ 341:16 p 12 in 408a_June_11_21_COPROFAM_CLOC_Eng

*Increase focus on practice-oriented training through establishment of hands-on practical units and stations within training institutions; and, development of enterprises that partner with universities in vocational training of graduates.*¹⁹⁴⁵

*To strengthen children's relationship with food, build in science and education about food systems and have school gardening projects and farm to school food procurement.*¹⁹⁴⁶

Collaboration

*For the purpose of comprehensive use of the agro-business potential in the international arena, including the contribution to enhancing the international food safety, it is essential to boost the coordinated efforts of all stakeholders, including national and international authorities, manufacturers, and consumers. It is vital to ensure effective alignment of interests with partners and promote them on all key multilateral international platforms, while countering the initiatives that have an adverse impact on international food safety, and fostering the exchange of technologies to improve the food safety.*¹⁹⁴⁷

*It is essential to develop international cooperation in the field of veterinary medicine and sanitation, promoting an effective balanced prompt response to transborder epizootics and plant diseases. It is advisable to promote formation of systemic mechanisms for the rapid recognition of regionalization and market access to maintain the stability and continuity of value chains in the agro-business. At the same time, it is necessary to develop cooperation in the field of standardization and correct reflection of the agro-business contribution to climate change, with the integrated participation and the right to vote of the national business in decision-making.*¹⁹⁴⁸

*Sustainable food education is important to promote public understanding and practice of sustainable food behaviors.*¹⁹⁴⁹

*Strengthening the links between production units and farmer organizations would therefore improve the organization of these sectors and markets.*¹⁹⁵⁰

*Commitment to a cause and commitment to finding solutions TOGETHER 2. Empathy for yourself and your community. 'We instead of me.' Empathy is the ingredient you find within yourself: finding empathy for others makes you more resilient too 3. Knowledge: also goes into empathy, as you first may have to learn about the problems others are facing. Also includes knowledge about food and nutrition (ESP) El Liderazgo Comunitario (Community leadership) 1. The fight is worth it. If you can, fight for hope.*¹⁹⁵¹

¹⁹⁴⁵ 457_May_20_21_Ekwamu_A

¹⁹⁴⁶ 445_May_26_21_ICLEI USA

¹⁹⁴⁷ 507:2 p 6 in 068a_Apr_23_21_Mikhailov S_Eng

¹⁹⁴⁸ 507:9 p 6 in 068a_Apr_23_21_Mikhailov S_Eng

¹⁹⁴⁹ 508:1 p 6 in 069_May_16_21_SFEAN_Multi

¹⁹⁵⁰ 517:5 p 6 in 100a_June_10_21_Hainikoye IM_Eng

¹⁹⁵¹ 518:9 p 10 in 102_June_16_21_Namjildorj_Multi

Strengthen the process of articulation of initiatives between the State, NGOs, unions and other organizations. There are multiple efforts that do not mutually support each other, so the process of strengthening and articulation will allow to improve the incidence and to face possible sanitary-food emergen.¹⁹⁵²

Encourage linkage between coops at various levels and scopes. First, by the promotion and establishment of second-level coops (coops of coops) to strengthen capabilities and facilitate marketing and advocacy capacity. Second, through the promotion of coops in production chain links and their inclusion for added value and establishment of chains of coops. Third, placing emphasis on the connection between the producer and consumer organizations that make up the urban-rural territories.¹⁹⁵³

Decentralize the support to coops and associations and create spaces for their participation in decision-making, specifically in regional and community development plans.¹⁹⁵⁴

There's a need to break down divisions within organisations: Within food production businesses in general, and the meat industry in particular, there tends to exist a division between the workforce who are office-based and those employed in operational areas. This can be compounded by divisions along other lines such as gender and language. Better socialisation of these groups and blending different areas to remove the perceived divisions can help improve communication, ultimately increasing people's sense of belonging within the workplace and making it a more attractive proposition to new entrants.¹⁹⁵⁵

Cooperatives and collaboration up and down the value chain are important to farmers' ability to meet new goals. Whether through cost-sharing for composting facilities or anaerobic digesters, or pipelines for renewable natural gas, Sustainable Development Goals need to be on the agendas of all players in the value chain, and cognizant of the fact that one-size does not fit all.¹⁹⁵⁶

Farm and regulator collaboration is a non-adversarial way to not only achieve environmental targets, but to make new strategies even more effective. Farmers and regulators need to talk and, more importantly, listen to and understand each other. Neither has the entire answer – they need to combine their knowledge and jointly develop solutions. Regulations need to be revised to address systems rather than specific targets on specific practices – which sometimes come in conflict with each other through different regulatory agencies.¹⁹⁵⁷

¹⁹⁵² 523:7 p 7 in 113a_July_06_21_Fernandez_I_Eng

¹⁹⁵³ 525:6 p 10 in 122a_July_13_21_RIMISP_Eng

¹⁹⁵⁴ 525:11 p 10 in 122a_July_13_21_RIMISP_Eng

¹⁹⁵⁵ 6:15 p 10 in 166_Apr_14_21_Meat Business Women

¹⁹⁵⁶ 8:5 p 6 in 169_Apr_6_21_Shea E

¹⁹⁵⁷ 8:6 p 6 in 169_Apr_6_21_Shea E

A lot of waste-to-energy possibilities also may require collaboration. Perhaps cover crops that could be used along with animal waste to feed digesters; natural-gas companies could share the cost of pipelines from manure lagoons. Carbon sequestration and bio-char from forest waste are other possibilities. Strategies and technologies must be created in a way that allows them to be scaled down to meet the needs of smaller farmers.¹⁹⁵⁸

Multi-stakeholder collaboration for nutrition-sensitive agriculture: growing food that are nutritious. Multi-stakeholder collaboration for social-behavioral change communication, and seek to understand ‘what is it that is a barrier for women having more nutritious food put on their households’?¹⁹⁵⁹

COLLABORATION: It is about the power of SHE, and when women come together – they create the power of WE. If women come together, they start to talk about their experience and about their dreams. And many women dream about a better world for themselves, but most especially for the next generation.¹⁹⁶⁰

Participants of the discussion pointed out that communities can exert a possible influence on the policy in the field of foreign economic activity only by uniting in public professional and non-professional organizations (PA), while the organizational and legal format of such associations is determined by the legislation of each individual country.¹⁹⁶¹

The potential integration of different sectors across different levels within the WEF cannot be successful without a good transboundary cooperation of Central Asian countries. Hence, advocating for a basin planning, integration of WEF-related tools and methodologies in other sectors (as IWRM for the water sector and stakeholder participation) would set the scene for a common regional vision.¹⁹⁶²

Communication and collaboration, between all supply chain participants, will be a main driver to ensuring accessibility of fresh fruits and vegetables.¹⁹⁶³

Island states, nations, and territories around the world must work together to protect and promote indigenous knowledge, wisdom and practices on food systems.¹⁹⁶⁴

Sustained dialogue and advocacy for preservation of indigenous knowledge on food must continue through existing and new networks that foster collaboration for sustainable island food systems throughout the world.¹⁹⁶⁵

Cooperation and cross-sector working in policy and practice – policymakers were called upon to ensure that agriculture, food and health policies are joined up. At the practical

¹⁹⁵⁸ 8:26 p 10 in 169_Apr_6_21_Shea E

¹⁹⁵⁹ 9:6 p 6 in 171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C

¹⁹⁶⁰ 9:8 p 6 in 171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C

¹⁹⁶¹ 17:32 p 13 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

¹⁹⁶² 17:50 p 14 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

¹⁹⁶³ 18:5 p 6 in 114_Apr_19_21_Maurer H_Roskrug N

¹⁹⁶⁴ 19:2 p 6 in 115_Apr_24_21_Foronda_Multi

¹⁹⁶⁵ 19:3 p 6 in 115_Apr_24_21_Foronda_Multi

level, participants recognised that farmers, growers and food producers must cooperate more, but may need help to work in consortia in order to fulfill contracts, access funding and regain more local control of their food products.¹⁹⁶⁶

Within the agri-food system, it is felt that agricultural policy stops at the farm gate and farmers are not encouraged to think beyond it: a greater level of co-operation is needed to address pollution and soil protection issues, among others. Similarly, regenerative agricultural initiatives should also include consideration of local communities.¹⁹⁶⁷

Thus, communities needed to be empowered to take ownership of this transition through FPOs, women's SHGs and other collectivizing schemes. Informal/formal networks for resource and equipment sharing would also help make this transition sustainable over time.¹⁹⁶⁸

To achieve this, the supply chain audit is needed to dissect vulnerabilities; build infrastructures; create cluster for local farmers to share information and learn recycling, proper preservation and waste management techniques while synergizing cooperation among stakeholders in the agriculture and food ecosystem.¹⁹⁶⁹

Categorically, all stakeholders (research institutes, CSOs, government, private sector) are called to collaboratively design and adopt peer-to-peer national campaigns to educate and mentor youth as active agriprenuers -introducing agritech (such as hydroponic farming, digital procurement, e- commerce, smart farming, weather & climate services, digital finance.¹⁹⁷⁰

There must be regional cooperation and collaboration. There is strength in numbers, and the stronger we are, the more effectively we can protect our biodiversity.¹⁹⁷¹

Increase collaboration between Arab countries especially those with common issues and establish mechanism between countries that aid in establishing a food security fund that supports food baskets.¹⁹⁷²

Collaboration among key academic, private sector, policy, civil society, and on-farm partners is necessary to advance solutions and move sustainable food system ideas into broader action. The discussion focused on values and value-creation. Panelists described how partnerships generated real and tangible economic, social, and environmental value. Panelists highlighted the potential for greater value creation and capture because of the synergy that arises from the interplay between different partnerships. The kinds of partnerships discussed can transform what happens in a food system. Partnerships can

¹⁹⁶⁶ 20:4 p 6 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

¹⁹⁶⁷ 20:20 p 10 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

¹⁹⁶⁸ 27:36 p 8 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

¹⁹⁶⁹ 33:18 p 8 in 084_Mar_17_21_UnyimeAbasi B

¹⁹⁷⁰ 33:32 p 12 in 084_Mar_17_21_UnyimeAbasi B

¹⁹⁷¹ 35:74 p 10 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

¹⁹⁷² 36:17 p 7 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

*catalyze a shift from transactional steps and interactions that surround the activity of growing food on a farm to deeper, more regenerative relationships among businesses, consumers, farmers, farm workers, and the farm ecosystem. This results in amplifying value for the many stakeholders.*¹⁹⁷³

*Game-changing solutions to this challenge need to rest on multi-stakeholder collaboration is critical and capacity to convene different stakeholders in the areas of technology, policy, finance, agriculture, and more. A specific game-changer may be a convening space for public and private actors to discuss their respective roles in supporting young food entrepreneurs in fintech innovation, to be organized around the FSS.*¹⁹⁷⁴

*Partnerships and collaboration across value chain.*¹⁹⁷⁵

*Must collaborate with Environmental & Social stakeholders: _Twinning_ - Two countries producing same product can exchange ideas, processes, technology, etc.*¹⁹⁷⁶

*Partnerships are essential in bringing diverse food systems stakeholders closer along the whole food chain through innovative partnership models which enable action. Stakeholders should step out of different siloes to ensure integration and cooperation between different sectors and enable their alignment. Strong partnerships require transparency and interdisciplinary communication.*¹⁹⁷⁷

*Alliances should be promoted along the whole food chain supported by transparency, interdisciplinary communication and promoting the use of scientific information in regulation.*¹⁹⁷⁸

*The importance of partnerships was also underscored, which would enable multidisciplinary collaboration among farmers, NGOs, governments and international organizations to design projects that can connect small farmers with international markets.*¹⁹⁷⁹

*A multi-actor initiative to bring more transparency into the business development service market for agri-SMEs, including an evidence-based benchmarking of effective models against impact on access to finance, an effort to standardize BDS curricula on the basis of such benchmarking, and value-for-money metrics for funders of such services.*¹⁹⁸⁰

¹⁹⁷³ 43:1 p 6 in 003_Nov_23_21_Posner S

¹⁹⁷⁴ 46:29 p 12 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

¹⁹⁷⁵ 52:17 p 6 in 080_Mar_13_21_Impact Youth Sustainability_Multi

¹⁹⁷⁶ 52:32 p 7 in 080_Mar_13_21_Impact Youth Sustainability_Multi

¹⁹⁷⁷ 53:13 p 5 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

¹⁹⁷⁸ 53:21 p 6 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

¹⁹⁷⁹ 56:23 p 8 in 006_Dec_16_20_UNDESA

¹⁹⁸⁰ 58:6 p 5 in 011_Jan_11_21_SAFIN

*Academia and food producers must collaborate to reflect the realities at different scales for better policy and impactful finance.*¹⁹⁸¹

*In order to link tradition and innovation to create a better future in terms of food production and consumption, cooperation between the different generations is necessary as much as the reform of the education system.*¹⁹⁸²

*Purposeful collaborations with the government on approaches advancement will help better the Food System. Active participation of the youths was said will proffer solutions to the developing constraints in the food system and encourage innovation in the Food Systems.*¹⁹⁸³

*There should be collaboration between Food Systems Stakeholders including youths and the government.*¹⁹⁸⁴

*If smallholder farmers can organize themselves (more cooperatives, producer organizations): enables financing that is usually hardly possible -> increases rural livelihood enables cooperation to improve market position -> increases equitable livelihoods.*¹⁹⁸⁵

*New technologies and applications are emerging, and more research and collaboration with academics are needed to find solutions to agriculture losses and find other more sustainable alternatives to preservatives, fertilizers, and during transportation and storage.*¹⁹⁸⁶

*Collaborative approaches such as social entrepreneurship initiatives have the potential to create a high level of engagement.*¹⁹⁸⁷

*To responsibly consider marketing and labelling as elements that influence consumer choices; to work together with policy makers to create stimulating food environment, which will make healthy and sustainable choices easy choices; wherever possible, to use sensible production methods and to (keep) implementing innovative technologies that allow more sustainable production.*¹⁹⁸⁸

*Knowledge about food systems must come from many different fields to enable us to resolve the issues. In order to act across different sectors of the society, we need to start acting early, learning how to collaborate, and how to think out of the box.*¹⁹⁸⁹

¹⁹⁸¹ 59:19 p 5 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

¹⁹⁸² 60:20 p 8 in 021_Jan_27_21_Donati L

¹⁹⁸³ 61:5 p 5 in 030_Feb_4_21_CAFS_CSAYN

¹⁹⁸⁴ 61:8 p 6 in 030_Feb_4_21_CAFS_CSAYN

¹⁹⁸⁵ 63:34 p 9 in 037_Feb_12_21_Food Systems for the Future_Multi

¹⁹⁸⁶ 64:24 p 7 in 041_Feb_17_21_Adler D

¹⁹⁸⁷ 65:17 p 8 in 050_Feb_23_21_World Vision Ireland

¹⁹⁸⁸ 66:21 p 7 in 052_Feb_25_21_EUFIC

¹⁹⁸⁹ 66:24 p 8 in 052_Feb_25_21_EUFIC

*Collaborate on nutritional education programs, especially to give rural areas access to innovative techniques to overcome the difficulties of arable land.*¹⁹⁹⁰

*Collaboration between different stakeholders.*¹⁹⁹¹

*Favored by Mr. Azeez Salawu and Mr. Eric Nyikwgh, collaborations within and without the country is highly suggested. The local representatives will play an active role in this key point. Young Professional for Agricultural Development (YPARD Nigeria) currently has reach in 16 states across Nigeria and are actively engaged working with the local representatives. Private-public partnerships are being encouraged to build a formidable food system. It has begun with dialogues like the UN Food Systems Summit by well-meaning citizens of the world and it is expected to challenge the status quo. These collaborations will foster a consolidated collection of ideas from academia, research institutions, government apparatuses, investors, financial institutions, and middlemen and that will be especially useful for expediting growth in our food system in Nigeria.*¹⁹⁹²

*He added that one can only run cooperatives if there is advancement in shared cropping and if farmers earn decent income. The problem at the moment in terms of larger-scale agriculture is that it's breaking down shared cropping, wherein the community collective and collaborative support of crop-sharing is now dissolved, and has, instead, become a financial exchange. Fr. Walpole emphasized the need to respect cultural values, capacities and systems that already exist in farming communities, and see how they can be enabled rather than approaching these communities with a top down answer.*¹⁹⁹³

*Give guidance about the establishment of producer associations or cooperatives to market their products. Promote and strengthen the Circle 47 Program so that it can reach more people, producers, and consumers alike, with special emphasis on vulnerable populations.*¹⁹⁹⁴

*Panelists also noted the need to strengthen local value chains. For example, with the participation of wholesale markets in territorial food systems - markets that concentrate agricultural supply and allow farmers to sell their products in convenient volumes. This would promote greater communication and operational improvements between producers and distributors.*¹⁹⁹⁵

Collaborations with national, regional, and local governments could ensure that wholesale markets are empowered to build sustainable food supply systems. For example, by

¹⁹⁹⁰ 71:5 ¶ 18 in 033a_Feb_6_21_Serge BDS_ENG

¹⁹⁹¹ 73:4 p 6 in 204_Apr_27_21_YASIF_UYSG

¹⁹⁹² 73:13 p 10 in 204_Apr_27_21_YASIF_UYSG

¹⁹⁹³ 74:34 p 36 in 189a_April_16_21_Atenco de Manila

¹⁹⁹⁴ 75:32 ¶ 117 – 118 in 092a_Mar_24_21_El Ayuntamiento de Meride_eng

¹⁹⁹⁵ 76:9 p 8 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

*discussing effective locations for wholesale markets in urban planning and including the different stakeholders participation.*¹⁹⁹⁶

*Co-operation between actors within food systems (research institutions, companies, farmers, government) should be increased to build practical solutions.*¹⁹⁹⁷

*The Working Table started with an exercise of associating words in relation to partnerships. It was found that the collaboration between Food Banks and the private sector is not only a matter of recovering and redistributing food but it goes beyond, it is a collaboration for the common good. The Working Table participants first discussed about what the Food Banks and private Companies give and get in this collaboration exploring the Food Banks' views and the ones of the corporations. While collaborating with Food Banks Companies give food, technical support, long-term perspective, operational efficiency, donations and volunteers. On the other hand, a fruitful corporate partnership with Food Banks, let Companies get: customized service, marketing opportunities, feel with the public, eyes on the ground, extensive coverage, a jump into reality, rapid solutions, professionalism, and flexibility. While collaborating with Companies, Food Banks give: immediate impact, continuity, expertise, readiness to operate, reliability, and flexible way to go beyond profits. On the other hand, a fruitful corporate partnership with Companies, let Food Banks get: continuity, necessary support to survive, marketing opportunities, trust and continuity of the relations over time, food, and donations.*¹⁹⁹⁸

*Participants also discussed about the idea of having new technological model collaborating with start-ups to reinforce the network. FEBA is a big network with a lot of expertise and knowledge and these start-ups can support the developing of new models for logistic, to extend the life of products and providing new ways of accessing food. The working table listed 3 recommendations for FEBA: 1. Need of a continuous work at policy level with the EU and International institutions and also at national level underlining Food Banks' importance in the food system transformation and the role they had during the crisis to have also a stronger voice with the private sectors and the food producers. 2. Need to work collectively to engage businesses and develop partnerships. FEBA is an umbrella organisation and can open doors that probably an individual organisation cannot. Therefore, it is crucial to keep on with the dialogue between the FEBA network. 3. Establish a FEBA Partnerships Working Group to support connection between Food Banks and all the external actors involved in this processes and share best practices on new models of food redistribution and the capacity building that Food Banks need.*¹⁹⁹⁹

¹⁹⁹⁶ 76:16 p 9 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

¹⁹⁹⁷ 79:10 p 6 in 118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T

¹⁹⁹⁸ 81:6 p 8 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik J_Multi

¹⁹⁹⁹ 81:16 p 12 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik J_Multi

*To release the potential of aquatic foods, in a sustainable way, we have to work together across borders. The importance of international cooperation also applies to combat fisheries crime and to maintain sustainable management of all marine resources.*²⁰⁰⁰

*This can best be achieved through a close collaboration between the Food Systems Summit, industry, research and policy to ensure aquatic foods play a central part in sustainable food systems transformation for 'healthy ocean and healthy people.'*²⁰⁰¹

*There are 5 main themes suggested by the participants including: advancing science & technology;, policy making and reinforcement;, improving awareness and education; enhancing collaborations and business development. Improving the science and technology including research on nutrient benefits, environmental impacts, data transparency and sharing, policy making, diversifying marine resources (e.g. seaweed), technologies of food processing and knowledge transfer. Policy making, which includes developing incentives, financing relevant industries, strategies for different time and spatial scales, equal opportunity for small scale fisheries, following the 3 pillars of FAO, and incorporating aquatic food into policies.*²⁰⁰²

*COLLABORATION: Oftentimes, a particular issue that we face in the food system requires various solutions. One individual or organisation will not be able to provide all these solutions. It is therefore important to identify and collaborate the different actors needed to solve the problem. "Leave your egos and logos at the door".*²⁰⁰³

*We cannot unlock the full potential of our food system without collaboration. The food system is highly fragmented one where solutions are provided in silos. Collaboration is imperative in order for us to end the cycle where the same solutions are constantly provided. Cross-sector solutions should become the norm where government, ICT, financiers, universities, entrepreneurs, etc. are working together at solving systematic issues.*²⁰⁰⁴

*Participants emphasized that progress cannot simply occur in a private sector silo. There's a critical need to link science-based regulations, knowledge transfer from big to small companies, and holistic business policy frameworks. Ideally, this approach will enable momentum, collaboration and accountability from the United Nations as well. Participants saw a clear role for private sector to partner with the United Nations and public institutions; they recognized that each of these groups has a unique and vital role to play.*²⁰⁰⁵

Several participants had experience working with Global Salmon Initiative (GSI) – either as a GSI member company or NGO partner – and GSI was frequently noted as an example of

²⁰⁰⁰ 82:4 p 6 in 150_Apr_30_21_GANSFOIWFSN

²⁰⁰¹ 82:13 p 6 in 150_Apr_30_21_GANSFOIWFSN

²⁰⁰² 82:26 p 9 in 150_Apr_30_21_GANSFOIWFSN

²⁰⁰³ 83:2 p 6 in 152_Apr_29_21_Kubheka M

²⁰⁰⁴ 83:3 p 6 in 152_Apr_29_21_Kubheka M

²⁰⁰⁵ 85:5 p 6 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

*how industry can work together for science-based environmental improvement and hold itself accountable for achieving ambitious sustainability commitments (e.g., working to achieve 100% of member production to be Aquaculture Stewardship Council [ASC] certified). Over the past eight years, GSI has united 40% of the global farmed salmon industry to develop a unique and proven model of change. It uses the critical mass of industry to set ambitious goals based on where the need is greatest (e.g., reducing pressure on fish stocks through feed innovations), create dedicated expert task forces to share best practices and problem solve, and report transparently each year on progress made.*²⁰⁰⁶

*Participants also emphasized the importance of a company's environmental and social sustainability efforts being prioritized across teams; they should be cross-cutting versus siloed to one division. Participants shared that the private and public sectors must collaborate and design science-based messages based on best practices and existing technologies, which will feed into transparency. Participants noted that public private partnerships are critical for enabling emerging practices, but they are often high risk for not delivering on promised outcomes. Guidance must be given to make sure they are successful, especially regarding the development of new technologies and emerging sectors.*²⁰⁰⁷

*Stakeholders and collaborations needed to develop the Future Food Systems concept in Indonesia. Examples: The first step that must be taken to be able to develop future food is collaboration with parties who are closest to us and can have an impact. For example, by building collaboration with students first because they can be allies in creating movements and enhanced education about local food as the basis for future food, around which academics can also be involved so that the action will be more credible. The second step is involving business actors, then entering the driving force such as startups and volunteers. The legal realm might be possible if there are collaborations with the government to form a new action or policy for a wider audience.*²⁰⁰⁸

*Institutionalized religions such as the Catholic Church should have more collaboration with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, which both have their offices within Rome, in order to create more sustainable, healthy and equitable food systems.*²⁰⁰⁹

*Listen to each other; explore both synergies and divergences; collaborate to identify promising courses of action, welcoming different perspectives, forging new connections.*²⁰¹⁰

²⁰⁰⁶ 85:7 p 6 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

²⁰⁰⁷ 85:8 p 8 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

²⁰⁰⁸ 88:10 p 9 in 174_Mar_20_21_Niode K

²⁰⁰⁹ 91:9 p 6 in 217_May_6_21_Schwartz A

²⁰¹⁰ 94:9 p 7 in 228_May_18_21_Kovnat K

*There will be a closer collaboration of stakeholders (consumers + regulators + operators + others) through a strong dialogue.*²⁰¹¹

*Need to create platforms to develop collaborations and important bridges between scientists, producers and consumers.*²⁰¹²

*The need for a more collaborative governance approach of the Kisumu's food system was therefore emphasised. This should be done by building networks and stakeholder groups, as well as creating spaces for dialogues, cooperation, sharing, co-learning and co-creation in a bid to transform Kisumu's food system.*²⁰¹³

*Dr. Habito stressed the importance of inclusive value chains, wherein the relationship between small and big players in the agribusiness and food system are not in competition but in complementation.*²⁰¹⁴

*The collection of Sundanese food commodities will be carried out by representatives of farmers in each area in West Java in collaboration with student agriculture, biology, nutrition, environment, forestry, and youth communities to conduct ethnofood mapping.*²⁰¹⁵

*Collaborative leadership is vital, bringing together a wide variety of perspectives and paying special attention to those who are marginalized. Food systems change will only happen when enough people see how they can benefit from and contribute to that systemic change. Internationally, the CFPAC is a leading example of collaborative food systems governance that can help lead to progress on all of the UNFSS' action tracks and Levers of Change.*²⁰¹⁶

*Building collaborations across other sectors (eg. healthcare, education, economic development) Embracing complexity and building collaborations across stakeholders Trust is key and power dynamics matter.*²⁰¹⁷

*Consumers need to be better understood and their voice brought more into the debate, recognising that there are many different 'publics' with differing views. Clearer communication and messaging is needed with consumers, which will require a greater level of consensus and collaboration across the whole food system.*²⁰¹⁸

In summary, the group strongly agreed that clearer communication is essential for enacting change in our diets and that a greater level of consensus & collaboration is urgently required, based around a single, succinct message within the food system. The

²⁰¹¹ 99:31 p 10 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

²⁰¹² 100:4 p 6 in 324_May_14_21_Guzanic J

²⁰¹³ 102:16 p 6 in 326_May_5_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

²⁰¹⁴ 103:48 p 32 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

²⁰¹⁵ 106:7 p 6 in 004_Nov_30_21_Kustipia R

²⁰¹⁶ 107:2 p 6 in 047_Feb_19_21_O'Doherty M

²⁰¹⁷ 107:6 p 7 in 047_Feb_19_21_O'Doherty M

²⁰¹⁸ 112:16 p 6 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

*importance of labelling in empowering consumers to make informed and healthy choices is also critical.*²⁰¹⁹

*Collaborative approaches with farmers at the centre, e.g. EIP-Agri in new CAP, will also be needed.*²⁰²⁰

*Collaboration: Innovators must work with the players on the ground who would use the technology, such as farmers or consumers, during the innovation process. This will help innovations meet real needs as well as guide innovators on how to make it user-friendly.*²⁰²¹

*There needs to be inclusion, active engagement, collaboration, and empowering of the users including youth, women, and local communities/beneficiaries.*²⁰²²

*Speakers that work with youth and civic society asked for more cooperation with the government and greater participation in government and decision-making.*²⁰²³

*Another important solution is an open letter from both public and private finance stakeholders in the lead-up to the food system Summit to basically unite behind an ambitious vision and commitment.*²⁰²⁴

*Tapping into communities, participants talked about the importance of considering the needs of the communities with which the work is done. For example, in Africa, one of the participants stated that there is still no success story that can be replicated, and yet there are still many barriers to project implementation such as lack of technical knowledge from farmers. For this reason, it was suggested to develop joint efforts to create a success story in Africa that becomes a role model and continues to advance and scale regional and globally.*²⁰²⁵

*European stakeholders emphasized regulation of larger companies and space for smaller farmers to collaborate and have negotiating power. Production and consumption in Africa: A collaborative, demand-driven, farmer/producer-oriented approach is called for, that identifies the continent's assets – including a long coastline and relatively cheap labor – together with better communication of the science and of the social benefits of seaweed, including employment opportunities for women and improved nutrition for all.*²⁰²⁶

In general, the participants cited a crucial need for stronger collaboration and exchange across the board. Whether this is through knowledge transfer to nascent producers, joint

²⁰¹⁹ 112:28 p 7 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

²⁰²⁰ 112:35 p 9 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

²⁰²¹ 113:6 p 5 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

²⁰²² 113:12 p 6 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

²⁰²³ 116:15 p 8 in 093_Mar_25_21_Adeboye_T

²⁰²⁴ 118:25 p 8 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

²⁰²⁵ 118:65 p 12 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

²⁰²⁶ 119:11 p 6 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

*marketing projects, sharing of best practices, or increased investments in seaweed enterprise and research, stakeholders from across the globe must work together to advocate for seaweed along the value chain.*²⁰²⁷

*Partnerships and collaboration: governments, private sector, communities and other stakeholders including men need to work together to address the issues affecting women.*²⁰²⁸

*Partnerships and collaborations between companies and trusted local NGOs should be stimulated to work on programs related to the theme of adolescent nutrition and nutrition for the first 1000 days, while acknowledging the sensitivities around the topic related to marketing of infant foods.*²⁰²⁹

*To shift to healthier diets, communities need to be in charge. Decision-makers need to listen to communities and understand their challenges. Top down approaches alone are not effective. It is important to have a “together approach” - working from the ground up and from the top downward.*²⁰³⁰

*New coalitions, alliances and networks of health professionals committed to food systems change would be a good indicator of progress.*²⁰³¹

*Facilitate collaboration, synergy and technology-sharing among farmers, NGOs, private sector and academia.*²⁰³²

*Promote multi-stakeholder collaboration to provide inclusive, holistic and system-wide participatory analysis of problems and action planning to upgrade agricultural systems.*²⁰³³

*Collaborative thinking will require funding mechanisms to be put in place support future interdisciplinary research initiatives.*²⁰³⁴

*It is important that research and industry work together in partnership with regulators to collaborate and address these issues. This needs to be supported by appropriate funding required for a sustainable future -is this funding coming from the consumer or cross sector funding primarily supported by waste and agriculture sectors?*²⁰³⁵

The discussants suggested that the focus in the coming years should be on tying research organizations together to reach across silos in research as well as government

²⁰²⁷ 119:61 p 15 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

²⁰²⁸ 120:7 p 5 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

²⁰²⁹ 120:34 p 12 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

²⁰³⁰ 121:17 p 7 in 130_May_22_21_Foronda R_Gloria C

²⁰³¹ 121:28 p 9 in 130_May_22_21_Foronda R_Gloria C

²⁰³² 122:35 p 8 in 135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio

²⁰³³ 122:38 p 8 in 135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio

²⁰³⁴ 124:4 p 6 in 142_May_11_21_Carter L_Dennis S

²⁰³⁵ 124:20 p 8 in 142_May_11_21_Carter L_Dennis S

*organizations. For example, IFPRI and IWMI collaboration in partnership with local/national partners can help to foster the collaboration of departments of agriculture and irrigation. The discussants raised this point because WEF is a nexus approach, whereas most organizations in Pakistan are working in silos that are often built around individual disciplines.*²⁰³⁶

*Institutions working in silos is one major barrier in addressing above mentioned challenges effectively through research. For research to bear fruits practically institutions need to effectively cooperate and collaborate.*²⁰³⁷

*Our dialogue stimulated ideas and thoughts of how collaborations could be developed in urban and rural communities to transform land and water use so that communities are better cared for, safer, and promote health. In some areas, this may require the cooperation of many municipalities and different stakeholder groups. One such example is approaching city governments for community garden spaces in city parks, this is working in some cities.*²⁰³⁸

*Some non-indigenous participants share that there is receptivity in allies to make the changes. Allies can help to amplify the stories and priorities from Indigenous Peoples to further propel the needed change. Such cross-cultural and interagency collaborations are important for building relationships with allies and one another.*²⁰³⁹

*Collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation and the Ministry of Agriculture on joint dialogues, building technical capacity and negotiation skills for engineers in these agencies. Improved communication and negotiation skills are considered critical for improved water and food security.*²⁰⁴⁰

*One of the main outcomes of this webinar is the development of a networking grant proposal to continued discussion and potential for connection and collaboration between speakers and their organisations.*²⁰⁴¹

*Through the collaboration between farmers, breeders, and policy makers, breeders will gain a better understanding of farmers' needs in crop varieties, while farmers can further adapt to local climatic conditions and market.*²⁰⁴²

The challenges faced in local seed systems need to be understood. Farmers appealed for recognition of their views and work through creation of collaborative linkages between farmers, researchers, policy makers, and the seed industry. Farmers highlighted that they

²⁰³⁶ 127:44 p 14 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

²⁰³⁷ 127:77 p 17 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

²⁰³⁸ 130:8 p 9 in 187_Apr_15_21_Livingston_Way

²⁰³⁹ 130:15 p 10 in 187_Apr_15_21_Livingston_Way

²⁰⁴⁰ 132:32 p 9 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

²⁰⁴¹ 136:6 p 7 in 211_Apr_30_21_Chisholm N_Multi

²⁰⁴² 140:7 p 6 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

*need to actively participate in decision making processes which affect their seeds and livelihoods.*²⁰⁴³

**Effective collaboration: Diversity: Fostering a working relationship based on trust, mutual respect, and open communication also requires an understanding of each other's strengths and weaknesses. Stakeholders bring to MSPs their own mandates, interests, competencies, and shortcomings. Unless these factors are openly acknowledged and processes are in place to facilitate stakeholder discussions and negotiations, effective collaboration will not be achieved. Recommendations in this regard included: (1) setting up continuous learning processes; (2) having a clear and uninterrupted communication strategy, including sharing and celebrating results; (3) building on each other's differences, value those different skills, perspectives and make them work together; (4) recognizing each other's expertise and strengths, and come together to find common ground; and (5) applying the principle of "sufficient consensus" rather than full agreement on every issue to proceed and move on.*²⁰⁴⁴

*It is key to build trusted coalitions and share knowledge.*²⁰⁴⁵

*Additionally, we should work towards solutions; and we need the right stakeholders to find these solutions; in agriculture, this is often through multi-stakeholder collaboration. "We need to work as coalitions of change, agents of change that take actions!"*²⁰⁴⁶

*Explore ways in which the plant based community and its supporters can collaborate, form consensus, and jointly promote our shared objectives. Sustainable transformation of the food system, animal welfare, youth leadership, and other initiatives promoted by the Good Food Fund, World Animal Protection, Act Asia, and other related organizations play an important role in enhancing the public's concept of plant based diet.*²⁰⁴⁷

*Collaboration, conversation, and trade-offs must enter every level of our actions, from the cattle ranchers to the personal work we do with the land, as it all has an impact on the environment and on our food systems. Create a sense of community by working together while cooking together creating a complex web of community connections and trust of each other.*²⁰⁴⁸

*The key conclusions of the dialogue highlighted the need to strengthen collaboration, establish new partnerships and agree on shared commitments to help modernize and strengthen African food system.*²⁰⁴⁹

²⁰⁴³ 140:10 p 7 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

²⁰⁴⁴ 141:8 p 8 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

²⁰⁴⁵ 141:41 p 15 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

²⁰⁴⁶ 141:55 p 16 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

²⁰⁴⁷ 145:10 p 7 in 233_May_22_21_CVS_Multi

²⁰⁴⁸ 149:18 p 8 in 243_June_03_21_Schwartz A

²⁰⁴⁹ 150:5 p 6 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFDDB_Multi

*They came up with ideas such as empowering local authorities/reinforcing capacity building in food governance; tackling the lack of coordination among actors; fostering collaboration with universities/experts; reinforcing/investing in food logistics and finally ensuring participatory and inclusive food system in Africa.*²⁰⁵⁰

*This implies to make the system more participatory, inclusive by integrating small actors, who can share their experience but also by fostering collaboration with universities and experts.*²⁰⁵¹

*The integrated nature of our food system, as well as inclusiveness and collaboration between actors were common themes. Participants expressed a need for various actors to learn from each other and collaborate on solutions. We are stronger together.*²⁰⁵²

*...promotion information sharing and collaboration and use of technologies...*²⁰⁵³

*Australia needs to continue being part of global discussions.*²⁰⁵⁴

*Ensuring interconnectedness of academe, policy, research, and governance to provide holistic approach/system on food systems.*²⁰⁵⁵

*Establishing collaboration of all actors in the food systems (e.g., farmers, processors, businesses, governances, policy, research, academe), with focus on value chain.*²⁰⁵⁶

*South-to-South collaborations facilitate wider sharing of knowledge, skills, expertise, and resources to meet development goals through concerted efforts.*²⁰⁵⁷

*There is need for more discussion and collaboration on how to help farmers and agri-businesses build and capture consumer markets for sustainable produce.*²⁰⁵⁸

*Partnerships/stakeholder collaboration – includes the establishment of partnerships e.g. with churches, and collaborations between farmers.*²⁰⁵⁹

*Staffing/Capacity of partners is an issue: increase collaboration to make up for the capacity issues, to leverage staff time, expertise, diversify programming, etc.*²⁰⁶⁰

²⁰⁵⁰ 151:29 p 9 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

²⁰⁵¹ 151:34 p 9 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

²⁰⁵² 153:26 p 10 in 263_May_06_21_CCGA

²⁰⁵³ 154:11 p 7 in 265_May_07_21_CSONA

²⁰⁵⁴ 156:61 p 12 in 275_May_13_21_Dornom H

²⁰⁵⁵ 157:28 p 6 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

²⁰⁵⁶ 157:30 p 6 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

²⁰⁵⁷ 157:45 p 9 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

²⁰⁵⁸ 158:14 p 6 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

²⁰⁵⁹ 163:30 p 6 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

²⁰⁶⁰ 163:116 p 15 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

*Partnering up with local grocers, supermarkets and farmer's market to provide access to foods.*²⁰⁶¹

*Leadership, management, teamwork, collaboration should be embodied through a clear stewardship to move forward.*²⁰⁶²

*Facilitating a better connection between farmers and consumers is essential in order to better understand innovative approaches in the food system.*²⁰⁶³

*Innovation should also focus on ways of collaborating more effectively and widely.*²⁰⁶⁴

*Utilising more 'multi-actor' approaches in order to improve collaborations and connections to provide innovations and solutions.*²⁰⁶⁵

*Collaboration from all actors needed – farmers, advisory, policy, industry, farm organisations, agricultural, education colleges.*²⁰⁶⁶

*Governments, Financial institutions and Companies should work together to assist farmers.*²⁰⁶⁷

*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.*²⁰⁶⁸

*Collaboration among the government sectors, academia, and the private sectors should be fostered.*²⁰⁶⁹

*Collaboration and synergizing can help generate the near real-life data needed to appreciate and respond to these changes.*²⁰⁷⁰

*This last dialogue aimed to identify mutually beneficial solutions for food systems transformation, promoting a systemic approach to sustainable food systems through closer collaboration between producers and consumers.*²⁰⁷¹

...maximization of available resources, systems, and partnerships including the existing breeding institutions, the functional biotechnology regulatory system for genome editing

²⁰⁶¹ 163:123 p 16 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

²⁰⁶² 168:15 p 7 in 322_June_03_21_Apicella_Machado

²⁰⁶³ 169:17 p 6 in 327_May_18_21_CropLife

²⁰⁶⁴ 169:25 p 8 in 327_May_18_21_CropLife

²⁰⁶⁵ 170:13 p 6 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

²⁰⁶⁶ 170:77 p 16 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

²⁰⁶⁷ 176:13 p 9 in 334_May_25_21_Buzingo_J

²⁰⁶⁸ 177:26 p 6 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

²⁰⁶⁹ 177:37 p 8 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

²⁰⁷⁰ 177:40 p 8 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

²⁰⁷¹ 178:5 p 6 in 336_May_26_21_CI_WFO

*and precision agriculture, and the inter-regional collaborations that respond to the high cost of laboratories, genome editing tools, and licensing...*²⁰⁷²

*Furthermore, the convergence and harmonization of government institutions was recommended to be done to create an impactful response and establish a pool of funds.*²⁰⁷³

*Harmonization of the efforts of various government agencies such as the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Science and Technology to complement existing efforts and allocated government funds.*²⁰⁷⁴

*They proposed that for every 100 farmers should form a group and under the auspices of ESNAU and buy a tractor. In this arrangement, ESNAU and other stakeholders must assist to secure collateral for these groups. This will guarantee timely availability of mechanization services for all categories of primary producers.*²⁰⁷⁵

*Government should collaborate with banking services to offer smart loans such as self-liquidating loans which is repaid by the productivity of what the loan was secured to purchase. For e.g., a crop production loan can be paid off when crops are sold.*²⁰⁷⁶

*Collaboration of universities to help address challenges - University of Mauritius (UOM) and many NGO's in Mauritius are working collaboratively for coral farming as it is a feasible method.*²⁰⁷⁷

*Collaboration and partnership also with the private sector to trigger a diverse food distribution and prioritize domestic products. The government must play a stronger role in regulating mutually beneficial collaboration among food value chain actors. Thus, a fair partnership occurs.*²⁰⁷⁸

*Collaborative efforts focusing on resilience plans have the greatest benefits.*²⁰⁷⁹

*Need for intensified collaboration for knowledge creation.*²⁰⁸⁰

*XXR-AG Framework for Nutrition is obtainable with the collaboration and input of all stakeholders.*²⁰⁸¹

²⁰⁷² 181:17 p 6 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

²⁰⁷³ 181:21 p 6 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

²⁰⁷⁴ 181:35 p 9 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

²⁰⁷⁵ 182:51 p 10 in 340_May_27_21_Mamba_L

²⁰⁷⁶ 183:87 p 14 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

²⁰⁷⁷ 183:103 p 16 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

²⁰⁷⁸ 185:41 p 9 in 343_May_28_21_Abdullah_S

²⁰⁷⁹ 188:37 p 9 in 346_May_31_21_CANEUS_Multi

²⁰⁸⁰ 191:39 p 7 in 349_June_02_21_Ekwamu A

²⁰⁸¹ 194:9 p 8 in 352_June_04_21_Troughton J

*Collaborate with CSU Agripark & Farm.*²⁰⁸²

*The primary conclusion of the Nexus Nebraska Dialogue was centered on multi-institutional collaboration in place around the 17 SDG's by institutions in and adjacent to Nebraska. As a result of the dialogue, institutional representatives learned even more about partner works and priorities and identified new collaborative opportunities.*²⁰⁸³

*Indigenous Peoples need to come together to form coalitions to exercise their rights: We agreed that too often tribal nations are operating in silos and leading fragmented efforts. Many participants felt that tribal nations, tribal governments, and Indigenous-led initiatives need to break down the tribal silos and start working together, creating more intertribal work. It's going to take creativity to address these issues, to reactivate our lifeways.*²⁰⁸⁴

*The panel was completed by Gabriella Arrigo, Head of International Relations at the Italian Space Agency (ASI) and Susie Snyder, International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) who gave testimonies of successful international cooperation projects involving women in leadership positions in fields normally reserved to men. The novelty of their presentations was the relation between space missions and nuclear disarmament to the promotion of sustainable and inclusive food systems, particularly through the collection of data and the promotion of peace.*²⁰⁸⁵

*Collaborative political action to guarantee the Global South real access to technology.*²⁰⁸⁶

*Work collaboratively with African universities and other actors in and outside Africa to marshal the needed response to strengthen Africa's food systems and for scaling out best practices. There is need to bridge the disconnect between academia and government and between technocrats and politicians who allocate resources to support food systems enhancement.*²⁰⁸⁷

*Recognize that co-developing, co-ownership, and joint implementation of UNFSS agreed game-changers for food systems transformation on the African continent must be inclusive, and provide equitable opportunities.*²⁰⁸⁸

*More collaboration is needed across different stakeholder groups to focus on tangible and positive outcomes around food safety.*²⁰⁸⁹

In that regard, he called for further collaboration and partnerships, especially between humanitarian and development workers, to address the root causes of food insecurity and

²⁰⁸² 194:47 p 13 in 352_June_04_21_Troughton J

²⁰⁸³ 195:1 p 6 in 353_June_07_21_Blum N

²⁰⁸⁴ 197:12 p 8 in 356_Apr_08_21_Livingston_Way

²⁰⁸⁵ 200:8 p 6 in 359_May_17_21_FAO_IFAD

²⁰⁸⁶ 205:17 p 9 in 364_May_26_21_DPIHD

²⁰⁸⁷ 206:8 p 7 in 365_May_27_21_Ekwamu A

²⁰⁸⁸ 206:14 p 7 in 365_May_27_21_Ekwamu A

²⁰⁸⁹ 207:9 p 7 in 366_May_27_21_Cumbers S

*ensure coherent and sustained actions are taken to end the cycle of hunger, poverty and instability.*²⁰⁹⁰

*Need for further collaboration and partnerships, especially between humanitarian and development workers, to address the root causes of food insecurity and ensure coherent and sustained actions are taken to end the cycle of hunger, poverty and instability.*²⁰⁹¹

*The collaboration between the different family farmers' organizations, the UN agencies, FAO, FAO, governments, cooperation agencies, and other relevant stakeholders is of huge value in the UNDF process and needs to be reinforced. In this sense, the role of the National Committees of Family Farming (NCF) and other platforms for dialogue was highlighted and recognized. The NCFs provide broad and inclusive platforms to the different stakeholders in the country for interaction, reflection, debate and negotiation on the current state of the agricultural sector, the strategies, programs and plans to unleash family farmers' potential, while, at the same time, contributing to the strengthening of the role of civil society, and especially of farmers' organizations, in the policy decision making process.*²⁰⁹²

*Decision-making: prioritizing, cooperating, systems thinking.*²⁰⁹³

*The rationale is set. There is a need for a coalition created among the key UN institutes, UNEP, IWMI-CGIAR, FAO, and other relevant UN system agencies to engage in interagency collaboration to produce a policy/guidance document which: 1. Lays out the guidelines of a common INRM approach supporting current and future food systems resilience; 2. Support countries in identifying a pathway which ensures compatibility between sustainable consumption and production needs, and; 3. Feeds an actionable narrative and concrete recommendations to be included into the CBD, COP 26, and Stockholm+50 ongoing intergovernmental processes.*²⁰⁹⁴

*Establish cooperatives, promote supporting services to help farmers to associate in production and consumption, promote "linking 6 houses" (farmers, government, scientists, enterprises, banks, journalists), organize and coordinate with relevant ministries, sectors to provide training courses, training workshops on capacity-building for farmers, mobilize domestic and external resources to develop agriculture, farmers and rural areas.*²⁰⁹⁵

There is a need to enhance collaboration: comprehensive food systems evaluations take an integrated approach by design and can therefore enhance cross-sectoral collaboration between ministries (finance, agriculture, environment, health, spatial management/planning) and also between actors (government, civil society, private sector, academic community); Finance actors need to be brought on board, given their role in

²⁰⁹⁰ 210:3 p 6 in 369_May_31_21_Holy See

²⁰⁹¹ 210:12 p 7 in 369_May_31_21_Holy See

²⁰⁹² 214:12 p 8 in 374_June_03_21_DG INTPA

²⁰⁹³ 215:17 p 12 in 376_June_04_21_IFAD_Multi

²⁰⁹⁴ 216:11 p 7 in 377_June_07_21_Arden_Caucci

²⁰⁹⁵ 217:16 p 7 in 378_June_07_21_My Mai Bac

getting the market incentives right, support the transition and correcting market failures (ministries of finance). Private sector representatives highlighted that regulation is critical to create a commonly accepted framework to support business decision-making.²⁰⁹⁶

Grow coalition: Participants highlighted that, in order to build political support throughout the Food Systems Process, there is a need to actively involve a growing coalition that is already supporting the measurement and valuation of often-neglected impacts and dependencies that food systems have on nature, people and society. To scale-up rapidly, participants highlighted the pivotal role of champions and the impact of demonstrations to inspire further action.²⁰⁹⁷

It presents us as a regional entity of the productive sector, created by the integration tools. It allows us to seek coordination of ideas and actions with the vision and institutional efforts of other regional organizations and government authorities, under the protection of Central American integration. CCIE, with the support of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the Pan-American Dairy Federation (FEPALE), will conduct a dialogue on Safe and Nutritious Food for All as part of the 2021 Food Systems Summit to raise awareness of the Summit process and exchange information about the actions of various institutions. In order to promote effective and appropriate participation from the Central American region in the process of preparing for the Food Systems Summit, scheduled to take place in September 2021, we will conduct a dialogue that considers Action Track No. 1, regarding safe and nutritious food for all, in which we will develop material to look for innovative solutions to accelerate the reduction of hunger, make nutritious foods more available and accessible, and make food systems more secure.²⁰⁹⁸

The fisheries and aquaculture industries are underpinned by a significant degree of mistrust between policymakers and producers - a culmination of decades of disconnected decision making that neglected to award many producers direct input or voice at the decision making table. Because of this, policy for positive innovation has often misaligned with industry needs and legislation (or lack thereof) has caused bottlenecks to innovative progress. Greater linkages and dialogue between these two sectors is needed - communicators and interdisciplinary actors will be integral to bridging this gap.²⁰⁹⁹

More collaboration: Increased facilitation and formation of cooperatives and clusters is needed to redistribute the voice of the industry away from a handful of key player.²¹⁰⁰

²⁰⁹⁶ 220:4 p 6 in 381_June_08_21_UNEP_Multi

²⁰⁹⁷ 220:9 p 10 in 381_June_08_21_UNEP_Multi

²⁰⁹⁸ 235:5 p 6 in 276a_May_13_21_CCIE_English

²⁰⁹⁹ 240:6 p 6 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

²¹⁰⁰ 240:31 p 10 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

*International collaboration: Improve trans-boundary collaborations and sharing of knowledge and resources to clarify definitions of sustainability, standardising regulation, block unsustainable practices, and create strategies to incentivise sustainability.*²¹⁰¹

*Outcomes: Ms. Fan Zhihong from Beijing Normal University said, “ What the House of I and Bor Shang has been doing together is of general significance. At the beginning, the House of I was only practicing sustainable development within its own community, including food education and exploration of sustainable food. Later, it formed a close partnership with Bor Shang since they share common values regarding sustainable business development. Now, both are working together to bring the concept of “sustainable development” to more communities, pushing forward interactions among different provinces as well as interactions between urban and rural areas, enhancing communications and collaborations among various sectors.*²¹⁰²

*The need of a shift towards blue, green and circular economy was raised as a priority to tackle these challenges through an integrated ecosystems approach and coordinated collaborative regional solutions, taking into account country specificities.*²¹⁰³

*The object of a collaboration needs to be clear for a partnership to work: collaborations are not sufficient per se, particularly in a multi-stakeholder context, but require a clear shared understanding on what the collaboration is about and how that can be done, taking in consideration the environmental, economic and social sustainability dimensions of a SFS transformation in the region.*²¹⁰⁴

*Participants concluded that in order to drive best practices in the agricultural transition there needs to be recognition of the diversity of regions and the need to avoid a one-size-fits-all approach in defining what is needed. To drive this change, greater collaboration and links are needed all along the supply chain, particularly between consumers and producers, to share existing knowledge and support a full system change, and to incentivise and reward producers for taking action.*²¹⁰⁵

*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.*²¹⁰⁶

²¹⁰¹ 240:37 p 11 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

²¹⁰² 243:4 p 6 in 479_June_20_21_Yang_Shanna

²¹⁰³ 244:18 p 9 in 480_June_21_21_CIHEAM_Multi

²¹⁰⁴ 244:20 p 9 in 480_June_21_21_CIHEAM_Multi

²¹⁰⁵ 245:1 p 6 in 481_June_23_21_Global Counsel

²¹⁰⁶ 249:25 p 10 in 485_June_22_21_Levesque_SD

Call for stronger unity, engagement and cooperation among stakeholders. Farmers and consumers should organize themselves, government and agencies should respect farmers rights so that there could be a foundation of lasting food systems around the world. There needs to be an improvement in consumers' knowledge about organic food. This includes community engagement activities involving research with other partners to focus on ecological research & livelihoods, engaging the communities to participate in the research themselves to better understand, better understanding so that they work towards improving what they eat, plant.²¹⁰⁷

Guidance from science is effective, it creates a snowball effect through the food value chain - Science-industry collaboration allows for the development of global frameworks that enable a sustainable development of seafood as well as access to funding. Science provides the 'guardrails' for the seafood industry – paving way for a long-term strategy.²¹⁰⁸

Nobody owns the oceans, but if we all collaborate, we can make real change and avoid tragedy of the commons. There is a clear role of science for achieving the SDGs – without science-based decisions/data, we cannot have effective fisheries management and won't achieve the targets.²¹⁰⁹

With this, all community members should be equipped to solve poverty-related hunger within their realm. In order to build a network together, the lived experiences of individuals, particularly those that have faced adversity or experienced food insecurity themselves, needs to be acknowledged, valued, and respected. Finally, all community supports and institutions need to be equipped to screen for and address food insecurity in innovative ways. This includes academic institutions, healthcare settings, local businesses, and employers of all types. Screening for hunger and having a community structure in place to refer people is necessary. Too often organizations work in silos, and collaboration is necessary to deliver on zero hunger.²¹¹⁰

A roadmap to a sustainable food system should be collaboratively developed by agriculture, nutrition, health sectors, with clear targets, commitments, and accountability measures. This would help pivot towards a food systems mindset and adopt a more holistic understanding of how nutritious food is produced and consumed in a safe and sustainable manner.²¹¹¹

Stakeholders involved in investments approached the issue of sustainability in two ways. First, by focusing on production systems that provide tangible benefits to investors and end-users; and then via a more transformative approach that incentivizes broader sustainability impact within a longer timescale. These pathways generally align with

²¹⁰⁷ 250:14 p 9 in 486_June_23_21_AFA_Multi

²¹⁰⁸ 251:4 p 6 in 487_June_29_21_Selwyn_Multi

²¹⁰⁹ 251:5 p 6 in 487_June_29_21_Selwyn_Multi

²¹¹⁰ 252:2 p 6 in 488_June_22_21_Harrison_CC

²¹¹¹ 254:17 p 8 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y

*short- and long-term views on food systems transformation, and can be implemented in parallel if there is coordination and collaboration among the relevant sectors.*²¹¹²

*Developing sustainability frameworks also requires the collaboration and experience of different groups like Indigenous people and smallholder farmers. Data collection must then be feasible and affordable for these groups that may lack the time, resources and tools to do so.*²¹¹³

*Tipping current innovations beyond incremental and towards their transformative potential. Embedding innovation into strategies for greater food equity. Ensuring a collaborative “ecosystem” of innovators.*²¹¹⁴

*There are opportunities and a desire across the network of organisations and institutions to collaborate on action towards strengthening acute emergency/response to need. There are opportunities and a desire across the network of organisations and institutions to collaborate on a shared vision and action plan, towards what can be done locally to increase community resilience and tackle the drivers of food insecurity in the longer-term.*²¹¹⁵

*A considerable amount of collaboration already exists across organisations, created organically between them according to need, but there is space for more according to a wider vision, and by extending the network of connections across the town.*²¹¹⁶

*Emergency response / tertiary prevention - eg foodbank, homeless support Establish central point(s) where the public can access up to date, comprehensive food support provision information, and staff hours are available to keep this tracked. Council website/Food partnership? Affordable Food Network mapping. Comprehensive signposting support across network including local services and eligibility for support eg. healthy start vouchers Establish a platform for the network to communicate & collaborate Focus group to establish acute emergency response plan Food bank (already in 8 most deprived LSOA’s) - what collaborative support/action would help the most? Action on cooking facilities in temporary accommodation Town-wide collaboration to coordinate winter night shelters.*²¹¹⁷

*Make sure economic aspects from all parties (producers, governments and consumers) do converge.*²¹¹⁸

²¹¹² 254:30 p 11 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi Y

²¹¹³ 256:7 p 6 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

²¹¹⁴ 259:5 p 6 in 495_June_23_21_Forum for the Future

²¹¹⁵ 260:2 p 6 in 496_June_23_21_Tradowell C

²¹¹⁶ 260:4 p 6 in 496_June_23_21_Tradowell C

²¹¹⁷ 260:8 p 8 in 496_June_23_21_Tradowell C

²¹¹⁸ 261:30 p 6 in 497_June_24_21_Fontes_Multi

*Traceability is a key element in properly identify illegal practices while identifying and rewarding sustainable practices and players. Collaboration among players is also necessary to map the entire value chain.*²¹¹⁹

*Need for private sector participation in collaborating and funding agricultural research.*²¹²⁰

*More collaboration between universities and research institutions to do basic research on new innovations.*²¹²¹

*Need for private sector participation in collaborating and funding agricultural research. Private sector should collaborate with researchers in setting objective research agenda to drive innovation in Africa.*²¹²²

*Also, there should be more collaboration between universities and research institutions to do basic research on new innovations. Also, strengthen collaboration with advance research institutions.*²¹²³

*A collaborative approach would be very valuable in bringing out this outcome. Mapping seaweed forests can be a very effective citizen science initiative.*²¹²⁴

*Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries to work closer than ever to serve their farmers and fishermen associations - providing them with the needed materials, equipment, gear, training, and transport logistics so they can produce and catch more and their produce can reach the Tarawa market in a timely and organized manner.*²¹²⁵

*ADB has partnered with the World Vegetable Center to facilitate policy and institutional support in this regard with the view of strengthening collaboration in the coming days.*²¹²⁶

*ADB, EIB, and GCF have confirmed to work together to set up the INCFF to support green agri-business platform while the International Fund for Agricultural Development and FAO can potentially join this important endeavor later after further discussions. This dialogue brought together a number of development organizations and created an opportunity to kickstart an innovative financing platform to transform our food system for a green and resilient recovery, and future.*²¹²⁷

*Increase collaboration of the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Agriculture to develop to develop national curriculum.*²¹²⁸

²¹¹⁹ 261:37 p 6 in 497_June_24_21_Fontes_Multi

²¹²⁰ 262:7 p 6 in 498_June_24_21_Danquah E

²¹²¹ 262:15 p 6 in 498_June_24_21_Danquah E

²¹²² 262:33 p 7 in 498_June_24_21_Danquah E

²¹²³ 262:40 p 7 in 498_June_24_21_Danquah E

²¹²⁴ 264:44 p 10 in 500_June_26_21_Edible Issues

²¹²⁵ 265:28 p 7 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

²¹²⁶ 266:19 p 6 in 502_June_28_21_Zhang_Basher

²¹²⁷ 266:22 p 6 in 502_June_28_21_Zhang_Basher

²¹²⁸ 272:14 p 7 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD

*Collaboration among stakeholders needs to be strengthened. The coalition building process under the UNFSS is a promising step to generate the momentum for supporting such initiatives, including Decent Jobs for Youth, to bring about the change needed.*²¹²⁹

*Reinforce public and private collaboration: organize farmers in communities of practices, promoting the ambassador role of first movers. A other actors of the food value chain would also benefit from closer collaboration in public-private partnerships. It would help to close the gaps and misinterpretation of today's farming systems.*²¹³⁰

*Collaboration among all stakeholders, securing benefits for farmers and the social impacts should also not be forgotten.*²¹³¹

*Urbanisation, together with modernisation of the continent's food systems, generate risks and opportunities and that they create the need to institute appropriate measures to collectively realise sustainable and resilient food systems that meet Africa's food and nutrition needs.*²¹³²

*Ensuring that all FSR work is done bottom up with local actors on board. This could be achieved, e.g. through making collaboration with local actors a requirement for receiving funds in the first place. Involving and creating buy-in from local governments.*²¹³³

*Practitioners and researchers need to communicate and work together more.*²¹³⁴

*Innovative mechanisms of financing such as blended finance vehicles being implemented in Indonesia (Tropical Landscape Finance Facility) and in India (Sustainable India Finance Facility) provide inspiration for Sri Lanka to also explore such options in the country through collaborations between the different stakeholders. The Global Alliance for a Sustainable Planet (GASP) offered support to Sri Lanka and invited local stakeholders to collaborate with them. SLBA SBI has been also exploring such blended finance facility in Sri Lanka for sometime.*²¹³⁵

*The need for Sri Lanka to mobilize different funding avenues including blended finance, impact bonds, etc, were discussed. The need to access Green Climate Fund and other vertical funds through collaborative engagements with Government, banking sector and other actors coming together was reiterated.*²¹³⁶

The importance of inter-sectoral cooperation with different stakeholders in order to deepen dialog and mutual learning: academia, consumers, health services, municipalities, insurance companies, regulator. The importance of cooperation between the industry and

²¹²⁹ 272:32 p 10 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD

²¹³⁰ 273:24 p 6 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

²¹³¹ 273:32 p 8 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

²¹³² 276:4 p 6 in 512_July_01_21_Malawi President_Ekwamu

²¹³³ 278:41 p 11 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

²¹³⁴ 280:21 p 6 in 516_July-01_21_Anastasiou K

²¹³⁵ 281:3 p 6 in 517_July_03_21_Perera A

²¹³⁶ 281:8 p 7 in 517_July_03_21_Perera A

*academia for development of innovative products and technologies to assist in reducing carbon and water footprints.*²¹³⁷

*Multi-sectoral collaboration: construct a regulatory plan with sectorial objectives for savings and reorganization in areas of water, agriculture, industry, retail chains, and consumers.*²¹³⁸

*Additionally, emerging from conversations during the planning of this event and from comments shared by at least one panelist and one participant, there was discussion about the importance of inclusivity and ideas on creating space for all kinds of knowledge, both modern and traditional. Views were expressed that technical innovation should not be limited to lab-based science, but also incorporate indigenous technologies and knowledge. Recommendations were made for future discussion with invitation to a broader panel, including agroecologists, to speak to the places of collaboration and overlap to avoid foreclosing on views, disciplines, or stakeholder groups.*²¹³⁹

*Mobilization builds cross-sectoral and cross-service dialogue and coordination to reduce fragmentation between public, private, NGO, and producer organizations so small-scale producers do not fall through the cracks, where collective action is led by farmers to improve service provision from all angles and provide programmatic examples that can be scaled to a broader framework/approach.*²¹⁴⁰

*It is important to identify and support local actors, recognize the wisdom of the people that are there (first and foremost Indigenous Peoples) and prioritize transformative innovation (e.g., agroecology), building on local knowledge with science to create jobs and build resilient food systems. Local private sector actors are key players in working together to build a better system. Academic institutions should join local actors in documenting and reviewing relevant experience, providing technical assistance and linking with national or global research institutions.*²¹⁴¹

*Integrate multi/cross-sector action: Silos challenge action including cross-sector communications. Limited knowledge and capacity raise questions about agricultural impact on water sources, biodiversity, conflicts behind land use or land tenure, and feedback with/to rural communities. Support is needed to facilitate/train for/develop capacity. Need to move landscapes/territorial planning from technocratic to rights-based.*²¹⁴²

What innovations are needed for smallholder farmers and small and medium enterprises to sustainably nourish Rwanda now and in the future? Aggregation is the answer identified for small-scale farmers and SMEs. Individual small food system actors confront

²¹³⁷ 297:7 p 6 in 533_July_07_21_Gazit GS

²¹³⁸ 297:10 p 6 in 533_July_07_21_Gazit GS

²¹³⁹ 298:27 p 10 in 534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADI_Multi

²¹⁴⁰ 299:28 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²¹⁴¹ 299:36 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²¹⁴² 299:49 p 10 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

*far too many challenges, such as financial access and insurance. These issues can be mitigated when individual SMEs or farmers are brought together. Indeed, policymakers will be more aware of cooperation, and banks will be more willing to invest in innovative ventures.*²¹⁴³

*Entrepreneurs are extremely creative and market savvy but in emerging economies with the enabling system is so sub-optimal, entrepreneurs have to create the conditions that will enable their venture to operate successfully, and these enablers will often include capacity building with other players along the value chain that affects their business whether their vendors, customer or retailers. They have to collaborate with the social sector such as NGOs, the government to make sure their venture functions smoothly. Unlike entrepreneurs in high-income countries, the 3Cs are the foundations to be successful in LMIC's.*²¹⁴⁴

*Integrate local communities and animals in the management of national forests.*²¹⁴⁵

*Messages to raise consumer awareness should result from the collaboration of the different actors in the value chain.*²¹⁴⁶

*Industries should make strong commitments (e.g., renewable energy, recycling, decarbonization).*²¹⁴⁷

*Emergency response systems were insufficient to respond to pandemics. Sectoral, segmental approaches didn't work well during COVID. The pandemic highlighted the need to integrate responses from different sectors (health, agriculture, trade, etc).*²¹⁴⁸

*Community involvement in project cycle (design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) is essential for the identification of responses adapted to ecological and socio-cultural contexts.*²¹⁴⁹

*There is a critical need for greater collaboration between all stakeholders--government, private sector, non-profit organizations, and civil society to integrate food and nutrition security into urban city planning and execution.*²¹⁵⁰

*In order to improve our diets, it will require collaboration among different communities, governments, and stakeholders across different sectors.*²¹⁵¹

²¹⁴³ 300:12 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

²¹⁴⁴ 300:39 p 10 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

²¹⁴⁵ 301:43 p 8 in 537_July_08_21_ANP_WWF

²¹⁴⁶ 301:49 p 9 in 537_July_08_21_ANP_WWF

²¹⁴⁷ 301:58 p 9 in 537_July_08_21_ANP_WWF

²¹⁴⁸ 302:14 p 8 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

²¹⁴⁹ 302:21 p 9 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

²¹⁵⁰ 304:3 p 6 in 540_July_10_21_Global Shapers

²¹⁵¹ 307:59 p 13 in 543_July_13_21_YRYFC

*Since doctors only receive 8 hours of nutrition training in their degree and there is an ever growing base of evidence to support the connection between diet and mind and body health, nutritionist and dieticians should be a larger part of the health service. Each GP should have a nutritionist where patients who would benefit from lifestyle and diet changes can go and have a longer appointment. There are initiatives such as Culinary Medicine UK which provide training to doctors in nutrition with a chef and a dietician. Interdisciplinary work such as this can play a key role in connecting the missing dots between diet and poor health outcomes.*²¹⁵²

*Both food producers and consumers carry the responsibility to create a more equitable food system in Kosovo and there is a need to better align the interests and drivers behind their decisions on food consumption and production, with the three components of the “livelihood-nutrition-environment”.*²¹⁵³

*With regard to the upcoming Food Systems Summit, participants look forward to continuing the conversation around building a sustainable food system in Kosovo and work together to transform a wealth of ideas, evidence and recommendations into concrete and practical solutions to advance equitable livelihoods in Kosovo’s food system. Efforts will be made to better integrate these into ongoing initiatives already taking place all over Kosovo. To name a few, these include: initiatives to reduce food waste (ex. UNDP Food Waste Challenge), municipalities’ plans to improve local livelihoods, CSO efforts to promote a culture of recycling and more responsible use of resources.*²¹⁵⁴

*Regional cooperation is also important for policy development, knowledge exchange and capacity building. It is now evident that climate change reduces productivity—and the lack of access to appropriate mechanized tools, machinery and other resources hinders the participation of women and youth.*²¹⁵⁵

*While the goal of food systems transformation, in broad terms, can be envisioned as providing healthy, sustainably produced food on the plates of all people at all times, specific indicators for measuring the success of food system transformation have yet to be clearly articulated in detail. A proposed initial step in articulating these indicators would be through establishing multi-stakeholder participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to enable vulnerable groups and underserved sectors to provide grassroots perspective that can inform research and development priorities and policy recommendations. All stakeholders across South Asia must have a say on where time, money, resources are invested to maximize impact.*²¹⁵⁶

Within food systems, interaction is needed among smallholders and agribusinesses. Through collaboration with farmer cooperatives in the operations, local “grain banks”

²¹⁵² 308:32 p 9 in 544_July_13_21_Omved Gardens_Chefs' Manifesto

²¹⁵³ 310:7 p 6 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP

²¹⁵⁴ 310:11 p 6 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP

²¹⁵⁵ 313:8 p 6 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

²¹⁵⁶ 313:14 p 6 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

could prevent food losses and increase farmers' income by providing storage, credit and exchange solutions of agricultural products.²¹⁵⁷

Participants emphasized cooperation throughout the Dialogue. There is an inherent interdependency in the food system, and each player impacts others' capacities to act. There is a need for more coalitions and collaborations not only between food businesses but across the entire food and agriculture system. Together, these individual players can have a much larger positive impact.²¹⁵⁸

While it was also noted as a challenge, the theme of interdependence was seen by participants as an opportunity. Participants continually pointed to the power of collaboration and coalition. This means not seeing other businesses as competitors, but rather partners in solving the complex issues of the global food system. Each sustainable food business's own success is positively correlated to the success of its competitors. Democratizing access to the tools necessary for radical food systems change will benefit all. The Dialogue emphasized an all-hands-on-deck approach to tackling the changes that are urgently needed.²¹⁵⁹

Traditional communities (Quilombos) are empowered individuals and not victims. There is much knowledge and artistic talent in these communities that can contribute to disrupt unsustainable food practices. People from these communities commit to take concrete steps to continue and revive their traditional agricultural systems and transfer their cultural traditions, knowledge and practices to the next generation and to the society at large. This is possible via: Continued process of revalorization of local culture and empowerment and taking pride in traditional values that prioritize a respectful relation with nature, especially with the land. Strengthening of collaborations with external actors, in particular with government officials and researchers. Dissemination of sustainable agricultural practices. Responsible tourism in their communities that values nature and respects their culture. Creation of role models derived from their own tradition rather than from the outside so that children no longer feel ashamed of their skin color or love for farming. Develop other books and education materials to ensure better food practices are upheld within their communities as well as in other cities.²¹⁶⁰

The following points were raised and considered necessary for evaluation and the evaluation community to support transformation of food systems: ... Promote the role of evaluators as engaged participants: evaluators should position themselves in a more dialogic and partnership role in order to facilitate support decision-making, and engage in open communication to help form solutions and stimulate transformative change. ...²¹⁶¹

²¹⁵⁷ 315:14 p 6 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

²¹⁵⁸ 316:7 p 6 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

²¹⁵⁹ 316:18 p 8 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

²¹⁶⁰ 317:16 p 9 in 554_July_15_21_Lopez DE

²¹⁶¹ 320:6 p 6 in 557_July_15_21_EvalForward_FSRD

*Extent of use of hybrids in dryland regions is till low. Government and all the responsible stakeholders should work towards the goal of increased use of hybrids. As GM faces regulatory hurdles, alternative technologies like Gene-editing may be promoted to develop drought, insect and disease resistant hybrids.*²¹⁶²

*Start-ups need an industry partner who could help penetrate their technologies for large-scale adoption. A collaborative approach of bringing stakeholders together to implement data driven solutions and prepare a global action plan on research, technology, market and policy interventions is essential for improving dryland food systems. A Global Centre of Excellence in Biofortification could be established to develop research programs, to promote biofortified food, advocate policy amendments and contribute to nutrition security of the malnourished population.*²¹⁶³

*However, small farmers can take practical step themselves to advance their livelihoods. For instance, by collaborating with one another, via cooperatives, to have a larger more enhanced voice in policy discussions and to be able to access bigger markets and partnerships.*²¹⁶⁴

*The need for coordinated action across stakeholders and at different scales to achieve multiple goals, and to realise win-win-win scenarios, where outcomes across climate and emissions reduction are achieved alongside nature and broader environmental goals, as well as supporting regional livelihoods and healthy diets.*²¹⁶⁵

*The need for the public and private sectors, including financial institutions, to support diversification of farm businesses and to enable new revenue streams, including via natural capital valuation, in order to support both financial and environmental sustainability and to recognise the positive role of farmers in the solutions to climate change.*²¹⁶⁶

*The Dialogue concluded with a call for integrated solutions and “radical cooperation” as key to harnessing limited GEF resources to support food systems transformation. This should be an important aspect for consideration by the Food System Summit Action Tracks as well as the cross-cutting levers.*²¹⁶⁷

Mitigation comes at a cost and policy can address consumer needs in a way that makes mitigation economically feasible. All the while we need to be in dialogue with farmers and ranchers, sharing information, as well as getting their input. What a policy might incentivize might not be what the farmer or rancher needs, and therefore not be helpful.

²¹⁶² 321:18 p 12 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

²¹⁶³ 321:23 p 14 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

²¹⁶⁴ 323:35 p 12 in 560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

²¹⁶⁵ 326:13 p 8 in 563_July_20_21_ClimateWorksAustralia

²¹⁶⁶ 326:15 p 10 in 563_July_20_21_ClimateWorksAustralia

²¹⁶⁷ 327:9 p 6 in 564_July_20_21_Bakarr_MI

Market incentives like grants and credit markets for greenhouse gas reductions are critical to successful adoption of mitigation measures.²¹⁶⁸

Ultimately climate neutrality for the sectors cannot happen without policy and markets for carbon. Programs that allow farmers to sell the energy they make from tools such as dairy biodigesters back to the grid can make the investment in the technology worth the cost. Not being able to reverse meter is a big policy roadblock. And it is not just emissions that degrade the environment and offer a market to be sold as credits. California has credits for things like phosphorus which affect water quality. Ultimately we need engagement from industry and researchers to craft policy that meets both environmental and economic needs. Market limitations on biodigester products is one example of impediments to their widespread adoption. Policy can open up markets making mitigation strategies profitable.²¹⁶⁹

A number of participants raise the issue of food loss and food waste - which is a complex topic and is currently being managed by various government agencies. For example, 'food loss' is being regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture, while 'food waste' is under the Ministry of Industry, Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Environment. The first step to increasing the effectiveness in management of food loss and food waste is to align data and policy among these different agencies, and then working more closely with a number of NGOs and businesses currently active in this field.²¹⁷⁰

Partners coordinate on advocacy for Government's consideration of policy priorities.²¹⁷¹

Collaboratively develop standards to fortify locally produced staple products - especially rice and cassava.²¹⁷²

The overarching message from this dialogue presents a picture of collaboration among commodities and regions, and collaboration along the food value chain. Farmers and ranchers in this Dialogue celebrated the uniqueness of each farm and ranch, and valued the constraints under which each individual farmer or rancher must work.²¹⁷³

Greater global governance. On the one hand, from the public perspective, they discussed the need to position the relevance of agri-food systems transformation at a more significant level on the world political agenda. In this sense, global governance appears as a crucial element in reducing system imbalances and avoiding the differences in competitiveness that may exist, depending on the production systems and place of origin of the companies. In the view of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, the first step towards a faster and more efficient transformation would be for all stakeholders in the system to adopt the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible

²¹⁶⁸ 328:3 p 7 in 565_July_20_21_Mitloehner_Kebreab

²¹⁶⁹ 328:6 p 8 in 565_July_20_21_Mitloehner_Kebreab

²¹⁷⁰ 329:5 p 7 in 566_July_21_21_Dej-Udom N

²¹⁷¹ 330:22 p 6 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

²¹⁷² 330:73 p 13 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

²¹⁷³ 336:5 p 3 in 494a_June_23_21_US Farmers

*Governance of Land and Resource Tenure (promulgated by FAO), which guide responsible and sustainable practices to ensure food security. On the other hand, from the third sector's perspective, a paradigm shift is needed in the approach to agri-food systems governance; currently more focused on the commercialization of food than on quality food for people. This change would require greater involvement of small producers, and collaboration between all actors in the value chain.*²¹⁷⁴

*Alliances All these levers and solutions cannot be achieved without collaboration between all agri-food system players. There is a great opportunity and potential in public-private collaboration as well as between companies, civil society, local authorities, etc. On the part of the government, they recognized the need to develop greater incentives, such as differential taxation, a priority in public procurement or more, and better regulatory frameworks that allow for progress towards greater sustainability. Also, from the private perspective, collaboration with all the actors in the chain (consumers, suppliers, farmers, etc.) appeared as a crucial aspect when seeing the efforts to integrate sustainability.*²¹⁷⁵

*Development of a new agricultural policy which breaks with the past and is participatory: a policy which defines the outlines of a change of approach is urgently needed and must result in an approach which involves the different stakeholders of the channels: farmers but also the stakeholders in the private sector must be active participants in this reflection and in the strategic choices to be implemented because they will then be those who implement it; a paradigm shift is required at the level of the ministry in charge of agriculture: it must become a ministry of sustainable agricultural production.*²¹⁷⁶

*Need for joint and coordinated actions between various stakeholders and authorities which comprise the execution ecosystem for school meals, such as government departments, federal regulators of the school meals program and technical assistance, academia and organized civil society, in order to allow continuity of school meals within the framework of the national policy that ensures it is free of charge, universal, nutritious and also fosters local, family and traditional food production.*²¹⁷⁷

*Partnership with lawmakers: collaboration between the Public Prosecutor and the municipal and state Food and Nutritional Security Councils (CONSEA) to deliver PARCELS and respond to the difficulties in delivering produce from family farms to schools.*²¹⁷⁸

Margarita: In the big event, raise the use of water, air, food production, for example; the production of avocado in Europe at 3 for 1 euro; the demand is promoting the growth of monoculture and as a result of exhausting water resources in producing countries; there could be an international jury to regulate companies, and local and global policies, work on the issue of awareness of the population (as is the case with native potatoes). Julia:

²¹⁷⁴ 337:9 p 9 in 132a_May_27_21_Forética_Eng

²¹⁷⁵ 337:11 p 9 in 132a_May_27_21_Forética_Eng

²¹⁷⁶ 338:18 p 8 in 392a_June_01_21_Sidibe_Remy_Eng

²¹⁷⁷ 339:5 p 6 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

²¹⁷⁸ 339:25 p 9 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

Markets stimulate monocultures; consider regional regulations with rules of the game to influence the consumer. Juna Manuel: Some organizations propose not to participate in the event, the Summit, but that is also leaving "the field free", not joining the battle, not leaving the terrain free, because the transformations will not come from above; the proposals come from below; there must be a sum of forces from small nuclei. The National Law on organic agriculture in Argentina, organic regions with local governments. Bring concrete proposals to the Summit from IICA, develop protocols for soil health, financing plans.²¹⁷⁹

Involve the authorities of the communities in the process so that they assume a responsibility with the communities they represent so that vital problems are faced, solutions are carried out and the resources that are available are put to good use.²¹⁸⁰

Consumers tend to express their interest in local and sustainable food sources, 74 and stakeholder companies (fertilizers, animal production) are increasingly active 75 in collaborating and interact with scientist and research entities on impact of 76 climate change in agriculture. In Europe, future decisions of big food companies 77 would likely be very influential in LUC.²¹⁸¹

Dairy Value Chain - advancing local dairy in Nigeria - empowering SMEs to source locally - while men own cows, women own the milk. Ensuring financial and nutritional education through cooperatives to move women on a path to agency and empowerment.²¹⁸²

Gabriel Cuevas Barron, Member of Parliament of the Mexican Congress, talked about the importance of having a long-term perspective when it comes to food systems sustainability and to improve cooperation between countries and the involvement of women.²¹⁸³

Develop and strengthen partnerships and capacities; facilitate multi-stakeholder interactions and dialogues, collaborations.²¹⁸⁴

Coordination

Collaborate with different agencies – national, local, municipal, NGOs and the private sector. Successful projects cannot be implemented without collaborative effort.²¹⁸⁵

²¹⁷⁹ 342:8 p 6 in 416a_June_16_21_Mone S_Spanish_Eng

²¹⁸⁰ 350:12 p 8 in 424a_June_28_21_PROLIDER_Eng

²¹⁸¹ 353:17 p 2 in 505a_June_29_21_Borchard_UNC

²¹⁸² 471_June_08_21_van Liere M

²¹⁸³ 451_Apr_06_21_IFAD_Multi

²¹⁸⁴ 449_March_08_21_Wild Foods_Multi

²¹⁸⁵ 9:21 p 8 in 171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C

We need to "work collaboratively - not in silos", "give the industry a voice" and "create a communication network of all parties including Iwi/Te Ao Māori", loosely translatable as 'Māori tribes/the Māori way of looking at things'.²¹⁸⁶

Farming unions, landowners and schools need to work together to improve access to land for children and encourage them to consider agriculture or horticulture as a career. Schools and agricultural colleges, along with other further education colleges, also need to ensure that their students understand food, including how to cook: a sustainable food production education programme was suggested. Advisory organisations should support current and future farmers to develop the appropriate skillsets and mindsets to enable them to innovate and thrive.²¹⁸⁷

All the groups had ideas that require the co-operation of various elements of the food and farming systems. Perhaps the call for a National Food Strategy sums this up best.²¹⁸⁸

Farmers and growers must work together, both with similar producers and across sectors, while the wide variety of organizations and advisers from the farm, food and business sectors must also work to join these functions up. Of course, government and policymakers were seen as key enablers in linking these elements together, for example by using food policy as a way of addressing sustainability and health issues in Wales. The media has a role in telling the truth about food, its sources and benefits, particularly in ways that are relevant to Wales and Welsh consumers, although it was also recognized that everyone can contribute to public awareness and the national debate. The difficulties of cross-sectoral working are not underestimated, and it is suggested that Holistic Goal Setting is a useful tool to ensure that everyone is on board and has the same understanding; it is important to establish this first before moving to actions or projects.²¹⁸⁹

Enhance coordination with all stakeholders to focus efforts on improving situation.²¹⁹⁰

Government coordination and public finance to de-risk investments from the private sector: "Green growth" business transition, incubation and acceleration support for local entrepreneurs and businesses.²¹⁹¹

Administration of the agricultural sector should be more state-led. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development needs to be slimmer at the top and more resources funneled to the state and local government level.²¹⁹²

²¹⁸⁶ 18:8 p 8 in 114_Apr_19_21_Maurer H_Roskrug N

²¹⁸⁷ 20:18 p 9 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

²¹⁸⁸ 20:19 p 10 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

²¹⁸⁹ 20:24 p 10 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

²¹⁹⁰ 30:13 p 6 in 071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO

²¹⁹¹ 37:16 p 8 in 097_Mar_30_21_EcoAgriculture Partners

²¹⁹² 44:31 p 11 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

Increased coordination by regional bodies to develop road maps on priority sectors for development in the agriculture space that can guide entrepreneurs and investors. “One” voice/body would give the different stakeholders confidence but should also be resourced appropriately to support acceleration of investment activity and ultimately crowd in investors from across the capital structure (i.e., business development teams to work with entrepreneurs, structuring of incentives/grants, etc.).²¹⁹³

Panelists noted that better coordination among government ministries is crucial because support for food systems requires the support of multiple ministries.²¹⁹⁴

Food rescuing: One of the main barriers is the Ministry of Health restrictions on the use of reusable utensils and on the use of saved food for the feeding program. The MOH requirements for school caterings are for a variety of 4 fruits and vegetables a week, which cannot be controlled when using rescued food. This problem can be solved by communicating and cooperating between authorities.²¹⁹⁵

Cooperation is required between government ministries and local government.²¹⁹⁶

We have to tackle this issue in a holistic way to help all stakeholders join for the good of all. There is a lack of a national holistic food policy. Each ministry works independently without any coordination.²¹⁹⁷

A need for cross-departmental cooperation has also been identified as important in creating holistic and meaningful policies.²¹⁹⁸

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.²¹⁹⁹

Participants want to form a cooperative or association to quickly sell their products to people from cities and even other countries as well as purchase processing equipment to produce attiéké on a large scale.²²⁰⁰

Both private actors and Food Banks must invest on trust, shared goals, legal agreements, a clear and frank communication, a more efficient coordination, long-term relations, raising local awareness, engage volunteers from the Companies, rely on Food Banks’ logistic ability and invest on skills.²²⁰¹

²¹⁹³ 46:20 p 10 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

²¹⁹⁴ 56:24 p 8 in 006_Dec_16_20_UNDESA

²¹⁹⁵ 64:36 p 8 in 041_Feb_17_21_Adler D

²¹⁹⁶ 64:44 p 8 in 041_Feb_17_21_Adler D

²¹⁹⁷ 64:75 p 12 in 041_Feb_17_21_Adler D

²¹⁹⁸ 65:9 p 6 in 050_Feb_23_21_World Vision Ireland

²¹⁹⁹ 65:10 p 7 in 050_Feb_23_21_World Vision Ireland

²²⁰⁰ 71:24 ¶ 33 in 033a_Feb_6_21_Serge BDS_ENG

²²⁰¹ 81:7 p 8 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik J_Multi

But how Food Banks would like to be seen in the future? Food Banks are not the producers or the users – Food Banks are the dotted line that connect the needs. This connection of need is something really powerful to communicate. The bigger role of FEBA is to continue the discussion on this topics as an opportunity to look at branding and reposition ourselves in the hearts and minds of the stakeholders and looking at having a shared language. There is a new role for Food Banks as very important actors in the food system that can work towards a more sustainable future where it is important to build a common understanding. It is a very complex environment where build awareness is a key. The lack of understanding, where complexity is the enemy, can be damaging and limiting the future growth. Food Banks need to reframe the narrative to improve understanding and build broad-based support. Time is right to reframe and reshape Food Banks’ position and it is time to go!²²⁰²

Government: An agreed definition on what is “food waste”. Measure food waste to create a national baseline and track progress. Cross-collaboration within government departments: MfE, MPI and others.²²⁰³

Multilevel governance and coordination across departments, civil society actors, private sector actors, researchers. Importantly partner with researchers, innovators and Implement innovation informed by research.²²⁰⁴

He believed that only by cooperation could we achieve the sustainable development of the global food system.²²⁰⁵

The participants proposed that they could support these changes by ensuring a greater level of consensus on core messages, by embedding healthy food and nutrition in institutional structures and by seeking out common ground and building on it. It was proposed that cooperation between the relevant government ministries (Department of Agriculture, Food & the Marine and Department of Health) be strengthened and that efforts be reinforced to work towards agreement on the national 2030 Agri-Food Strategy.²²⁰⁶

Donor coordination in developing countries is also key, otherwise different donors push different solutions, none of which become possible to take to scale so we must identify locally those projects that would benefit most from being scaled up. Donor coordination in developing countries is also key.²²⁰⁷

Convening of a coalition of PDBs to share knowledge and experiences, including, but not limited to, mobilization and application of green finance in the food and agriculture

²²⁰² 81:9 p 9 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik J_Multi

²²⁰³ 87:3 p 7 in 173_Mar_25_21_Mayne A

²²⁰⁴ 101:21 p 9 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

²²⁰⁵ 105:2 ¶ 10 in 176a_Mar_25_21 AGFEP

²²⁰⁶ 112:25 p 7 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

²²⁰⁷ 113:39 p 11 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

*sector. Such a group could help to set and promote the adoption of shared standards for the measurement and verification of what constitutes ‘green’ finance in the sector.*²²⁰⁸

*Leveraging PDBs’ convening power to launch partnership round-tables around specific regions or value chains to enhance coordination amongst actors.*²²⁰⁹

*Coalition of PDBs to join capabilities and share experiences as: issuers of bonds, setting common targets, rules and understanding...*²²¹⁰

*Partnership roundtable discussions at sectoral or national level to enhance coordination amongst PDBs and other actors.*²²¹¹

*Other outcomes included the need for institutional coordination, specifically reconciling donor interests with nation state and regional/local institutional interests.*²²¹²

*Regional organisations become important players in coordinating regional priorities and also sharing needed knowledge on food security, resilience etc.*²²¹³

*A lack of political will and direction is also seen as a large coordination issue. The WEF nexus requires institutional buy in that requires ministries to work together, and often requires direction from the highest level of government. This is especially important when dealing with different spheres of governance, but also on trans-boundary issues.*²²¹⁴

*Governments to work across ministries to reach common goals in different sectors, to create an enabling environment for investments, and to redirect public finance support towards food systems that add instead of subtracting value through hidden costs.*²²¹⁵

*Supply chain players need to interact differently with (new) players in their value chain by getting out of silos, even within organizations by including finance teams and getting conversation within mainstream. It is essential to have intercompany as well as intracompany collaboration.*²²¹⁶

*Another intervention was about the importance of creating an interdisciplinary cross-cutting multi ministry approach, in order to get better metrics (what is wanted to be achieved), but also a better joint work between ministries from different countries, since currently, their work is quite fragmented.*²²¹⁷

²²⁰⁸ 115:6 p 6 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

²²⁰⁹ 115:8 p 6 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

²²¹⁰ 115:11 p 7 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

²²¹¹ 115:26 p 10 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

²²¹² 117:4 p 7 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

²²¹³ 117:25 p 10 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

²²¹⁴ 117:44 p 12 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

²²¹⁵ 118:10 p 6 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

²²¹⁶ 118:52 p 11 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

²²¹⁷ 118:58 p 12 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

*Policy makers and stakeholders must work together in a coordinated approach to tackle these issues and ensure systemic change.*²²¹⁸

*Dialogue participants emphasized improving policy coherence among key ministries through better inter-sectoral coordination and capacity building and raising awareness among researchers, policymakers, government officials, and farmers about the benefits of WEF nexus modelling approaches to optimise agriculture production in the Indus Basin.*²²¹⁹

*Devise an effective and improved coordination mechanism for provincial and federal department to discuss ways to make our food systems more resilient.*²²²⁰

*Reducing policy overlaps through institutional coordination. More than 18 agencies working in the water sector, hence overlapping of power—resulting in weak accountability of poor decisions. There is a National Water Policy (2018), while Punjab, KP, and Sindh have their policy. Measures are needed to bring about policy coherence and coordination.*²²²¹

*Finally, this session identified the silos that exist and limit the usefulness of WEF models at present, so our organizations need to work together to maximize the impacts of outputs derived from modeling and data management exercises. Thus, coordination on the international research side is also required.*²²²²

*Discussants came up with various solutions and strategies to support water security in Egypt over the next three years. It was suggested that better coordination within and increased authority of existing inter-ministerial committees would be more efficient than building new structures from scratch. A discussant mentioned that in some cases committees had a very well-established development plan that was affected by the lack of coordination between ministries and agencies.*²²²³

*Institutions need a more efficient coordination to optimize water and food security goals.*²²²⁴

*The need to generate what a Common understanding of what Food Systems Resilience implies. This will include communication and the need for coordination in capturing and disseminating information and data across all levels and geographies.*²²²⁵

*Enhance coordination across sectors at the national level.*²²²⁶

²²¹⁸ 120:2 p 5 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

²²¹⁹ 127:4 p 7 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

²²²⁰ 127:22 p 10 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

²²²¹ 127:27 p 12 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

²²²² 127:51 p 14 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

²²²³ 132:27 p 9 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

²²²⁴ 132:29 p 9 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

²²²⁵ 133:21 p 9 in 196_Apr_20_21_Attah-Krah K

²²²⁶ 138:15 p 9 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

*It's critical to connect the dots: Intergovernmental processes need to be better connected, such as COP and FSS. The food system is a huge contributor to the climate crisis, and there is so much potential to address that issue jointly, but connections being made are not visible.*²²²⁷

*Multiple actors working on digitalisation in agri-food should take responsibility to develop this sector further to deliver on food security outcomes. They can grasp opportunities to improve the performance of this sector through cooperation. The Netherlands should invest in digitalisation as a contribution to food security, and Dutch actors can share their broad experience in this domain with LMIC actors. Stakeholders working on digitalisation and mainstream organisations need to capitalize on their differences. Introducing technology and creating infrastructure is only one aspect, adoption of digital tools by farmers requires cooperation between different actors.*²²²⁸

*They came up with ideas such as empowering local authorities/reinforcing capacity building in food governance; tackling the lack of coordination among actors; fostering collaboration with universities/experts; reinforcing/investing in food logistics and finally ensuring participatory and inclusive food system in Africa.*²²²⁹

*Coordinate across countries to establish governance structures and learning networks that support and facilitate nature-positive production techniques, keeping in mind that there are no one-size-fits-all solutions.*²²³⁰

*Increase coordination efforts – necessary to partner and scale up the action.*²²³¹

*This Digital Roadmap will need high-level coordination if it is to be successful.*²²³²

*This could be achieved through better co-ordination and meaningful collaboration to ensure the development of tools that present real value to end users.*²²³³

*Strengthening business strategies to establish alliances and cooperation between various stakeholders (technology sector, financing, NGOs etc.) was considered as a priority.*²²³⁴

*Improve fortification governance and coordination mechanisms.*²²³⁵

²²²⁷ 138:27 p 11 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

²²²⁸ 141:24 p 12 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

²²²⁹ 151:29 p 9 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

²²³⁰ 161:46 p 8 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

²²³¹ 163:113 p 15 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

²²³² 170:49 p 12 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

²²³³ 170:61 p 12 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

²²³⁴ 184:8 p 6 in 342_May_28_21_Peralta T

²²³⁵ 193:28 p 9 in 351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi

*Multi-stakeholder dialogue, coordination across sectors and among policy arenas are required to articulate concrete and holistic measures capable of rebuilding food systems from the grassroots-level.*²²³⁶

*Networked and joint/coordinated action between various civil society actors, managers, and researchers, for the development of actions, monitoring, and follow-up of results, and generation of data and information in a transparent manner. Greater approximation between farmer and consumer groups, and greater articulation between the various social movements that work on issues related to food.*²²³⁷

*An important finding that emerged from the roundtable was the general agreement on the need for strengthened regional cooperation to foster sustainable food systems at different levels (harmonization of legal frameworks, setting of standards, trade, sharing of data, knowledge and best practices, promotion of regional models, etc).*²²³⁸

*The need for more participation from Southern/Eastern countries in the coordination and co-ownership of funded research projects was also pointed out. The necessity of setting an equal balance among diverse stakeholders in the co-development and governance of multi-stakeholder partnerships such as the SFS-MED Platform emerged as a key challenge. It was considered critical to have all stakeholders on the same playfield since the inception of the partnership, in order to avoid top-down decisions.*²²³⁹

*They brought together 35 organizations across sectors in order to break down the silos of conversations. They have crafted four ambitions for Wales: i) land use that leads to revitalized connections between the land, air and water that optimizes positive impact for nature, community and carbon; ii) the Welshe food system is optimised for the wellbeing of citizens, community and nature; iii) the hidden voices of nature and future generations are present for all decisions in government and business; and iv) integrating community and nature in the delivery of scaled-up prevention to improve wellbeing outcomes.*²²⁴⁰

1. Breaking down policy siloes in the US that are relevant for both health and agriculture. The Food and Drug Administration manages drug use and approvals, antibiotics for animal production and aquaculture, monitors chemical use on vegetables, food safety parameters (e.g. safety of compost). The US Department of Agriculture monitors for meat, soil, land conservation with the Natural Resources Conservation Science, Agriculture Marketing Services. Pesticide safety and approval lies with EPA, so do manure and antimicrobial cleaners. And these are not areas that overlap or converse with each other. For example, health is not frequently part of conversations at the USDA. Antibiotic use has been a uniting topic as there have been inter-agency panels with the CDC. 2. The ability for recent policies to bring these separate departments and advocacy groups together, such

²²³⁶ 205:20 p 9 in 364_May_26_21_DPIHD

²²³⁷ 228:8 p 6 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

²²³⁸ 244:17 p 8 in 480_June_21_21_CHEAM_Multi

²²³⁹ 244:19 p 9 in 480_June_21_21_CHEAM_Multi

²²⁴⁰ 249:12 p 8 in 485_June_22_21_Levesque_SD

as carbon banking or true cost accounting. 3. Low hanging fruit opportunities for policy. For example, 23 states still have subsidies for fossil fuel based fertilizers as they are tax exempt. This should be the opposite to tax fossil fuel inputs and chemicals that are damaging towards nutritious food and ecosystems. Another example includes EPA regulations that make it easier to spray antibiotics on crops where there is no proof of its utility.²²⁴¹

The second champion, Dr. Glenn Gregorio of SEARCA, viewed food systems transformation from the perspective of improving the agricultural research and development pipeline of technology generators, adopters, and end-users. By strengthening the academe-industry-government linkages through research collaboration and co-sharing of resources, the delivery of innovation from research to market can be expedited.²²⁴²

Stakeholders involved in investments approached the issue of sustainability in two ways. First, by focusing on production systems that provide tangible benefits to investors and end-users; and then via a more transformative approach that incentivizes broader sustainability impact within a longer timescale. These pathways generally align with short- and long-term views on food systems transformation, and can be implemented in parallel if there is coordination and collaboration among the relevant sectors.²²⁴³

Most participants agreed that governments and industry have the greatest power to drive sustainable systematic change. However, all stakeholders need to engage and collaborate to make change possible.²²⁴⁴

Enablers for more transformative kinds of innovation: a. Breaking out of our “innovation bubbles” to develop better ideas more in line with what the world needs b. Rethinking partnerships to build in more ambition and make the best use of respective capabilities c. “Matchmaking” to drive impact, including innovating where it’s needed the most and supporting those who already offer a solution d. More collective voice and coordination across existing smaller-scale innovators e. Combining the best of the past (eg recipes) and the present (eg science) to go faster f. Supporting some innovations as bridges to a better place if not our ultimate, ideal solution g. Advocating for policies, subsidies, regulation etc that recognise the connections between health, nutrition, food and the environment.²²⁴⁵

More collective voice and coordination across existing smaller-scale innovators, such as community-based initiatives and entrepreneurs (often overstretched and underfunded) to share skills and resources, and demonstrate collective impact and value. Perhaps starting with a national union of community initiatives.²²⁴⁶

²²⁴¹ 249:38 p 15 in 485_June_22_21_Levesque_SD

²²⁴² 254:6 p 6 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi_Y

²²⁴³ 254:30 p 11 in 490_June_22_21_Yasmi_Y

²²⁴⁴ 256:5 p 6 in 492_June_23_21_Liu_JA

²²⁴⁵ 259:4 p 6 in 495_June_23_21_Forum for the Future

²²⁴⁶ 259:18 p 9 in 495_June_23_21_Forum for the Future

*Participants shared various business models that were successful in their experience. These ranged from public sector support and coordination to private sector involvement, as well as multiple stakeholder approaches, namely those stressing the linkages between youth farmers and agribusinesses and the conditions necessary to enable this.*²²⁴⁷

*Data architecture and infrastructure is a recurring and critical problem in the food systems space. We need improved coordination across scales and methodology.*²²⁴⁸

*These include more long term and flexible funding, pooled funding and transparency around what different organizations are planning so that coordination can take place.*²²⁴⁹

*Understanding that the aid architecture for protracted crises would need to improve for humanitarian and development efforts to align has been there for a long time. In that time there has already been change in this direction. Currently there is agreement among some like-minded donors that a much better coordinated approach is necessary.*²²⁵⁰

*Connecting to existing mechanisms and institutions - Connect to existing mechanisms for NGO coordination, like the Food Security and Livelihood Clusters, local/national universities and research institutes, to develop strong coordination and a joint approach.*²²⁵¹

*Mobilization builds cross-sectoral and cross-service dialogue and coordination to reduce fragmentation between public, private, NGO, and producer organizations so small-scale producers do not fall through the cracks, where collective action is led by farmers to improve service provision from all angles and provide programmatic examples that can be scaled to a broader framework/approach.*²²⁵²

*Greater coordination between governments and civil society responses should be established to ensure that policies better reflect differentiated needs, and those most impacted can access relief and recovery programs.*²²⁵³

*Effectively coordinate AE stakeholders by agroecology Hub in Tanzania.*²²⁵⁴

*To overcome these issues, the dialogue highlighted the need to strengthen coordination at all levels: actor-to-actor, within communities, at the territorial level, and at the wider policy level.*²²⁵⁵

²²⁴⁷ 272:22 p 8 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD

²²⁴⁸ 274:2 p 6 in 510_June_30_21_ACFSR_Multi

²²⁴⁹ 278:12 p 7 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

²²⁵⁰ 278:17 p 8 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

²²⁵¹ 278:73 p 14 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

²²⁵² 299:28 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²²⁵³ 302:18 p 8 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

²²⁵⁴ 305:10 p 8 in 541_July_12_21_AEHT

²²⁵⁵ 306:4 p 6 in 542_July_12_21_Prota_L

In inner areas, property is fragmented and soils unproductive; actor-to-actor coordination along the food chain helps achieve scale and upgrading to higher-value activities. The cases showed that, alongside traditional cooperatives, new contracts forms can respond to diverse needs (like the “network contract”).²²⁵⁶

Sustainable food systems also require changes in non-food sectors. Community cooperatives (CC) are an innovative coordination form to manage common goods (i.e., abandoned public land) and generate value for the community. In many cases, the CC established for a specific objective (e.g., integrating migrants) grew to manage other areas like public housing, agri-processing, marketing, training and tourism.²²⁵⁷

Alignment with and implementation of dietary guidelines across multiple sectors is essential: Participants highlighted a wide range of opportunities across sectors such as schools and child care; the health sector; food marketing; the local built environment; food assistance programs; agricultural and trade policy. Within this, several points were highlighted: – Multi-sectoral progress requires government action to set policy and regulations, provide guidance and lead by example, e.g. through public sector procurement and catering policies. At minimum, all relevant sector policy should ensure alignment with dietary guidelines in preference to industry-led / voluntary schemes. Sector leaders can also take steps independently to innovate and implement best practice, for example R&D into meat and dairy alternatives with demonstrated health and sustainability advantages. Ensuring clear and easy to understand front-of-pack labelling to help guide both healthy and sustainable food purchasing: there is an opportunity to extend, strengthen and potentially mandate existing schemes.²²⁵⁸

The cooperation and engagement among international community, national governments, private sectors, and social organizations are critical for reducing food loss and waste. More efforts could be focused on 1. Enhancing food supply chain with efficient inputs 2. Building systemic technologies achieving food loss and waste reduction through food chain covering post-harvest, storage and warehousing, processing, transportation and distribution, and consuming section. 3. Strengthening advocacy for food loss and waste reduction (e.g. global initiative) with more active engagement of UN agencies, NGOs, and private sectors.²²⁵⁹

Finally, the Dialogue centered on the theme that there is no one-size-fits-all for the food system. Rather than searching for a silver bullet, it’s imperative that all players focus on supporting family farmers, sustainable agricultural practices, education, and other investments to help incentivize making a radical change towards a healthier future.

²²⁵⁶ 306:5 p 6 in 542_July_12_21_Prota_L

²²⁵⁷ 306:8 p 6 in 542_July_12_21_Prota_L

²²⁵⁸ 312:22 p 10 in 548_July_14_21_Genoni A

²²⁵⁹ 315:23 p 9 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

*Moving forward, sustainable food businesses must maintain this open conversation and continue to challenge each other.*²²⁶⁰

*A government-led multi-sectoral national strategy for nutrition - through a collaborative effort.*²²⁶¹

*Establishment of a decentralized agency focused on nutrition to drive coordinated actions towards nutrition interventions.*²²⁶²

*Producers (farmers and ranchers) need financial and technical assistance to help de-risk the transition to more sustainable practices. It will take a coordinated, multi-factor approach (banks and lenders, insurers, CDFIs, government, food and ag brands, agri-business corporations, others) and agreed standards to ensure the transition is accessible and equitable for producers.*²²⁶³

*Need for joint and coordinated actions between various stakeholders and authorities which comprise the execution ecosystem for school meals, such as government departments, federal regulators of the school meals program and technical assistance, academia and organized civil society, in order to allow continuity of school meals within the framework of the national policy that ensures it is free of charge, universal, nutritious and also fosters local, family and traditional food production.*²²⁶⁴

*Many public institutions have gathered information, however, there is still no common repository or initiatives promoting inter-ministerial programs and projects. The welfare vision solves the acute issue, but not the chronic problem; an inter-institutional repository would allow for informed and joint decision-making in order to address the issue of access to healthy food in a more permanent way. The approach must shift from a welfare focus to one of capacity building.*²²⁶⁵

*There is a need for a national inter-institutional repository with free access to statistics and censuses regarding the state of Food and Nutrition Security (FNS). There is also a need for programs and projects to coordinate actions.*²²⁶⁶

Improve productivity from a sustainable point of view, thus allowing for better access to food through institutional coordination. Strengthen the existing mechanisms of the ministries of the entities or institutions in charge, which would allow for better coordination. Create mechanisms such as joint agendas, using these as a basis for monitoring the processes that are carried out. What are the conditions that allow for the creation of environments that are favorable for effective implementation of the normative

²²⁶⁰ 316:11 p 6 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

²²⁶¹ 330:17 p 6 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

²²⁶² 330:74 p 13 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

²²⁶³ 335:4 p 2 in 484a_June_24_21_WBCSD_USFRA

²²⁶⁴ 339:5 p 6 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

²²⁶⁵ 351:4 p 6 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

²²⁶⁶ 351:16 p 7 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

framework of the Human Right to Food and Food and Nutrition Security? (Education, health, social protection, agriculture, environment, technology/innovation).²²⁶⁷

Ensure better coordination between the government and the ground level individuals and all stakeholders in general.²²⁶⁸

Finance partnership

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. We suggested linking grassroots organizations in need of funding with financial/donor institutions that are looking to finance green initiatives to consolidate more on the diversification of our biodiversity and enhance sustainable food systems.²²⁶⁹

Banks and NBFCs should also be incentivized to provide credit to small farmers, for use in nature-positive production. Need for continuous engagement - The engagement of relevant stakeholders on food systems issues should not be limited to the Dialogues or end with the Food Systems Summit, but continue as an essential part of food systems transformation.²²⁷⁰

A crucial question was how these schemes would be funded. Participants suggested linking grassroots organisations in need of funding with financial/donor institutions that are looking to finance green initiatives. An example was Microsoft, which recently gave 1 billion US dollars to companies that were showing long-term carbon sequestration, to help them achieve their net zero carbon goals.²²⁷¹

Sustainable streams of financing needs to be made available to support demonstratable high impact agroecological and other forms of climate smart and resilient agriculture to take programmes to scale in mitigation and adapting to climate change. Financing regimes must be flexible and agile to enable efficient access and effective utilization by small and medium enterprises, small holder farmers and community-oriented organizations. Financing regimes should include ongoing coaching, mentorship and advisory support to help de-risk projects and encourage strong partnerships in design, execution, monitoring and improvement of science based, data inclusive, high impact mitigation, adaptation and resilience projects.²²⁷²

²²⁶⁷ 351:31 p 9 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

²²⁶⁸ 460_June_03_21_Ekanayake S

²²⁶⁹ 12:4 p 7 in 192_Apr_19_21_Okafor_A

²²⁷⁰ 27:4 p 6 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

²²⁷¹ 27:44 p 10 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

²²⁷² 35:43 p 7 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

*Increase collaboration between Arab countries especially those with common issues and establish mechanism between countries that aid in establishing a food security fund that supports food baskets.*²²⁷³

*Close(r) interaction between financial institutions and women clients. Training and capacity building in financial and investment literacy for women. Ensuring that women know what data to collect and how to present it to financial institutions, and that financial institutions have a good understanding of women's constraints and possibilities in relation to data collection and tracking.*²²⁷⁴

*Creation of an index of financial institutions that contribute to funding for smallholder farmers to stimulate healthy competition amongst financial institutions and impact investors.*²²⁷⁵

*Governments, financial institutions, research centers and investors as a whole need to partner to accelerate growth in the nutritious food production sector by facilitating access to funding. Banks typically must operate with a financial regulatory framework which, effectively, prevents banks from engaging in business activities that may have significant risk.*²²⁷⁶

*To overcome regulatory hurdles to supporting early-stage companies and start-ups banks sometimes participate in higher risk financings by forming arms-length investment arms or by attracting other financial institutions to provide financing. Creating a financial structuring vehicle through partnerships which are geared at establishing a pool of individual loans can de-risk them and will attract investment.*²²⁷⁷

*Work more closely with financial institutions for a closer link between various financial structures and agriculture.*²²⁷⁸

*The dialogue culminated with the announcement of a coalition of multilateral development banks and development partners to pledge over US\$17 billion in the financing, in a bold bid to address rising hunger on the African continent and to improve food security.*²²⁷⁹

*...maximization of available resources, systems, and partnerships including the existing breeding institutions, the functional biotechnology regulatory system for genome editing and precision agriculture, and the inter-regional collaborations that respond to the high cost of laboratories, genome editing tools, and licensing...*²²⁸⁰

²²⁷³ 36:17 p 7 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

²²⁷⁴ 42:16 p 9 in 178_Apr_8_21_AGRA_Multi

²²⁷⁵ 44:28 p 10 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

²²⁷⁶ 59:11 p 5 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

²²⁷⁷ 59:24 p 6 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

²²⁷⁸ 132:63 p 13 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

²²⁷⁹ 150:6 p 6 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFD_B_Multi

²²⁸⁰ 181:17 p 6 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

*Participants also identified a need for the participation of financial institutions in forming and sustaining close partnerships with producers, recognizing that larger institutions and corporations are better able to adapt to external pressures and stressors than small-holder producers.*²²⁸¹

*Participants identified an opportunity for increased partnerships for financial companies and small producers (as well as other links in the value chain) to accompany processes of capacity-building for producers, accompanied with confidence of the business sector.*²²⁸²

*Cordinate between Farmers' Union and enterprises, banks to help farmers access loans to expand productions, extend loan term and reduce the interest rate.*²²⁸³

*Mobilizing funding for landscape organization and investment: Funds for informal platforms or loose multi-stakeholder planning can be linked to more formal planning/decision-making structures. Landscapes and long-term resilience need links between local private sector and local SMEs that work beyond industrialized food system. Outside funding (e.g., GEF) can be useful but building bridges with other resources should be a priority.*²²⁸⁴

Multi-sectoral partnership

*The African University Vice Chancellors committed to driving the sustainable food system transformation agenda not just from the faculties of agriculture but university-wide in partnership with governments, development partners, private sector, civil society, consumers and international university partners in order to ensure healthy food, healthy people and a healthy planet.*²²⁸⁵

Research opportunities / Capacity Building: Transdisciplinary research teams from different departments within Universities Public health problem is a problem that needs to be solved in real life and not only by research and academics, focus on production to consumption, include all the different departments to work on food system. Universities can share and learn from each other in regards to developed online courses and resources. Global nutrition summit is important as research is needed from higher education systems. Opportunities for business, research and collaborations. Availability of skilled and unskilled labour for farm activities; abundant fertile land, tropical ecology and grass lands and huge local markets due to adequate population, which translates into potential demand for all foods from agriculture. Emerging attempts at new forms of cross-disciplinary training focused on food supply chains & production systems together, so that agricultural extension and marketing, processing and digital innovation can be brought

²²⁸¹ 184:12 p 6 in 342_May_28_21_Peralta T

²²⁸² 184:33 p 8 in 342_May_28_21_Peralta T

²²⁸³ 217:5 p 6 in 378_June_07_21_My Mai Bac

²²⁸⁴ 299:51 p 10 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²²⁸⁵ 1:1 p 6 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

*together. Some attempts to link universities with agricultural colleges and ATVETs so that innovations will flow through the whole system and have impact.*²²⁸⁶

*Partnerships: Sustainable partnerships that have equal engagement and benefits – Partnerships should be mutually beneficial to all. Partnership with private sector, government (at national, regional and global level) community and academia– to ensure sustainable food systems (Mess problems require multiplicity of partnerships to get solutions). Strengthen our partnerships for better and richer learning and knowledge creation across global regions (North-South) as well as strengthen the south-South collaborations. Public private partnerships with support from government. Partnerships with civil society. South-South-North partnerships. Partnerships with all stakeholders in the FS, including policy makers local institutions- they would have to develop policies based on evidence and have strong political commitment and be more coordinated. Universities should balance, population increase, which is at a progressive rate whereas food increase is at an arithmetic rate. Partnerships in the 'green education column': university - colleges – ATVET; there is a need for Universities to build synergies and multi-disciplinary approach to solving problems. Universities need equitable partnerships with a training focus as well as research. Needed Partnerships are in the areas of research and innovations so as to increase agricultural productivity; mechanization and technology-driven value chain.*²²⁸⁷

*It was universally acknowledged in every panel discussion and presentation that collaboration – and effective communication between collaborating parties – was essential to securing our food future. This extended beyond parties contributing to innovative research, projects, and industry transformation as consumers were identified as a key piece of the puzzle.*²²⁸⁸

*The main finding of the Regional Dialogue was the need to work with gender transformative, intersectional and intersectoral approach, in all sectors. In this way, it was agreed that to achieve food and nutrition security and to contribute to the sustainable development it is fundamental to pay attention to women's rights (SDG 5).*²²⁸⁹

*All stakeholders, across many different areas of expertise, different production systems, and different sizes, can and must find commonalities and work productively together.*²²⁹⁰

*Participants agreed that optimizing animal agriculture's environmental impact is an ambitious but attainable goal, which can only be achieved via sustained, long-term active participation of all stakeholders with a goal of constant innovation and improvement.*²²⁹¹

²²⁸⁶ 1:21 p 8 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

²²⁸⁷ 1:22 p 10 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

²²⁸⁸ 2:2 p 6 in 081_Mar_15_21_CRC

²²⁸⁹ 3:1 p 6 in 099_Mar_31_21_FAO_IFPRI

²²⁹⁰ 4:1 p 6 in 104_Apr_8_21_Animal Agriculture Alliance

²²⁹¹ 4:2 p 6 in 104_Apr_8_21_Animal Agriculture Alliance

*Resiliency is boosted by mutual understanding and enhanced communication between stakeholders, governments, technical experts, and consumers. Youth voices agreed with farmers about the need to embrace technology and innovation and not block farmers' access to new tools. Youth voices were also particularly focused on improving ag and food stakeholders' connectivity through digital media.*²²⁹²

*Lenders, insurers, cost-share programs, regulators, and farmers need to be on the same page and work together on the long-term benefits of nature-positive practices. And they need to reach out to farmers who have been slow to adopt change. But agronomy and soil testing are part of that education – along with the technology of precision farming and understanding the varying needs across the land, even if different parts of the same field. Technology and data will drive many advances – especially when combined with farmers' common sense and knowledge of their land.*²²⁹³

*Implement initiatives that fosters partnerships, brings together stakeholders from all sectors, and puts women at the center.*²²⁹⁴

*We need to scale up indigenous knowledge and promote generational knowledge transfer that is rapidly dying out due to the pressures of food security and urban rural migration through adequate collaboration and partnerships with stakeholders at the national, state, local government levels, civil society organizations and the private sector.*²²⁹⁵

*There is a need to create enabling environment, formal and informal platforms to discuss WEF nexus at national and regional level and highlight its importance via mass media in a nutshell publicize nexus to maximum extent. Regional and International organizations together with development partners should play important role in this process in upcoming years. Participants agreed that governments, researchers, and development institutions should focus more effort into capacity/knowledge building for farmers who might benefit from implementing low carbon technologies in their production, as well as greater investment in the sector.*²²⁹⁶

*Improving communication between "industry, government, NGOs, non-profit organisations, right through to consumers".*²²⁹⁷

Include all relevant stakeholders, including science, civil society, and in particular also those that are the most vulnerable in our food systems, in the policy-making process. Inclusive multi-stakeholder mechanisms to allow for participatory decision-making that address power imbalances among food systems actors; Encourage "productive conflict"

²²⁹² 4:29 p 12 in 104_Apr_8_21_Animal Agriculture Alliance

²²⁹³ 8:17 p 8 in 169_Apr_6_21_Shea E

²²⁹⁴ 9:3 p 6 in 171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C

²²⁹⁵ 12:2 p 7 in 192_Apr_19_21_Okafor_A

²²⁹⁶ 17:3 p 6 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

²²⁹⁷ 18:19 p 11 in 114_Apr_19_21_Maurer H_Roskruge N

*for problem solving together with mutual trust and respect, placing producers and vulnerable groups at the centre as co-decision-makers and co-innovators.*²²⁹⁸

*Collaboration and cooperation between all stakeholders. Governments are the primary stakeholders to many of the actions related to enhancing productivity as any sustainable production process requires relevant policies and providing the needed infrastructure that enables stakeholder make use of needed technologies for sustainable production processes.*²²⁹⁹

*It is felt that government should play more visible and facilitative role in the management of e waste. The facilitative role should enable and enhance partnerships among government, manufacturers, academia, civil society and the general public to be more aware and to work together in addressing the challenges associated with e waste and its impacts on soil health, water pollution, marine biodiversity and the food system in general. There is a need to develop improved national and regional standards and regulations for the disposal, management, and treatment of e waste. On the other side of the risk involved from negligence there is significant opportunity for industry and sustainable livelihoods to be developed from the proper management of e waste.*²³⁰⁰

*The approach needs to be multidisciplinary and multisectoral involving private sector, civil society academia, state solid waste management authorities, the Basel Convention Regional Centre for the Caribbean (BCRCC), Caribbean Farmers Associations, FAO, Inter-America Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), and other entities affected by the impacts of e waste on their sectors UWI; International- International partnerships with amongst others ISO Committees, UN Organizations, WTO, United Nations University Step Initiative, UN GEF From a sustainability perspective, small islands should consider moving away from a linear to a circular economy that will limit waste generation as well as reliance on the supply of virgin materials from outside.*²³⁰¹

*Call for all stakeholders to work together for implementing game changers. They all share the responsibility to shift food systems and change the rules of the game to achieve sustainable food security and nutrition for all.*²³⁰²

*Participants stressed the importance of promoting new forms of cross-sectoral professional careers as a means of promoting social change and allowing for a positive cycle of citizenship.*²³⁰³

²²⁹⁸ 23:35 p 7 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHAM_Mult

²²⁹⁹ 30:51 p 7 in 071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO

²³⁰⁰ 35:28 p 6 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

²³⁰¹ 35:54 p 8 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

²³⁰² 36:5 p 6 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

²³⁰³ 39:16 p 8 in 175_Mar_16_21_Donati L

*In general, success for all these proposals appears to participants to hinge upon close coordination and new partnerships among governments, investors, financial institutions, development partners, women's entrepreneur groups and farmers' organizations.*²³⁰⁴

*Ensure farm workers share in the value that's created. Design market and policy systems to enable farmers to adopt soil health through ecological and regenerative practices on farms. Build stronger connections between consumers, farmers, and farms so that the market values appropriately and the distribution of value is equitable through the value chain.*²³⁰⁵

*To achieve innovative solutions for sustainable food systems that are scalable, we need to bring together the best minds from across sectors. Partnerships are essential for developing creative solutions and moving promising ideas into broader action.*²³⁰⁶

*Establishment of a multi-stakeholder partnership forum to tackle insecurity, engage communities and, provide support to security agents to deliver adequate security to farming communities.*²³⁰⁷

*Policymakers have major roles to play, but also development agencies and financial institutions. Ecosystem groups and associations, entrepreneur networks, and youth bodies who must be involved in the development, growth, and broad dissemination of the platform to agriSMEs and other value chain actors. This will also ensure that the end users are involved in all stages of the platform growth. Other key actors are investors and SMEs. Nourishing Africa volunteered to take the lead in further conceptualizing this given that the Nourishing Africa platform already focuses on agribusinesses, albeit with an Africa-only focus.*²³⁰⁸

*Working hand by hand with the private, public sector and civil society, as well as the establishment of sound regulations and policies will create an enabling environment for money to flow into the region.*²³⁰⁹

*Establish relationships between a variety of stakeholders including scientists, researchers, and economists together with farmers, civil society, government agencies, businesses, educators, and political and social thought leaders. Each of these groups has a vital role to play in transforming food systems, as well as evaluating trade-offs and measuring results.*²³¹⁰

A multi-actor initiative to bring more transparency into the business development service market for agri-SMEs, including an evidence-based benchmarking of effective models

²³⁰⁴ 42:17 p 9 in 178_Apr_8_21_AGRA_Multi

²³⁰⁵ 43:4 p 6 in 003_Nov_23_21_Posner S

²³⁰⁶ 43:7 p 5 in 003_Nov_23_21_Posner S

²³⁰⁷ 44:24 p 9 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

²³⁰⁸ 46:15 p 8 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

²³⁰⁹ 53:42 p 7 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

²³¹⁰ 54:9 p 5 in 002_Nov_19_20_CGIAR

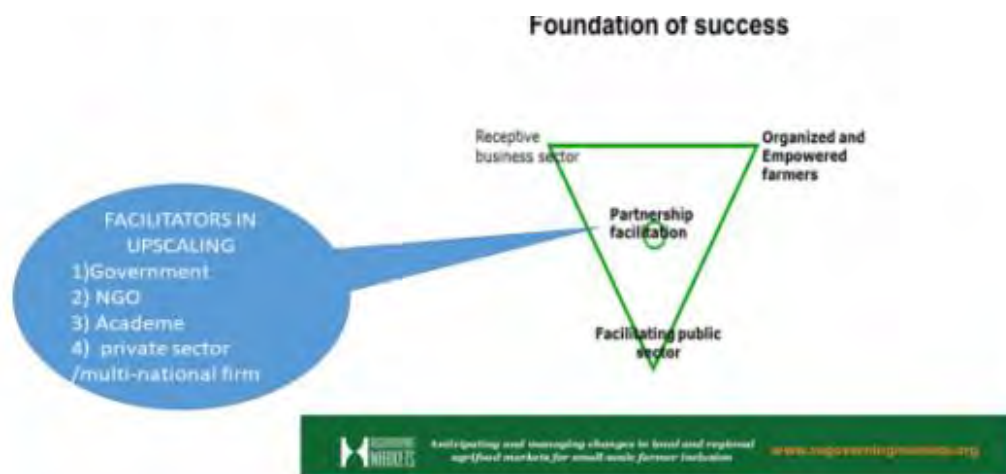
against impact on access to finance, an effort to standardize BDS curricula on the basis of such benchmarking, and value-for-money metrics for funders of such services.²³¹¹

Multi-sectoral partnerships are needed for storage and food preservation, re-insurance, innovation, and technology transfer.²³¹²

There should be a strong linkage and interaction between all actors across the entire value chain for a sustainable food system using the top bottom approach.²³¹³

Develop local food security networks to discuss and share information on food systems and nutrition and the role of youths and women.²³¹⁴

Content²³¹⁵



A continuing search for long-term sustainable solutions, therefore, is imperative, and since food security and sustainable food production, especially in the light of the climate crisis, are complex, and the engagement of a broad spectrum of experts, practitioners, researchers and leaders, is necessary.²³¹⁶

It is important to involve various food-system shareholders in the design and development of transformative initiatives. This will allow the design of holistic initiatives which involve different types of knowledge or points of view, as well as create a broad response from the various shareholders for its implementation.²³¹⁷

²³¹¹ 58:6 p 5 in 011_Jan_11_21_SAFIN

²³¹² 59:34 p 8 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

²³¹³ 61:23 p 9 in 030_Feb_4_21_CAFS_CSAYN

²³¹⁴ 68:26 p 9 in 057_Feb_26_21_YES

²³¹⁵ 74:26 p 25, 518 × 210 in 189a_April_16_21_Ateneo de Manila

²³¹⁶ 74:47 p 4 in 189a_April_16_21_Ateneo de Manila

²³¹⁷ 75:3 ¶ 39 in 092a_Mar_24_21_El Ayuntamiento de Meride_eng

*We need to create community, to identify and acknowledge the contribution of all food-system shareholders. We also need to find ways to connect the various shareholders for developing solutions based on our knowledge and experience.*²³¹⁸

*By gathering all stakeholders of the agri-food sector in round tables that could be organized with wholesale markets and in cooperation with local and regional governments, it is also expected that capacity building will be bolstered. With the aim to ensure the development and the integration of supply centers at the national level, this scheme has been set up notably in Mexico with “competitiveness agricultural circuits” in four different regions.*²³¹⁹

*To promote more sustainable consumption patterns, food waste reduction is key. In fact, “Zero food waste” should be a vision, and the goal should be to reduce as much as possible food waste. Solutions to address food waste should be developed at every level of the supply chain. This requires an integrated approach that tackles at each level the main problems. ... Ensuring the redistribution of food not sold, including through partnerships with food banks, apps (such as too good to go) and civil society organizations, would make it available to people in need. Further, involving authorities at both local and national levels is also critical alongside developing ‘enablers’ to donate. ... More significantly, the importance of sharing experience and knowledge between all European members of WUWM and universities, professors, scientists and other professionals will also help to improve and implement shared guidelines and conclude agreements with social organizations (e.g. food banks) for the improvement of food systems in the European region and worldwide.*²³²⁰

*As a solution, the group proposed cooperation among food system actors (research institutions, companies, farmers, government institution) to resolve prevailing and concrete challenges in a process where every actor brings in their own expertise and point of view.*²³²¹

*Long term cooperation among actors within food systems (research institutions, companies, farmers, government) to improve quality and productivity of farming, access to productive inputs, product development and food safety, and to promote industrialization.*²³²²

Development of cross-sectoral partnerships at local level by analysing the changing relations between Food Banks and local authorities, NGOs and charities, academia, the not for profit sector and the for-profit sector to see how these stakeholders can work

²³¹⁸ 75:14 ¶ 74–75 in 092a_Mar_24_21_El Ayuntamiento de Meride_eng

²³¹⁹ 76:19 p 9 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

²³²⁰ 78:24 p 10 in 110_Apr_14_21_Carrara E_Multi

²³²¹ 79:45 p 10 in 118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T

²³²² 79:49 p 10 in 118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T

*together to respond to communities' needs. The COVID-19 crisis has shown the need to rethink strategic partnerships and to adapt the modus operandi of the different actors.*²³²³

*We cannot unlock the full potential of our food system without collaboration. The food system is highly fragmented one where solutions are provided in silos. Collaboration is imperative in order for us to end the cycle where the same solutions are constantly provided. Cross-sector solutions should become the norm where government, ICT, financiers, universities, entrepreneurs, etc. are working together at solving systematic issues.*²³²⁴

*Work towards multisector solutions: Participants saw an abundance of willingness from food systems actors to find solutions. They agreed transformation is possible through collective, multidisciplinary action. Dialogues like these are needed to bring stakeholders together who may not otherwise share learnings, opportunities and discuss trade-offs.*²³²⁵

*Building up relationships between food system stakeholders is essential in building resilience and inspiring coordinated action to shocks. Community-based programs including community gardens improve access to affordable nutritious food. Organizations and community leaders should cooperate to put gardens in locations that target those most in need of fresh fruits and vegetables. There are also opportunities for nonprofits to partner with local schools to create community gardens. Response networks that supply and transport available food in times of crisis would also help strengthen resilience. These outcomes could be measured by Resilience indicators, such as Baseline Resilience Indicators for Communities index (BRIC). Challenges associated with executing this outcome includes potential logistical and coordination difficulties.*²³²⁶

*Pentahelix collaboration to develop future food is necessary, with the following parties: 1. Innovators (usually in universities and research institutions) 2. Policy makers 3. Industrial Sector When there is innovation, there must be production 4. Business Sector For marketing and sales 5. Society.*²³²⁷

*Solutions must be multi-stakeholder. Solutions must be tailored, policies must be inclusive and multi-stakeholder approaches and listening must underpin all approaches. Everyone must contribute as much as they can, we need to foster a dialogue among everyone involved.*²³²⁸

*So it is important to think across the food systems value chain, but also across different sectors - from environment to water sanitation to land use.*²³²⁹

²³²³ 81:13 p 11 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik J_Multi

²³²⁴ 83:3 p 6 in 152_Apr_29_21_Kubheka M

²³²⁵ 84:6 p 7 in 153_Apr_28_21_GCNEF_Multi

²³²⁶ 86:26 p 12 in 162_Apr_16_21_Fountain G

²³²⁷ 88:12 p 9 in 174_Mar_20_21_Niode K

²³²⁸ 99:9 p 6 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

²³²⁹ 103:68 p 37 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

*A continuing search for long-term sustainable solutions, therefore, is imperative, and since food security and sustainable food production, especially in the light of the climate crisis, are complex, and the engagement of a broad spectrum of experts, practitioners, researchers and leaders, is necessary.*²³³⁰

*Establishment of multi-sectoral coordination and cooperation mechanisms between governments; state-owned enterprises should set an example.*²³³¹

*Multistakeholder partnerships are key. When all stakeholders are engaged, then the incentive structure of different agents is distinct and becomes better discernible.*²³³²

*Another intervention was about the importance of creating an interdisciplinary cross-cutting multi ministry approach, in order to get better metrics (what is wanted to be achieved), but also a better joint work between ministries from different countries, since currently, their work is quite fragmented.*²³³³

*Comprehensive approaches/strategies that engage multiple sectors (i.e. health, education, health insurance companies, nutrition, culinary art, hospitality, tourism, producers, retailers) are essential to changing consumption patterns.*²³³⁴

*We need to link sectors together (waste and agricultural sector along with food, water, energy, human health and soil) to address relevant systemic issues and identify the primary drivers, concerns and points of intervention.*²³³⁵

*There is an urgent need for promoting inter-sectoral cooperation through evidence based information to ensure water-food-energy security and environmental sustainability for food system transformation in Pakistan.*²³³⁶

*Lack of coordination or limited coordination between different departments at the provincial and federal level is another major divergence in sustaining food and water security under changing climate revealed in the discussion. In order to improve coordination, a multi-stakeholder approach may be adopted giving fair chance to all stakeholders to present their point of view and make a consensus to make agriculture resilient.*²³³⁷

Avoiding working in silos and creating synergies between and across the many initiatives already underway by various organizations, and across disciplines and platforms while

²³³⁰ 103:75 p 4 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

²³³¹ 105:29 ¶ 27–28 in 176a_Mar_25_21_AGFEP

²³³² 113:38 p 11 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

²³³³ 118:58 p 12 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

²³³⁴ 121:20 p 7 in 130_May_22_21_Foronada R_Gloria C

²³³⁵ 124:11 p 7 in 142_May_11_21_Carter L_Dennis S

²³³⁶ 127:6 p 7 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

²³³⁷ 127:79 p 18 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

*maintaining individuality and personality. Tools and applications for agriculture are available, many with similar targets.*²³³⁸

*This would involve improving social cohesion and recognizing the importance of community and cross-sectoral participation in policymaking and decision-making processes.*²³³⁹

*Both women's empowerment and nutrition are extremely complex issues, and have multi-sector influencing factors and therefore a multi-sector approach to address them both simultaneously is needed.*²³⁴⁰

*A bolster 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.*²³⁴¹

*Non-traditional partnerships. Increased collaboration and non-traditional partnerships are needed to drive a food-systems approach. Partnerships between primary agriculture, dieticians, food retailers and civil society, such as environmental non-government organizations or consumer groups, would create stronger, more collaborative approaches.*²³⁴²

*The districts recognize the need to rebuild and strengthen food systems driven by radical thinking, smart partnerships, backed by strong political will and courage to advance the food systems transformation need of the districts.*²³⁴³

*Ensuring interconnectedness of academe, policy, research, and governance to provide holistic approach/system on food systems.*²³⁴⁴

*Academe-industry-government and farmers need to work together.*²³⁴⁵

*Work together across sectors to tackle the huge challenges we face. Take a system-wide view.*²³⁴⁶

*Increase multi sector partnerships and collective impact collaborations.*²³⁴⁷

²³³⁸ 132:64 p 13 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

²³³⁹ 132:73 p 15 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

²³⁴⁰ 136:4 p 6 in 211_Apr_30_21_Chisholm N_Multi

²³⁴¹ 139:25 p 11 in 216_May_06_21_Ben_Aniabi

²³⁴² 153:7 p 6 in 263_May_06_21_CCGA

²³⁴³ 154:4 p 6 in 265_May_07_21_CSONA

²³⁴⁴ 157:28 p 6 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

²³⁴⁵ 157:74 p 11 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

²³⁴⁶ 161:44 p 8 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

²³⁴⁷ 163:117 p 15 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

*Moreover, participants felt that actions should be multi-sectoral (including the private sector, agricultural sector, and education sector) and empower the consumer.*²³⁴⁸

*...that the government should do more to encourage multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder involvement (i.e. involvement of both those affected by food insecurity and those with the power and influence to change this) using existing resources and toolkits for guidance.*²³⁴⁹

*Networking among actors from various sectors and levels of the food chain will enhance sharing of ideas and also facilitate collaboration.*²³⁵⁰

*Our Dialogue highlighted the importance of strong partnerships within food systems and value chains.*²³⁵¹

*Stakeholders and partnerships - Local government authorities - Youth - National governments - Relevant public servants at national, regional and local levels - Private sector - CSOs - International and regional organisations including multi-lateral agencies.*²³⁵²

*Fostering the direct link between producers and consumers was highlighted as fundamental to guarantee the demand for quality and local products is aligned with family farming production.*²³⁵³

*Multiple sectors should work together - through a public private partnership - to improve food safety capacity building.*²³⁵⁴

*Further, to achieve truly transformative changes in the Food System, it is critical that all the issues, challenges and solutions identified should not be considered in silos, but viewed holistically, with the implementation of solutions and policies being done in complete synergy between the Private Sector, Public Sector, NGOs and the grassroot members. Replication of SEWA's models of social enterprises and cooperatives across the country can bring about truly transformative changes in the lives of millions of informal workers in our country.*²³⁵⁵

*The need of a change of route in Mediterranean food systems was recognized by all participating stakeholders, including representatives of national governments. Such crucial change requires a consolidated multi-stakeholder cooperation at 360° at regional level to be implemented efficiently and effectively.*²³⁵⁶

²³⁴⁸ 167:27 p 7 in 311_June_14_21_NCD Child

²³⁴⁹ 167:31 p 9 in 311_June_14_21_NCD Child

²³⁵⁰ 177:28 p 6 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

²³⁵¹ 184:3 p 6 in 342_May_28_21_Peralta T

²³⁵² 199:36 p 9 in 358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi

²³⁵³ 214:8 p 7 in 374_June_03_21_DG INTPA

²³⁵⁴ 239:1 p 6 in 313_June_15_21_Narrod_Multi

²³⁵⁵ 242:2 p 6 in 478_June_19_21_SEWA

²³⁵⁶ 244:2 p 6 in 480_June_21_21_CIHEAM_Multi

Multi-stakeholder partnerships are key to provide an arena for dialogue, based on equal footing among stakeholders, co-ownership, co-management and co-funding, to avoid power imbalances and top-down dynamics. Such processes, backed by the existing mechanisms (UNFSS, EU-F2F, etc) and building on science-based recommendations (CFS, HLPE, etc) and local knowledge, could help identify common priorities, set strategic integrated goals, pushing FST forward at national and regional level.²³⁵⁷

The speakers also highlighted some of the elements needed to enable food systems transformation. These include the need to: foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at national and regional level to build trust and commitments based on shared understanding and inclusion; mobilize resources to implement actions at scale, through sustainable investments (public, private, blended) and other instruments such as public incentives (subsidies, taxes); harness the potential of innovation and technology, making them accessible to farmers/fishers/foresters; identify trade-offs between actions/sectors and strategies to minimize them; foster behavioural change across food systems actors through education and awareness building.²³⁵⁸

A multi-stakeholder approach is crucial to mobilizing all actors, directly involving them in research and innovation projects at local level, co-designing food systems' transition to sustainability through policy labs and flagship projects to test solutions in real life.²³⁵⁹

Multi-stakeholder partnerships such as the SFS-MED Platform are crucial to support entrepreneurs in the transition to more sustainable practices at local and national level, developing sustainable business plans, accessing funding, establishing solid networks, etc. Such partnerships have the potential to be effective also at regional level, provided that countries agree on minimum common measures (i.e. framework) for the sustainability of food systems.²³⁶⁰

The role for multistakeholder groups. The movement needs scientists, lobbying power, a good coalition of people, a good social media campaign, end purchasers, investors to provide risk capital for these folks to work together and be able to create new models that policy can build off of, and the need for a network of environmental justice communities that can work together as the same issues happen all over the place.²³⁶¹

These types of definitions can lead to constructive dialogues and multi-sectorial collaboration.²³⁶²

The importance of inter-sectoral cooperation with different stakeholders in order to deepen dialog and mutual learning: academia, consumers, health services, municipalities, insurance companies, regulator. The importance of cooperation between the industry and

²³⁵⁷ 244:5 p 6 in 480_June_21_21_CiHEAM_Multi

²³⁵⁸ 244:16 p 8 in 480_June_21_21_CiHEAM_Multi

²³⁵⁹ 244:35 p 11 in 480_June_21_21_CiHEAM_Multi

²³⁶⁰ 244:40 p 11 in 480_June_21_21_CiHEAM_Multi

²³⁶¹ 249:39 p 15 in 485_June_22_21_Levesque_SD

²³⁶² 280:36 p 8 in 516_July-01_21_Anastasiou K

*academia for development of innovative products and technologies to assist in reducing carbon and water footprints.*²³⁶³

*Broad professional cooperation and dialog between industry, academia, health services, retailers, government ministries, and the regulator for the advancement of public health. Industry is a partner to the solution.*²³⁶⁴

*At the same time, discussion touched on the need to identify opportunities to further strengthen cooperation between national and international research systems, marrying best international practices with locally developed and relevant technologies, and partnerships with the private sector.*²³⁶⁵

*To realize the transition to sustainable food systems through territorial governance, support is needed to integrate across multiple scales and sectors.*²³⁶⁶

*Mobilization builds cross-sectoral and cross-service dialogue and coordination to reduce fragmentation between public, private, NGO, and producer organizations so small-scale producers do not fall through the cracks, where collective action is led by farmers to improve service provision from all angles and provide programmatic examples that can be scaled to a broader framework/approach.*²³⁶⁷

*Sectors and communities of practice need to consider developing and implementing joint and cohesive policy that will support these phases of discovery by: 1) policy adjustment; 2) setting priorities, 3) engagement and support from public and private financing; and, 4) collaboration between academics and governments.*²³⁶⁸

*It is important to identify and support local actors, recognize the wisdom of the people that are there (first and foremost Indigenous Peoples) and prioritize transformative innovation (e.g., agroecology), building on local knowledge with science to create jobs and build resilient food systems. Local private sector actors are key players in working together to build a better system. Academic institutions should join local actors in documenting and reviewing relevant experience, providing technical assistance and linking with national or global research institutions.*²³⁶⁹

Governance refers to processes of negotiating needs, interests and perspectives of various stake-holders. To promote more inclusive food systems transformation, a central goal of territorial governance should be to increase the voice of marginalized groups and increase the accountability of the state. A pre-condition to this type of governance is a multi-sectorial government that is rights-based in its approach; this must be embedded into law

²³⁶³ 297:7 p 6 in 533_July_07_21_Gazit GS

²³⁶⁴ 297:24 p 8 in 533_July_07_21_Gazit GS

²³⁶⁵ 298:18 p 8 in 534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADI_Multi

²³⁶⁶ 299:10 p 6 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²³⁶⁷ 299:28 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²³⁶⁸ 299:32 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²³⁶⁹ 299:36 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

*for adequate follow through and not just theoretical value-signaling without action. Only through multi-actor governance can vulnerable people be heard.*²³⁷⁰

*The opportunities for transforming food systems only arise with collaboration, integration, and convergence of the various actors in the food chain.*²³⁷¹

*There is a critical need for greater collaboration between all stakeholders--government, private sector, non-profit organizations, and civil society to integrate food and nutrition security into urban city planning and execution.*²³⁷²

*Role and partnerships between the private sector AND government, local partners, farmers, academia, education etc. to understand the interests and needs of all stakeholders along with the food system.*²³⁷³

*Food waste reduction strategies often need creativity, and there is no one actor that can fix our food systems so food waste is gone. We need each and every actor on every level of the supply chain to be involved. In this regard, it is not just important to organize dialogues like this, but also to get more people to participate.*²³⁷⁴

*Convergence and organization of key stakeholders at multiple levels were proposed as solutions. These include institutional mechanisms, such as merging government development schemes with agricultural plans, and expanding disaster risk, reduction and recovery plans to cover smallholder farmers. Organizing and clustering farmers is needed to improve their access to inputs, capacity building, and formal financial services. Mechanization and its associated increased productivity were also seen as pathways for increased participation of women and youth. Crop insurance and other safety nets can help smallholder farmers bounce back from climatic shocks.*²³⁷⁵

*Digital tools for market linkages, advisory services and weather data can help in creating accessible pathways for underserved sectors. Aggregating farmers through formal organisations such as farmer producer companies (FPCs) can help develop linkages between farmers and other value chain/industry actors, including academia, for knowledge exchange and capacity building. Such linkages can increase their bargaining power as value chain actors and also help producers develop demand-based products that meet consumer needs and preferences. Multi-stakeholder cooperation and participatory monitoring and evaluation contribute to making value chains more inclusive.*²³⁷⁶

The effective and efficient implementation requires an enabling environment of governance mechanisms and technical innovations that facilitate consultation across

²³⁷⁰ 299:79 p 13 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²³⁷¹ 301:6 p 6 in 537_July_08_21_ANP_WWF

²³⁷² 304:3 p 6 in 540_July_10_21_Global Shapers

²³⁷³ 310:13 p 7 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP

²³⁷⁴ 311:10 p 6 in 547_July_14_21_Heilinger K

²³⁷⁵ 313:17 p 7 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

²³⁷⁶ 313:21 p 8 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

sectors and all key stakeholders, such as Chinese governments, development financial institutions, private sectors, academia, grass-roots level farmers' cooperatives, United Nations agencies, as well as scientific research institutions.²³⁷⁷

Participants emphasized cooperation throughout the Dialogue. There is an inherent interdependency in the food system, and each player impacts others' capacities to act. There is a need for more coalitions and collaborations not only between food businesses but across the entire food and agriculture system. Together, these individual players can have a much larger positive impact.²³⁷⁸

Participants highlighted that sustainable food businesses have an opportunity to challenge the status quo. Multi-stakeholder business models that value the planet, community, workers, eaters, and natural resources can help move the focus from a singular devotion to profit. Large companies have the scale, resources, and ability to influence change that smaller businesses don't have. But as these smaller businesses demonstrate financial and cultural success and find ways to engage with larger multi-national food companies, they can influence how large companies operate, helping to create greater impact.²³⁷⁹

Local financial opportunities for indigenous women represented by Earth Empower. Development of locally food-based businesses owned by indigenous women to reduce migration. The innovation is social and consists in development projects, researchers, private sector and others working together with indigenous women to create financially viable local businesses that at the same time value and recognize the women's knowledge and expertise of particular herbs and other food. This is possible thanks to: Development of partnerships with local and international actors. Capacity building of the women that are part of EarthEmpower, including in relation to business, marketing, product design and use of computers to contribute to their economic and social empowerment. Not dependent on external funding or donations but rather financially self-sustainable via selling of tea products, consultancies and capacity development. Pandemic regarded as an opportunity to democratize further the organization and to the development of small home factories.²³⁸⁰

Some of the ideas in transforming the society beyond feeding the society is as follows: 1. Developing community-based agriculture that leverage on local biodiversity. 2. Developing opportunities for indigenous communities, including on being part of the organic food production. 3. Building an ecosystem with incentives to foster multi-stakeholder effort. 4. Urban farming as a solution for the urban poor to obtain some nutritious food items, requiring policy action and civil society movement. 5. Movements such as agroecology, which takes into account the whole ecosystem of diversity, human and social values.²³⁸¹

²³⁷⁷ 315:4 p 6 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

²³⁷⁸ 316:7 p 6 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

²³⁷⁹ 316:16 p 8 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

²³⁸⁰ 317:18 p 10 in 554_July_15_21_Lopez DE

²³⁸¹ 319:10 p 7 in 556_July_15_21_Von Goh_GenTan

*Interdisciplinary development projects: Development project interventions, especially in nutrition amelioration does not sustain after the support period. Involvement of multiple stakeholders including research, industry, development agencies and start-ups, could lead to change in the cropping system and food consumption pattern, eventually contributing to better nutrition. It will also help in better implementation and sustainability.*²³⁸²

*Start-ups need an industry partner who could help penetrate their technologies for large-scale adoption. A collaborative approach of bringing stakeholders together to implement data driven solutions and prepare a global action plan on research, technology, market and policy interventions is essential for improving dryland food systems. A Global Centre of Excellence in Biofortification could be established to develop research programs, to promote biofortified food, advocate policy amendments and contribute to nutrition security of the malnourished population.*²³⁸³

*A decentralized method and a multi-actor strategy need to be applied to make sure a wide variety of crops is established respecting the goal of sustainability.*²³⁸⁴

*Decentralized method and a multi-actor strategy need to be applied to make sure a wide variety of crops is established respecting the goal of sustainability.*²³⁸⁵

*Effective partnership and dialogue between all relevant actors involved in food production and supply / value chain, including government ministries and departments, private sector and investors, and technical organizations and practitioners.*²³⁸⁶

*Need national & sub-national coordination structure for nutrition interventions (across sectors and partners).*²³⁸⁷

*Establish a multi-sectoral coordination structure at national and sub-national level to elevate the importance of nutrition.*²³⁸⁸

Greater global governance. On the one hand, from the public perspective, they discussed the need to position the relevance of agri-food systems transformation at a more significant level on the world political agenda. In this sense, global governance appears as a crucial element in reducing system imbalances and avoiding the differences in competitiveness that may exist, depending on the production systems and place of origin of the companies. In the view of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, the first step towards a faster and more efficient transformation would be for all stakeholders in the system to adopt the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Land and Resource Tenure (promulgated by FAO), which guide responsible

²³⁸² 321:5 p 7 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

²³⁸³ 321:23 p 14 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

²³⁸⁴ 324:15 p 7 in 561_July_19_21_OCCAM

²³⁸⁵ 324:32 p 10 in 561_July_19_21_OCCAM

²³⁸⁶ 327:5 p 6 in 564_July_20_21_Bakarr_MI

²³⁸⁷ 330:16 p 6 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

²³⁸⁸ 330:26 p 7 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

*and sustainable practices to ensure food security. On the other hand, from the third sector's perspective, a paradigm shift is needed in the approach to agri-food systems governance; currently more focused on the commercialization of food than on quality food for people. This change would require greater involvement of small producers, and collaboration between all actors in the value chain.*²³⁸⁹

*Alliances: All these levers and solutions cannot be achieved without collaboration between all agri-food system players. There is a great opportunity and potential in public-private collaboration as well as between companies, civil society, local authorities, etc. On the part of the government, they recognized the need to develop greater incentives, such as differential taxation, a priority in public procurement or more, and better regulatory frameworks that allow for progress towards greater sustainability. Also, from the private perspective, collaboration with all the actors in the chain (consumers, suppliers, farmers, etc.) appeared as a crucial aspect when seeing the efforts to integrate sustainability.*²³⁹⁰

*Strengthening partnerships with government institutions, international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, as well as establishing common goals to clean up food systems will be essential to achieving the goals proposed in the Decade of Family Farming and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), emphasizing the first two objectives: eradication of poverty and zero hunger.*²³⁹¹

*Make joint efforts, from the Government, companies, agro-industries and other stakeholders, so that it can be produced in a sustainable way and with the nutritional elements required by the diet of the Dominican population, contemplating adequate planning of what is produced, imported and exported.*²³⁹²

*Nutrition requires a multi-layered approach; it is necessary to promote the consumption of foods with specific socio-environmental, cultural and nutritional characteristics. Intersectoral and interministerial partnerships are required in order to ensure Food and Nutrition Security.*²³⁹³

*Partnerships and collaboration: It was noted that strengthening of women's capacity can be done through policies that are gender inclusive and through government and multisectoral partnerships.*²³⁹⁴

*Partnership among various actors through multi-stakeholder platform for synergistic action.*²³⁹⁵

²³⁸⁹ 337:9 p 9 in 132a_May_27_21_Forética_Eng

²³⁹⁰ 337:11 p 9 in 132a_May_27_21_Forética_Eng

²³⁹¹ 345:4 p 6 in 419a_June_08_21_CLOC_Eng

²³⁹² 350:20 p 8 in 424a_June_28_21_PROLIDER_Eng

²³⁹³ 351:1 p 6 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

²³⁹⁴ 474_June_18_21_Matu_Opiyo

²³⁹⁵ 455_May_14_21_Ekwamu_A

Multi-stakeholder partnerships support sustainability and food systems transformation. Many global organizations face difficulties that multinational private sector actors can help solve, including sharing best-in-class models, facilitating better governance, reducing waste at multiple areas of the food supply chain, ensuring adherence to hygiene and other health-related factors, and helping prevent negative externalities. There are asymmetric challenges that exist and many stakeholders feel like they are pulled in different ways. Especially with more controversial food systems actors, having a seat at the table (through investing or other financial commitments) is important to ensure that the conversation is open instead of behind closed doors. Exclusionary investing will have broad negative unintended consequences, eliminating key parts of our food systems without leaving sustainable products to fill their place. The private sector, therefore, needs to be intentional about multi-stakeholder engagement - it needs to listen to stakeholders, including critical civil society organizations. As well, the sector needs to view these engagements as serious, bringing stakeholders to the table in intentional and recurring ways with planned long-term commitment. In this way, there is a chance to find a shared food systems purpose. Everyone wants to make the food system work - it does not help anyone if our food systems struggle.²³⁹⁶

Determining how to ensure a balanced, just, and fair food systems transition – economically, socially and environmentally - to provide safe, nutritious food for all, protect the environment, support livelihoods, and address inequalities, requires policymakers to foster multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration and cooperation.²³⁹⁷

Community-led solutions. Creating resilient food and water systems will have the co-benefit of contributing to a reduced NCD burden. Approaches to achieving this rely on community-identified strengths and solutions and building and strengthening community capacity and skills. Community-led programs can be effective at improving food and water security, nutrition and health; they can help reverse the trend of worsening diets and increasing chronic diseases. The most effective programs adopt a multi-strategy, multi-sector approach that includes both securing and sustaining the supply of local healthy foods and access to safe drinking water. They also include Traditional Knowledges and cultural practices passed down through millennia. Governments need to work with communities rather than perpetuating a top-down approach, ensuring involvement of community leaders, shared planning and decision-making, and appropriate evaluation procedures to guarantee that community-identified food and water system challenges are responded to and community needs are met. Government responses must also respect Traditional Knowledges and ensure they are included in food and water policy.²³⁹⁸

²³⁹⁶ 446_May_27_21_Lyons_Gould

²³⁹⁷ 444_May_25_21_FAO_UNICEF_Multi

²³⁹⁸ 443_May_09_21_GIGH

New bodies or organisations

*City level food councils: Examples from France, Morocco (generation green and zero pesticides) as well as local and national level food policy or advisory councils as new mechanisms for collaborative decision-making and implementation (e.g. Canada); In Italy, school mealtime as an educative experience to learn about sustainability – eating fruits and vegetables, avoiding waste and develop social skills in eating behavior around the table (culture).*²³⁹⁹

*Supporting the adoption of fisheries management plans at local level – Technical assistants by scientific research centres.*²⁴⁰⁰

*Design of Community Lab for processing the SSF products (not highly valued fish, overfishing, commercial value fish) respecting the seafood quality and safety standards.*²⁴⁰¹

*Establish a fully representative Food Systems Council.*²⁴⁰²

*Establishment of an Arab Centre for Food Security, that includes brings together Arab initiatives and that can provide appropriate financing through development and investment funds.*²⁴⁰³

*The Lagos Food Initiative has also founded a family farming venture that helps families setup small scale subsistence farming that can avail them immediate food and can be scaled for selling to others within their communities. This program also facilitates getting access to quality seeds for high yield cultivation and harvesting with the aim that it will enable families plan their own food scheme and build a resilient food system. In the same vein, Mr. Eric Nyikwgh believes that hidden hunger (which is tantamount to undernourished foods among the upper low-income class) is a form of food scarcity that needs to be tackled.*²⁴⁰⁴

*Devoting greater attention to regional approaches to AR4D through regional programmes and strengthening regional institutions for research, extension, education, farmers, youth, Agribusiness.*²⁴⁰⁵

*We need to demystify the sector and the innovation that is happening, allow people to see and understand it. Bring policy-makers to the innovators. Building National and Regional Innovation Ecosystems. There must be a policy environment that enables innovation to come to forefront and government/institutional leadership.*²⁴⁰⁶

²³⁹⁹ 23:38 p 7 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

²⁴⁰⁰ 23:43 p 8 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

²⁴⁰¹ 23:50 p 8 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

²⁴⁰² 34:20 p 9 in 089_Mar_22_21_Gee S

²⁴⁰³ 36:7 p 6 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

²⁴⁰⁴ 73:12 p 9 in 204_Apr_27_21_YASIF_UYSG

²⁴⁰⁵ 111:43 p 7 in 070_Mar_09_21_Akinbamijo,O

²⁴⁰⁶ 113:13 p 6 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

*Others noted the need for building strong cooperatives or federations to provide the full range of value chain services to members, especially smallholders, and represent the voices of seaweed family farmers in governance.*²⁴⁰⁷

*Establish local food sovereignty alliances as a decision-making body for community decisions: A community body for decision-making is a model that has been created and applied by urban Native communities to facilitate community decision making processes. This idea was brought forward as a way to build community capacity and collaborations towards food systems/community transformations.*²⁴⁰⁸

*Creating new food safety agency with a new food safety index for Africa.*²⁴⁰⁹

*Some key conditions need to be in place for a successful MSP, such as having a strong and independent driving group of convenors/facilitators, and having a shared ambition and agenda, which creates a sense of community and participation in a joint social impact initiative.*²⁴¹⁰

*The Head of States session and the communique mentioned a financing facility for food and nutrition security to support this. The AfDB and IFAD will work to set up the aforementioned facility.*²⁴¹¹

*Establish a (sovereign) Regional Research for Development fund to invest in shared agricultural research priorities and address the questions and challenges that would arise as technologies are scaled up and rolled out across Africa. The AfDB and IFAD will work to set up the aforementioned facility.*²⁴¹²

*A call for the establishment of a Financing Facility for Food Security in Africa, to scale up climate-resilient and successful agricultural technologies and strengthen commodity value chains for both staple food and cash crops.*²⁴¹³

*Availability of local CSO to offer advocacy support and bridging the gap between farmers and governments, availability of farmers groups that are working through cooperatives.*²⁴¹⁴

*Consider creating Ministries of Food.*²⁴¹⁵

*Hence, cooperatives are the winning solution in this process.*²⁴¹⁶

²⁴⁰⁷ 119:72 p 17 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

²⁴⁰⁸ 130:7 p 9 in 187_Apr_15_21_Livingston_Way

²⁴⁰⁹ 132:48 p 10 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

²⁴¹⁰ 141:16 p 11 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

²⁴¹¹ 150:26 p 7 in 253_Apr_29_21_AfDB_Multi

²⁴¹² 150:30 p 8 in 253_Apr_29_21_AfDB_Multi

²⁴¹³ 150:38 p 9 in 253_Apr_29_21_AfDB_Multi

²⁴¹⁴ 154:18 p 6 in 265_May_07_21_CSONA

²⁴¹⁵ 161:45 p 8 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

²⁴¹⁶ 171:17 p 8 in 329_May_19_21_CI_WFO

*Establishment of an authoritative body to regulate and enforce adherence to standards.*²⁴¹⁷

*Associations are needed for youth and women, to provide a platform where motivation will be drawn from each other, and this makes them easily reachable for trainings and other forms of capacitation.*²⁴¹⁸

*Establishment of an agricultural bank to meet the farmers' financial needs.*²⁴¹⁹

*Co-operatives should be promoted in rural areas for collective farming, processing, marketing and financial services.*²⁴²⁰

*Specifically this means strengthening farmer organizations, co-operatives, and digital services that serve as the vehicles for scaling up successful approaches.*²⁴²¹

*Smallholder farmers needs seed banks to be established in their villages and communities.*²⁴²²

*Associations for crop harvest stations in order to assist them in deciding the price of their crops produces. Because so far business men are the decider of the crops produces prices.*²⁴²³

*These can be pursued through the creation of a consortia, which will lead to the identification of milestone targets and strategies. The Philippine Seed Industry Association (PSIA), citing its membership, network and expertise, volunteered to initiate the establishment of the consortium.*²⁴²⁴

*Public-private partnerships to be strengthened, which can commence through the establishment of a national consortia that could identify specific target areas and funding opportunities in support of mainstreaming precision breeding.*²⁴²⁵

*The dialogues resolved that Due to the marketing challenges that farmers are facing, they must establish strong group/s that shall have bargaining power in the market.*²⁴²⁶

²⁴¹⁷ 173:35 p 10 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

²⁴¹⁸ 173:129 p 19 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

²⁴¹⁹ 173:136 p 19 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

²⁴²⁰ 174:33 p 6 in 332_May_24_21_FAO_UNDP

²⁴²¹ 174:38 p 8 in 332_May_24_21_FAO_UNDP

²⁴²² 176:9 p 6 in 334_May_25_21_Buzingo_J

²⁴²³ 176:11 p 7 in 334_May_25_21_Buzingo_J

²⁴²⁴ 181:22 p 6 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

²⁴²⁵ 181:32 p 9 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

²⁴²⁶ 182:7 p 7 in 340_May_27_21_Mamba_L

*There is a need to create an organization to advocate and advance the aspiration of agriculture students and guide their career paths. A youth wing under ESNAU can be created, to in the first place target schools.*²⁴²⁷

*Set-up of grouping cooperatives is key in order to support each other in expanding their business in other countries.*²⁴²⁸

*Renting/ leasing land facilities should be available by government bodies to alleviate farmers with the financial risk associated with high land loans.*²⁴²⁹

*Food institutions as regional logistics warehouses need to be accelerated. The function of the logistics warehouse is not only to accommodate food from outside the region but also to accommodate local food products. This logistics warehouse can also be used as a retailer that provides local food for the government's social assistance program. This can trigger changes in local food consumption behavior.*²⁴³⁰

*Establishment of cold storage and production factory in those areas where production rate is high. It will be helpful to save perishable food items and to give more profit to the farmers.*²⁴³¹

*Seed bank establishment and controlled by the government and other responsible directly.*²⁴³²

*Establishment of cold storage and production factory in those areas where production rate is high. It will be helpful to save perishable food items and to give more profit to the farmers.*²⁴³³

*In the farmers' community, there must have buying and selling center to ensure the legal price of food crops.*²⁴³⁴

*Smallholder farmers needs seed banks savers to be established in their villages and communities.*²⁴³⁵

*We need new institutions and frameworks like a global agricultural trading system that has sustainable supply chains as part of its mandate.*²⁴³⁶

Jeanne-Maureen Jorand, Head of Food Sovereignty and Climate Advocacy Unit, CCFD-Terre Solidaire stated the need to revisit global and local governance structures to truly

²⁴²⁷ 182:22 p 7 in 340_May_27_21_Mamba L.

²⁴²⁸ 183:54 p 10 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

²⁴²⁹ 183:88 p 14 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

²⁴³⁰ 185:44 p 9 in 343_May_28_21_Abdullah_S

²⁴³¹ 186:11 p 6 in 344_May_30_21_COAST

²⁴³² 186:20 p 7 in 344_May_30_21_COAST

²⁴³³ 186:22 p 7 in 344_May_30_21_COAST

²⁴³⁴ 186:26 p 7 in 344_May_30_21_COAST

²⁴³⁵ 187:13 p 7 in 345_May_31_21_Buzingo J

²⁴³⁶ 194:10 p 8 in 352_June_04_21_Troughton J

*recognize food security as a fundamental human right and empower local communities as key drivers of change.*²⁴³⁷

*Continuous effort for capacity strengthening is important to continue the effort for transforming food systems after the Summit. Regional organization such as ECO-RCC has a critical role to play in providing such opportunities.*²⁴³⁸

*Establishing connecting bodies. There seems to be a lack of understanding and communication between different government bodies (e.g. local/regional municipalities and national governments). As different regions need to deal with different realities, they tend to have different approaches to water management. There could be space for the role of “ambassadors” who help connect these different groups.*²⁴³⁹

*Advocacy for the reinstatement of the National Food and Nutrition Security Council, which was a forum for dialogue between the government and civil society at the national level and for the control of federal public policies on food and nutrition security issues; a council within the federal administration with a presidency and a majority of members hailing from civil society.*²⁴⁴⁰

*The representations of family farming can propose sustainable food systems and foster greater dialogue with consumers. Working with the current policy, civil society must mobilize itself to recreate the National Council for Food and Nutritional Security, aiming at maintaining the joint public policies for strengthening family farming that are being systematically dismantled. Moreover, governments must support actions to reduce inequalities, maintain human health, and fight hunger.*²⁴⁴¹

*The representations of family farming must work with town councils, prioritizing local systems, rethinking distribution and consumption mechanisms, and expanding the dialogue with consumers. Additionally, build a narrative that highlights the viability of ecologically-based agriculture to address the hegemonic narrative of commodity agribusiness, which is promoted in the mainstream media and the representatives of large producers.*²⁴⁴²

*The resumption of governance structures with popular participation, which plays a supervisory and guiding role in the construction of policies at the three levels of government (Food and Nutrition Security Councils; Health Councils; Family Farming Councils).*²⁴⁴³

²⁴³⁷ 205:11 p 6 in 364_May_26_21_DPIHD

²⁴³⁸ 212:4 p 6 in 371_June 01_21_Güngören A

²⁴³⁹ 224:17 p 9 in 385_June_09_21_Lazzaris S

²⁴⁴⁰ 228:10 p 6 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

²⁴⁴¹ 228:26 p 8 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

²⁴⁴² 228:27 p 8 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

²⁴⁴³ 228:35 p 10 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

*Reinauguration of the National Food and Nutritional Security Council.*²⁴⁴⁴

*Require the commitments of the States to the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) and implementation of the Decade of Family Farming, and the use of the DVGT (Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Land Tenure).*²⁴⁴⁵

*Elevate the image of rural communities through SC (Special Committee) and State communication strategies.*²⁴⁴⁶

*Create a trade center and economies of scale to diversify effective transshipment ports outside the US in a direct line to and from the Panama Canal.*²⁴⁴⁷

*A Food System Task Force to be established after the Global Food Summit in September this year and to be comprised all actors in the Food System including church-group leaders and the Ministry of Education and to be supported financially by the Government. Cabinet Paper on this to be prepared by MELAD and submitted to Cabinet after the Summit.*²⁴⁴⁸

*Create associations for young people to take up agribusiness to understand and be competitive with outside markets.*²⁴⁴⁹

*Formation of agricultural banks.*²⁴⁵⁰

*Data collection and centralization: establishing National and Regional food Councils that can be a centralized body for advising all and creating protocols to guide food systems transitions including data measurement and certification.*²⁴⁵¹

*Step up the dissemination of expertise, both information, advice and best practices through the creation of Communities of Practice.*²⁴⁵²

*Establishing European, National and Regional Food Councils that can be a centralized body for advising all and creating protocols to guide food systems transitions including data measurement and certification addressed to specific targeted challenges.*²⁴⁵³

*Promote the formation of cooperatives.*²⁴⁵⁴

²⁴⁴⁴ 228:50 p 16 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

²⁴⁴⁵ 234:31 p 8 in 273_May_12_21_ILC_FILAC_Multi_Eng

²⁴⁴⁶ 234:39 p 12 in 273_May_12_21_ILC_FILAC_Multi_Eng

²⁴⁴⁷ 236:13 p 8 in 277a_May_14_21_IICA_English

²⁴⁴⁸ 265:38 p 7 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

²⁴⁴⁹ 268:31 p 9 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva

²⁴⁵⁰ 270:19 p 11 in 506_June_29_21_EAFF

²⁴⁵¹ 273:19 p 6 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

²⁴⁵² 273:21 p 6 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

²⁴⁵³ 273:87 p 12 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

²⁴⁵⁴ 277:53 p 9 in 513_July_01_21_Weise S

*Establish a coordinating food-saving body designed to synergize government ministries and food industries, retail chains, NPOs, and consumers.*²⁴⁵⁵

*Strengthen ties between academia and industry: establish a food center in academia in cooperation with the industry, to advance students' education and applied economic development in the field, with the aim of promoting responsible production and consumption, and providing nutritional security and optimal health.*²⁴⁵⁶

*Establish multi-stakeholder partnerships: The critical point of institutionalization is to make councils/groups/partnerships, such as National Food Councils, official with links to financing and institutional support as a structure for planning and budgeting in a multisectoral multilevel and multi-actor way.*²⁴⁵⁷

*Multi-stakeholder coalitions will be needed to design, implement and monitor systems approaches on relevant topics.*²⁴⁵⁸

*Sustainable food systems also require changes in non-food sectors. Community cooperatives (CC) are an innovative coordination form to manage common goods (i.e., abandoned public land) and generate value for the community. In many cases, the CC established for a specific objective (e.g., integrating migrants) grew to manage other areas like public housing, agri-processing, marketing, training and tourism.*²⁴⁵⁹

*In inner areas, different administrative units operate within the same foodshed. Institutional coordination is essential to avoid duplication and overlaps between programs, and maximize synergies. Two territorial coordination mechanisms have emerged: 1) horizontal coalitions involving local institutions and administrations in the same foodshed like unions of communes, GALs (Local action groups), Comunità Montane, etc.; 2) vertical coordination aligning national programs, funding opportunities, local needs, and projects. The SNAI (National Strategy for Inner Areas) is a first attempt to coordinate inner area policies; in several cases, local institutional coordination led to successful territorial planning of policies and programs.*²⁴⁶⁰

Food literacy i.e -the skills and knowledge for how to be healthy for life needs to be prioritised as part of school curriculums. Cooking and Nutrition was introduced into the English national curriculum for all 5-14 year olds in 2014, but no study or evaluation has since taken place on how it is being delivered. Food education and learning should be managed by an official body such as Ofsted. Where food literacy is not yet part of the curriculum, it should not be forgotten how relevant food is in so many subjects at school

²⁴⁵⁵ 297:13 p 6 in 533_July_07_21_Gazit GS

²⁴⁵⁶ 297:17 p 7 in 533_July_07_21_Gazit GS

²⁴⁵⁷ 299:17 p 6 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²⁴⁵⁸ 299:39 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²⁴⁵⁹ 306:8 p 6 in 542_July_12_21_Prota_L

²⁴⁶⁰ 306:11 p 6 in 542_July_12_21_Prota_L

*from languages, to history, to geography, there is no subject into which food cannot be incorporated and be used as an enriched learning tool.*²⁴⁶¹

*Convergence and organization of key stakeholders at multiple levels were proposed as solutions. These include institutional mechanisms, such as merging government development schemes with agricultural plans, and expanding disaster risk, reduction and recovery plans to cover smallholder farmers. Organizing and clustering farmers is needed to improve their access to inputs, capacity building, and formal financial services. Mechanization and its associated increased productivity were also seen as pathways for increased participation of women and youth. Crop insurance and other safety nets can help smallholder farmers bounce back from climatic shocks.*²⁴⁶²

*The effective and efficient implementation requires an enabling environment of governance mechanisms and technical innovations that facilitate consultation across sectors and all key stakeholders, such as Chinese governments, development financial institutions, private sectors, academia, grass-roots level farmers' cooperatives, United Nations agencies, as well as scientific research institutions.*²⁴⁶³

*There is an urgent need to increase the number and effectiveness of agriculture innovation hubs and research centers across the nation.*²⁴⁶⁴

*For policy evaluations, and considering that food systems cuts across different ministries/ authorities, observations and immersion, that consists of immerse evaluators in the policy making process to understand the people embedded in the systems.*²⁴⁶⁵

*Start-ups need an industry partner who could help penetrate their technologies for large-scale adoption. A collaborative approach of bringing stakeholders together to implement data driven solutions and prepare a global action plan on research, technology, market and policy interventions is essential for improving dryland food systems. A Global Centre of Excellence in Biofortification could be established to develop research programs, to promote biofortified food, advocate policy amendments and contribute to nutrition security of the malnourished population.*²⁴⁶⁶

*Need national & sub-national coordination structure for nutrition interventions (across sectors and partners).*²⁴⁶⁷

*Establishment of a national agency to coordinate nutrition interventions.*²⁴⁶⁸

²⁴⁶¹ 308:13 p 6 in 544_July_13_21_Omved Gardens_Chefs' Manifesto

²⁴⁶² 313:17 p 7 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

²⁴⁶³ 315:4 p 6 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

²⁴⁶⁴ 318:5 p 6 in 555_July_15_21_Zombe K

²⁴⁶⁵ 320:12 p 8 in 557_July_15_21_EvalForward_FSRD

²⁴⁶⁶ 321:23 p 14 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

²⁴⁶⁷ 330:16 p 6 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

²⁴⁶⁸ 330:58 p 11 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

*Establishment of a decentralized agency focused on nutrition to drive coordinated actions towards nutrition interventions.*²⁴⁶⁹

*A paradigm shift is required at the level of the ministry in charge of agriculture: it must become a ministry of sustainable agricultural production.*²⁴⁷⁰

*It is important that the technical teams of professionals be expanded, strengthened and trained for this work, and also that a new organization for the educational aspects of food and nutrition – dedicated to students and professionals – be implemented as an emergency measure.*²⁴⁷¹

*School Meals Council – Instrumentalization from the CECANES (School Meals and Nutrition Centres) as a neutral agent in the management, with a corporate control mission. Create permanent forums with commitments from managers and participation of parents.*²⁴⁷²

*Ensure the availability and access to quality seeds from the collection, selection and improvement of the native genetic base by AFCI. Proposal to have a seed bank accessible to producers. More emphasis could be placed on Sierra Productiva's programmatic proposal. It is important to generate research centers for the genetic improvement of seeds, associated with extension work and co-innovation.*²⁴⁷³

*The OPA, an organization for agroecological rights in Parana, has been working for 25 years to build a State Rural Development Institute.*²⁴⁷⁴

*More organization in the protection of resources, at the bureaucratic level.*²⁴⁷⁵

*Support to farmers to develop healthy products in a healthy manner, to expand the variety and diversity of fruits and vegetables that can contribute to the nutritional value of the basic food basket. Provide adequate nutrition guidance for farmers and give them participation in decision-making on food sovereignty. Encourage collective and individual gardens. Inclusion in local commerce by zones.*²⁴⁷⁶

*Mechanisms should be created so that the training of small and medium-scale producers is a constant, to produce in a sustainable manner, in optimal conditions, guaranteeing productivity and profitability, promoting skills/techniques for commercialization.*²⁴⁷⁷

Establish a food and nutrition monitoring system with the purpose of strengthening the creation of policies and programs. Also, incorporating this type of system into the

²⁴⁶⁹ 330:74 p 13 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool_M

²⁴⁷⁰ 338:19 p 8 in 392a_June_01_21_Sidibe_Remy_Eng

²⁴⁷¹ 339:51 p 13 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

²⁴⁷² 339:79 p 17 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

²⁴⁷³ 341:19 p 12 in 408a_June_11_21_COPROFAM_CLOC_Eng

²⁴⁷⁴ 342:3 p 6 in 416a_June_16_21_Mone S_Spanish_Eng

²⁴⁷⁵ 348:14 p 7 in 422a_June_28_21_PROLIDER_Eng

²⁴⁷⁶ 349:4 p 7 in 423a_June_28_21_PROLIDER_Eng

²⁴⁷⁷ 350:19 p 8 in 424a_June_28_21_PROLIDER_Eng

*proposed legislation being discussed would allow measurements of the results of these proposals to be taken.*²⁴⁷⁸

*Improve productivity from a sustainable point of view, thus allowing for better access to food through institutional coordination. Strengthen the existing mechanisms of the ministries of the entities or institutions in charge, which would allow for better coordination. Create mechanisms such as joint agendas, using these as a basis for monitoring the processes that are carried out.*²⁴⁷⁹

*Examples of projects and initiatives that are already being carried out were mentioned, such as the Food Bank, the Alimentalistas initiative, the Lloverá foundation, and many others that have ties or relationships with each other and with other organizations for connecting donors with the non-profit organizations that can deliver the food to the end recipients. There are also institutional projects such as the PIMA-CENADA wholesale center where 16 registered organizations work together with volunteers to collect and redistribute products that concessionaires donate or wish to redistribute in an orderly manner. It was also mentioned that there are already multisectoral alliances and platforms such as the Costa Rican Network for the Reduction of Food Loss and Waste that promote the issue and analyze it in spaces such as today's, keeping in mind other possibilities for direct alliances with the Institute for Training and Research and the Red Cross and its campaigns, among others.*²⁴⁸⁰

*Although it was considered that monitoring and compliance are always major challenges in public policy, it was suggested that statistics be gathered (originating from both the donor and the recipient), as well as monitoring in order to let donors know what is being done with their donated product. It is believed that technology such as real-time data feed apps could be a great asset. The importance of doing inventory of existing initiatives inside and outside of Costa Rica was mentioned, as well as looking at successful cases and their monitoring mechanisms for consideration in the country's own situation, and to generate protocols, norms and guides for good practices that will allow for compliance checklists. Transparency with the end beneficiary (while being careful regarding their anonymity at the public level) is also necessary because if aid "falls into the wrong hands," this would be a disincentive for the donor.*²⁴⁸¹

Partnerships, networks and alliances

*Embrace collaboration and transdisciplinarity, ensuring the right skills and talents are around the table to address the challenges at hand.*²⁴⁸²

²⁴⁷⁸ 351:28 p 9 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

²⁴⁷⁹ 351:31 p 9 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

²⁴⁸⁰ 352:4 p 6 in 567a_July_21_21_FLWRN_FBN_Eng

²⁴⁸¹ 352:10 p 8 in 567a_July_21_21_FLWRN_FBN_Eng

²⁴⁸² 1:3 p 6 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

*Mobilise resources and harness partnerships for greater leverage, innovation, and impact.*²⁴⁸³

*Stakeholder engagement /collaboration / partnerships: Opportunities for change through forums such as this dialogue. High percentage of young people in the region. They are creative and yet have not been given the opportunity to explore in sustainable food systems. A critical mass of people interested in business. Identify where the main leakages occur along the food system, which will create opportunities for research, collaborations as you fill the leakages. There is immense opportunity for collaboration locally, regionally and internationally to advance understanding, strategize, build capacity and harness opportunities. Invest in diversification of agricultural production and consumption to curb the double burden of malnutrition. Emerging structure to break silo's between institutions but also within an institution. Often the focus is on a particular commodity - rather than on a food system including all multidisciplinary aspects and all stakeholders.*²⁴⁸⁴

*Create strong African think tanks and support government think and innovation, CoE's is important.*²⁴⁸⁵

*The Vice-Chancellors emphasized the following: Seek transformational approaches and solutions for broad societal interest and the common good; Embrace collaboration and transdisciplinarity, ensuring the right skills and talents are around the table to address the challenges at hand; Mobilise resources and harness partnerships for greater leverage, innovation, and impact; Adopt a systems thinking approach to deal with the complexity inherent to sustainable food systems; Co-design and co-create research and initiatives; Embrace diversity and inclusivity to enrich research project design and expected outcomes; Harness technology, ICT and Big Data as critical enablers; Ensure ongoing relevance of our research, in line with changing societal needs, with appropriate translation into practice for sustainable and resilient food systems; and Maintain a continuous pursuit of quality and excellence.*²⁴⁸⁶

*Good communication is the cornerstone of effective collaborative relationships, we might not have the same motivations or objectives to participate, but we need to ensure we openly communicate the various perspectives coming into a project so that we can ensure everyone's expectations are acknowledged.*²⁴⁸⁷

*While Australian agtech scale-ups would like to stay local, most find they must look overseas for capital, as the investment pool within the Australian market is limited and highly competitive. Overseas markets also offer exciting opportunities for companies to 'collaborate and cluster' in the global ecosystem.*²⁴⁸⁸

²⁴⁸³ 1:4 p 6 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

²⁴⁸⁴ 1:19 p 8 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

²⁴⁸⁵ 1:27 p 11 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

²⁴⁸⁶ 1:55 p 6 in 072_Mar_09_21_Sibanda L

²⁴⁸⁷ 2:7 p 8 in 081_Mar_15_21_CRC

²⁴⁸⁸ 2:11 p 10 in 081_Mar_15_21_CRC

*Support for small-scale stakeholders across the globe is also critical. Investments, partnerships, and support to implement lessons learned can help increase global sustainable practices across the board and help smaller businesses and farmers thrive sustainably while alleviating burdens on the environment and the food system.*²⁴⁸⁹

*Creation of donation networks, necessary for the implementation of food banks.*²⁴⁹⁰

*Strengthening networks and creating visible role models is critical.*²⁴⁹¹

*Access to external networking groups such as MBW can provide the support, contacts and encouragement that women in more gender-balanced sectors might normally find within their workplace.*²⁴⁹²

*The whole supply chain needs to work together in order to attract and retain female talent.*²⁴⁹³

*Forming a working group to facilitate action research and policy advocacy on efficacy of various nutrition sensitive farming and traditional food system and diet diversity.*²⁴⁹⁴

*Create partnerships and support linkages and help the projects in scaling up to support more women farmers.*²⁴⁹⁵

*Research institutions, Universities, civil society organizations and private sectors should be made to provide capacity building training and agricultural technologies solutions to these indigenous people in the socially and economically disadvantaged communities. We shouldn't leave it for the government alone.*²⁴⁹⁶

*Establish Vegetable Business Hubs to provide crop management knowledge and connect producers with traders, processors, input and credit vendors.*²⁴⁹⁷

*The group has concluded that taking into account climate change, there is required to develop regional rational water resource use as well as water protection concept. It is recommended to develop and adopt water, food, energy and environmental doctrines of Central Asia in the context of climate change.*²⁴⁹⁸

²⁴⁸⁹ 4:14 p 8 in 104_Apr_8_21_Animal Agriculture Alliance

²⁴⁹⁰ 5:5 p 6 in 105_Apr_8_21_Vieira J

²⁴⁹¹ 6:2 p 6 in 166_Apr_14_21_Meat Business Women

²⁴⁹² 6:7 p 7 in 166_Apr_14_21_Meat Business Women

²⁴⁹³ 6:9 p 7 in 166_Apr_14_21_Meat Business Women

²⁴⁹⁴ 7:9 p 7 in 167_Apr_13_21_Welthungerhilfe_Multi

²⁴⁹⁵ 9:18 p 8 in 171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C

²⁴⁹⁶ 12:5 p 7 in 192_Apr_19_21_Okafor_A

²⁴⁹⁷ 16:17 p 8 in 251_Jan_25_21_World Vegetable Center

²⁴⁹⁸ 17:10 p 8 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

It is necessary to develop regional cooperation on prevention of natural disasters (mudflows, floods, etc.) and protection of water bodies.²⁴⁹⁹

Farmers and growers must work together, both with similar producers and across sectors, while the wide variety of organizations and advisers from the farm, food and business sectors must also work to join these functions up. Of course, government and policymakers were seen as key enablers in linking these elements together, for example by using food policy as a way of addressing sustainability and health issues in Wales. The media has a role in telling the truth about food, its sources and benefits, particularly in ways that are relevant to Wales and Welsh consumers, although it was also recognized that everyone can contribute to public awareness and the national debate. The difficulties of cross-sectoral working are not underestimated, and it is suggested that Holistic Goal Setting is a useful tool to ensure that everyone is on board and has the same understanding; it is important to establish this first before moving to actions or projects.²⁵⁰⁰

Regional Network on Best practices for a sustainable fisheries and aquaculture.²⁵⁰¹

It is necessary to rethink the possibilities and potential of the existing multilateral institutions of international cooperation (FAO, UN WFP, International Commodity Organizations, CFC, IFAD), including making decisions on coordination of actions by them and "division of labor" (alignment). It is advisable to develop an action plan to use their potential to promote the interests of the national business and implement investment projects.²⁵⁰²

Expectations pertaining to the United Nations Summit on Food Systems: Take into account the results of our consultations, amplify our advocacy with our decision-makers and development support organizations; support farmers' organizations in Central Africa.²⁵⁰³

Establish a Central Asian Center for Food Systems on the basis of the Kyrgyz National Agriculture University...²⁵⁰⁴

Develop logistics centers in the Kyrgyz Republic.²⁵⁰⁵

The creation of technical support and training unit for North African rural women.²⁵⁰⁶

²⁴⁹⁹ 17:14 p 8 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

²⁵⁰⁰ 20:24 p 10 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

²⁵⁰¹ 23:46 p 8 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHHEAM_Multi

²⁵⁰² 507:7 p 6 in 068a_Apr_23_21_Mikhailov S_Eng

²⁵⁰³ 510:38 p 14 in 079a_May_27_21_NGA_Soung_Eng

²⁵⁰⁴ 519:16 p 7 in 106a_June_18_21_Nurgaziev R_Eng

²⁵⁰⁵ 519:17 p 7 in 106a_June_18_21_Nurgaziev R_Eng

²⁵⁰⁶ 520:17 p 8 in 107a_June_22_21_Trimarchi A_Eng

*Create a national chamber of agriculture to organize the sectors and inter-branch organizations.*²⁵⁰⁷

*Promoting Regional Network and supporting actions and plans for the monitoring activities on marine litter (on the sea and biota) and anthropogenic activities impacts.*²⁵⁰⁸

*The participants then discussed the implementation and scaling challenges for nature-positive approaches. Currently, the commercialization of agriculture has led to chemical intensive mono-cropping. This can make communities more vulnerable to shocks such as drought and famine, as history has often demonstrated (for instance, the Irish potato famine). It was agreed that the first requirement for the transition was the empowerment of small farmers. This would require support through policy instruments and collectivizing institutions such as cooperatives and FPOs.*²⁵⁰⁹

*To strategically ensure access to safe nutritious food for Nigerians, it behooves on respective MDAs to work together to eradicate systemic and institutional inadequacies and amplify resources and programs in compliance with the AU Food Safety index to increase access to healthy and nutritious food from production and processing to table.*²⁵¹⁰

*There is need to establish interdisciplinary and multi sectoral regional and national committee/Working groups that treat with the issue in a comprehensive and systemic manner. Amongst other things the committee can develop standards for disposal, treatment and management of ewaste, for working with producers and manufacturers on product efficiency standards, extending product life cycles, refurbishing and reuse of ewaste and with avoiding the dumping of inferior quality electronic products in the region under the guise of aid/charity National and Regional Standards Bodies working with Academia and Scientific Community to Implement a rigorous regime of Soil and Water Testing, Supporting Small and Medium Holder Farmers, Rural communities with testing, sampling, and certification to standards.*²⁵¹¹

A community organic certification is necessary. However, there must also be community partnerships with neighbouring communities to ensure no fertilizer being used throughout and protection of water sources occurs The formation of community-based partnerships. Partnerships with CSO, state development communities, adjacent communities, research communities Some institutions like hospitals already recognise the need to grow their own foods e.g. Point Fortin hospital in Trinidad. The initiative provides opportunity for Outpatients and the wider community to be involved in such activities. The institution supporting more community and locally grown food would also help create a more stable and viable revenue stream for local communities and for national and regional farmers.

²⁵⁰⁷ 524:8 p 7 in 119a_July_08_21_Moussavou B_Eng

²⁵⁰⁸ 23:55 p 8 in 205_Apr_27_21_CiHEAM_Multi

²⁵⁰⁹ 27:39 p 9 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

²⁵¹⁰ 33:12 p 7 in 084_Mar_17_21_UnyimeAbasi B

²⁵¹¹ 35:49 p 8 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

Communities like Brasso seco and Lopinot coming together to implement rain water harvesting systems which are more sustainable and in keeping with climate smart agriculture practices.²⁵¹²

Need for improved coordination and cooperation as transformation is a shared responsibility that involves partnerships among all sectors of society and transparency is a prerequisite for the success of those partnerships.²⁵¹³

Landscape Partnerships (LPs) are increasingly seen as an inclusive, integrated solution to managing nature-positive and livelihood challenges. This was highlighted by the remarks from the UNFSS leadership, saying that “Landscapes are a perfect example of how to manage the complexity [of food systems transformation] because on a piece of land the interdependencies of water, grazing, cropping, consumption and pollution becomes clear. And it’s in a landscape where you can organize people to work together” Martin Frick, Deputy to the Special Envoy for the UNFSS.²⁵¹⁴

Track 3 also highlighted that Landscape Partnerships can play a crucial role in aligning ecological processes with sustainable food production. There thus seem to be great opportunities for LPs to become a central feature of food systems transformation using nature-based climate solutions, green growth and post-covid recovery plans under development.²⁵¹⁵

Governmental support creating enabling conditions for developing and supporting landscape partnerships to transform food systems, while managing socio-ecological needs through effective governance. Market development for natural capital value, mainly through payments for ecosystems services, giving value to landscapes and seascapes currently not accounted for. Linking results-based financing to impacts on biodiversity and livelihoods impacts.²⁵¹⁶

Collaboration among key academic, private sector, policy, civil society, and on-farm partners is necessary to advance solutions and move sustainable food system ideas into broader action. The discussion focused on values and value-creation. Panelists described how partnerships generated real and tangible economic, social, and environmental value. Panelists highlighted the potential for greater value creation and capture because of the synergy that arises from the interplay between different partnerships. The kinds of partnerships discussed can transform what happens in a food system. Partnerships can catalyze a shift from transactional steps and interactions that surround the activity of growing food on a farm to deeper, more regenerative relationships among businesses,

²⁵¹² 35:91 p 12 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

²⁵¹³ 36:8 p 6 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

²⁵¹⁴ 37:5 p 6 in 097_Mar_30_21_EcoAgriculture Partners

²⁵¹⁵ 37:6 p 6 in 097_Mar_30_21_EcoAgriculture Partners

²⁵¹⁶ 37:14 p 7 in 097_Mar_30_21_EcoAgriculture Partners

consumers, farmers, farm workers, and the farm ecosystem. This results in amplifying value for the many stakeholders.²⁵¹⁷

*Rolling out a nation-wide scheme on improving protein intake in Nigeria by exploiting innovative mechanisms such as developing both animal and plant protein through partnerships with the private sector, to tackle protein deficiency. b) Aggregate and connect farmers to ameliorate some of the challenges faced such as inadequate storage facilities. c) Collaboration between UN agencies, MDAs, the private sector and other stakeholders to drive improved nutrition and consumption of nutritious foods across Nigeria's food systems. d) Integration of nutrition and healthy diets components in the Country Nutrition Programming framework. e) Maximization of social impact by encouraging stakeholders in partnerships and collaborations to transform the food systems.*²⁵¹⁸

*A "One-Stop-Shop" bringing together Agri-SMEs, investors, and diverse business development service providers, with global reach but anchored into in-country activities, offering a menu of services including: Peer-to-peer SME learning and networking; Partnerships among BDS and other supporting organizations to connect their respective initiatives and avoid silos; Curating a database of entrepreneurs and sharing the same approach to mapping their functions and supporting needs (building on ISF/SAFIN taxonomy; Facilitating dialogue with investors; Building financial literacy and skills; Training; Guidelines and toolkits.*²⁵¹⁹

*Large corporates can use their convening power to mobilize and align value chain actors, and participate in the development and circulation of knowledge around agriculture production and financing practices. TA providers can develop the knowledge base required to better inform FSPs and producers. Public sector actors at the local level can have a mandate and capacity to engage in de-risking activities (education and partnerships), particularly those that promote young entrepreneurs in the agriculture sector, given its importance for job creation and GDP. International public actors (e.g. World Bank and EU) can contribute through funding, influence over policies and knowledge sharing across regions.*²⁵²⁰

Relationship building to increase community connection and incite community-led action. Connecting the land-owner and farmer to co-create equitable land access. Goal outcome: Could increase cooperation through co-creation and involvement in decision making by the operator of the land, in conjunction with the landowner. Connecting the consumer to farmer/producer to build livability of farmer profession and to increase responsible consumption by consumers. Proposed solutions: Connect institutions like schools more closely to the farmer, directly, by weaving school procurement into the educational programming in K-12 schools (next level Farm 2 School programming) Embed indigenous

²⁵¹⁷ 43:1 p 6 in 003_Nov_23_21_Posner S

²⁵¹⁸ 44:39 p 13 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

²⁵¹⁹ 46:7 p 7 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

²⁵²⁰ 46:19 p 9 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

*food leaders into school food programming, to influence menus, and represent traditional, climate-smart foods that reduce packaging and can increase healthy food knowledge for food workers and students.*²⁵²¹

*Goal is to reduce poverty by decreasing cost of food, through a shorter supply chain and stronger relationships between farmers and consumers, which creates community trust, support, community action.*²⁵²²

*Key coordination needed between food systems, climate change and education industries. Collaboration is critical to inspire "radical community food action," where there is autonomy for people to access and grow their own food to increase food security.*²⁵²³

*There is a need to establish national and regional coalitions and partnerships that promote and implement actions on these standards There is a need to develop a national and regional, informal and formal, systems/mechanisms/processes that support ongoing engagement and partnerships of interested parties such as CSO, academia, private sector , international donors, national and local governments in planning, implementing, studying and improving actions, interactions and impacts.*²⁵²⁴

*Nature based climate solutions will be critical to protection of water ways, reduction of carbon and conservation of water and energy. Connectivity should also looked at as a sustainability issue and the impacts of e-waste on the food system should. There is need for standing regional, national standing committees and working groups focussed on addressing the ongoing issues arising from the NEXUS and there should be flexible pathways for accessing financing to address these nexus issues. Stronger action to protect natural waterways and governance of the commons (rivers, seas and other aspects of the natural environment) is needed and mechanisms for improved and sustained governance need to be implemented that support we need nature based, biological, engineered, hybrid and semi engineered solutions that help to reduce emissions in the design and the various assets and all stakeholders need to work together to protect and engage in asset management. There are many opportunities in the nexus to develop sustainable livelihoods.*²⁵²⁵

*Partnerships and collaboration across value chain.*²⁵²⁶

Partnerships are essential in bringing diverse food systems stakeholders closer along the whole food chain through innovative partnership models which enable action. Stakeholders should step out of different siloes to ensure integration and cooperation

²⁵²¹ 49:17 p 6 in 086_Mar_20_21_Rosatan B

²⁵²² 49:24 p 7 in 086_Mar_20_21_Rosatan B

²⁵²³ 49:26 p 9 in 086_Mar_20_21_Rosatan B

²⁵²⁴ 50:14 p 6 in 087_Mar_20_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

²⁵²⁵ 50:35 p 6 in 087_Mar_20_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

²⁵²⁶ 52:17 p 6 in 080_Mar_13_21_Impact Youth Sustainability_Multi

*between different sectors and enable their alignment. Strong partnerships require transparency and interdisciplinary communication.*²⁵²⁷

*The importance of partnerships was also underscored, which would enable multidisciplinary collaboration among farmers, NGOs, governments and international organizations to design projects that can connect small farmers with international markets.*²⁵²⁸

*Stakeholders must work together to increase income for those in different sectors by subsidizing maintenance products and fertilizers.*²⁵²⁹

*Participants are also considering the possibility of forming a group so that those in the fishing supply chain (manufacturers of fishing equipment, fishermen, merchants) can gain access to bank loans.*²⁵³⁰

*Foster establishment of community networks for exchanging food.*²⁵³¹

*Participants pointed out the urgent need to bridge all stakeholder of the food sector and to work together to ensure the supply of healthy, sustainable, affordable and nutritious diet for all, prevent food losses and foster better logistical planification.*²⁵³²

*This also includes the establishment of an inclusive ecosystem across diverse food systems stakeholders in Asia to collectively tackle pressing contemporary challenges such as climate change and the adverse health and economical effects of future pandemics.*²⁵³³

*The topic of stakeholder involvement is also tackled in terms of the importance of engaging local authorities as well as promoting knowledge-sharing between European members of WUWM and all food sector stakeholders.*²⁵³⁴

*It's important to increase know-how and peer support between north and south as well as between southern partners.*²⁵³⁵

The key aspect is the key word "relationship" because the main target of the food system transformation is, indeed, provided by a set of relationships. ... Four pillars have been recognised in this respect: bringing together the social and the natural, creating or strengthening positive flows and interactions within and between food systems, making space for pluralism and connecting food with other public goods (health, well-being, the environment, the welfare system). In this context, there are some tangible and interrelates

²⁵²⁷ 53:13 p 5 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

²⁵²⁸ 56:23 p 8 in 006_Dec_16_20_UNDESA

²⁵²⁹ 71:2 ¶ 18 in 033a_Feb_6_21_Serge BDS_ENG

²⁵³⁰ 71:19 ¶ 29 in 033a_Feb_6_21_Serge BDS_ENG

²⁵³¹ 75:22 ¶ 94 in 092a_Mar_24_21_El Ayuntamiento de Meride_eng

²⁵³² 76:2 p 7 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

²⁵³³ 77:3 p 7 in 108_Apr_13_21_Carrara E_Multi

²⁵³⁴ 78:9 p 7 in 110_Apr_14_21_Carrara E_Multi

²⁵³⁵ 79:29 p 9 in 118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T

*goals for food system transformation such as the generation of co-benefits, the strengthening of linkages, social inclusion and connectivity. In fact, food insecurities are indicative of underlying socio-economic and environmental problems that need to be addressed holistically. Connecting food with other complex systems and policy priorities is a key factor, both for the private and NGO sectors.*²⁵³⁶

*Another key learning was that we can reduce the burden and demotivation of lofty sustainability goals by working together, not just within the salmon or aquaculture industry but also across the supply chain and with other protein industries. Challenges are coming at accelerating pace and producers need to share information about environmental improvements with fellow producers much more quickly and adeptly if we are to respond effectively.*²⁵³⁷

*This method of processing can be a movement to encourage the planting of edible trees so that the results can be used as new products while establishing partnerships with other stakeholders for the process of using them.*²⁵³⁸

*Policies, mechanisms and institutions that promote synergy between the different food system stakeholders through initiatives such as agricultural assemblies are crucial. This will improve the quality of the impact we derive. Synergy between stakeholders will also assist smallholders to be active in this process and to move towards commercialisation.*²⁵³⁹

*Partnerships with urban planning and zoning departments- food production areas set aside; urban zoning to allow for farming. Architecture - city planners to mainstream open spaces for urban farming/kitchen gardens.*²⁵⁴⁰

*Multilevel governance and coordination across departments, civil society actors, private sector actors, researchers. Importantly partner with researchers, innovators and Implement innovation informed by research.*²⁵⁴¹

*Partnerships can help all organizations involved to fully realize economic benefit.*²⁵⁴²

*Build and strengthen solidarity and collective actions through partnerships.*²⁵⁴³

*It was agreed that mobilisation of key actors along the food chain will be needed, including citizens/consumers, state and national regulatory authorities, celebrities, farmers and fishers, the national food board (Bord Bia), chefs and retailers.*²⁵⁴⁴

²⁵³⁶ 81:1 p 6 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik J_Multi

²⁵³⁷ 85:10 p 9 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

²⁵³⁸ 88:9 p 8 in 174_Mar_20_21_Niode K

²⁵³⁹ 96:6 p 6 in 255_Apr_27_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

²⁵⁴⁰ 101:14 p 8 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

²⁵⁴¹ 101:21 p 9 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

²⁵⁴² 104:17 p 5 in 051a_Feb_24_21_Google

²⁵⁴³ 111:14 p 5 in 070_Mar_09_21_Akinbamijio,O

²⁵⁴⁴ 112:21 p 7 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

*Bringing together partners at a regional and global level is promising. We can promote the creation of a food “Silicon Valley” which will attract multidisciplinary talent, operate efficiently and promote out-of-the-box thinking. The formation of national and regional innovation hubs will also promote cross-pollination of ideas and technology. These hubs enable active knowledge transfer between researchers, business, government and farmers.*²⁵⁴⁵

*Private sector is not viewed as a partner. It can be perceived as too focused on capital or profit whereas anti-profit view is a component of culture, research community, and ecosystems. These need to be bridged to get effective innovation happening.*²⁵⁴⁶

*PDBs can leverage their deep reach and networks to bring together the right actors and to accelerate good practice and innovation, including digital innovation, and help shape the policy environment in order to improve outreach to those most in need of financing (‘last mile’).*²⁵⁴⁷

*Partnerships should be structured around the expertise of each actor, with PDBs focusing on bankable clients, and with donors and TA providers focusing on building capacities and addressing local market failures.*²⁵⁴⁸

*Likewise working hand in hand at the community level i.e. government, private organizations, NGOs, CSOs need to work together for developing a farming system at the local level.*²⁵⁴⁹

*Partner with colleagues from water and other sectors (different domains) to brainstorming strategies and Programmes at regional levels. Markets, policies, value addition and Partnership will help to promote food security approach and improved technology.*²⁵⁵⁰

*Improve regional coordination through partnership.*²⁵⁵¹

CONNECTING ACTORS: (1) Work towards a shared ambition level to push sustainable food systems to the top of the agenda (2) Build partnerships to build trust and guarantee the availability of operating loans (3) Address the fragmentation of the value chain, by mapping and addressing all actors in the value chain and make sure that all these economic agents, can reap the benefits of their investments in sustainable food production (4) Develop common narratives for all stakeholders to bridge expectations, institutional cultures and mindsets (5) Improve successful matching between investors and producers, by mapping the different sources of finance around food (6) Connect donors to

²⁵⁴⁵ 113:37 p 10 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

²⁵⁴⁶ 113:48 p 13 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

²⁵⁴⁷ 115:5 p 6 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

²⁵⁴⁸ 115:22 p 10 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

²⁵⁴⁹ 116:14 p 8 in 093_Mar_25_21_Adeboye_T

²⁵⁵⁰ 117:23 p 10 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

²⁵⁵¹ 117:38 p 10 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

work on common requirements for concessional capital in the food sector to maximize the catalytic role of concessional capital and development impacts (7) Connect farmers with tech partners to scale up agritech adoption, with aggregators encouraging farmers to adopt technology (8) Intracompany and intercompany collaboration to make the use of blended finance mainstream among corporates.²⁵⁵²

Another message to reduce inequality is blended multi stakeholder partnerships, not only blended finance. Acknowledging all players as partners, from farmers to consumers, including the midstream players, and blending them is absolutely crucial for alignment around ambitious sustainability goals.²⁵⁵³

In order to answer these questions, all agreed that the currently disjointed seaweed industry and scientific communities needed to come together and pool their research.²⁵⁵⁴

Another participant spoke of the need to create a strong coalition between powerful international organizations such as the FAO, the UN Environment Programme, the World Bank, and others. Together, they said, these organizations can send a strong signal as to the importance of this industry.²⁵⁵⁵

Partnerships and collaboration: governments, private sector, communities and other stakeholders including men need to work together to address the issues affecting women.²⁵⁵⁶

Partnerships and collaborations between companies and trusted local NGOs should be stimulated to work on programs related to the theme of adolescent nutrition and nutrition for the first 1000 days, while acknowledging the sensitivities around the topic related to marketing of infant foods.²⁵⁵⁷

ACTION POINT: Establish a global, national and regional network of public health institutions committed to developing guidance on the use of “produce prescription” as a non-pharmacological and community-based intervention that is universally available to communities at risk for NCDs. The medical and public health sector should support advocacy for food sovereignty in all islands in order to achieve better population health outcomes, particularly among farming and fishing communities. ACTION POINT: Create global, national and local coalitions of medical and public health practitioners that will champion transformation of food systems as a strategy to prevent and control NCDs and develop strategies to address the health and nutrition needs of farmers, fisherfolk and other producers.²⁵⁵⁸

²⁵⁵² 118:19 p 6 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

²⁵⁵³ 118:31 p 9 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

²⁵⁵⁴ 119:15 p 7 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

²⁵⁵⁵ 119:50 p 13 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

²⁵⁵⁶ 120:7 p 5 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

²⁵⁵⁷ 120:34 p 12 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

²⁵⁵⁸ 121:27 p 8 in 130_May_22_21_Foronda R_Gloria C

*Need academe and private sector/industry linkages.*²⁵⁵⁹

*Mobilize resources to level-up organic agriculture supply and value chains through effective partnerships and linkages among industry players, local authorities, academe and government.*²⁵⁶⁰

*Multi-stakeholder partnerships for continued capacity building for self-reliance of indigenous peoples and upland farming communities while promoting forest protection and conservation.*²⁵⁶¹

*The government institutions need to partner with NGOs and other organizations working with underrepresented communities such as women, small farmers, and other marginalized groups, to design interventions specifically for these population groups.*²⁵⁶²

*The dialogue also identified the need and demand to create a global network to further explore the feasibility and practicality of developing a shared approach for monitoring and reporting food businesses nationally and globally.*²⁵⁶³

*We need to create stronger links between national govt and benchmarks.*²⁵⁶⁴

*Cross-cultural Exchanges and Bridging: Sacred Land, Food and Farming program and Curriculum is focused on interfaith communities and public health through building bridges between Christianity and Indigenous perspectives- spirituality and connections to land, food, and identity.*²⁵⁶⁵

*Creating urban food sovereignty Initiatives and collectives: to address the many forms of isolation that urban Native/Indigenous communities face, participates spoke to the initiatives they are leading in Detroit to build food sovereignty initiatives focused on education, alliance and capacity building, community decision making bodies, public park and urban land use for food growing spaces, and looking at how land resources can be stewarded collectively in urban landscapes.*²⁵⁶⁶

*A key recommendation noted by participants is to bring the two sectors together and to put farmers and their communities at the heart of any reform.*²⁵⁶⁷

To consume sustainably and to develop healthy, inclusive and sustainable food systems requires the interplay of multiple agents and actors. Consumers, producers, business

²⁵⁵⁹ 122:16 p 6 in 135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio

²⁵⁶⁰ 122:29 p 8 in 135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio

²⁵⁶¹ 122:46 p 8 in 135_June_08_21_Calub_Gregorio

²⁵⁶² 127:66 p 16 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez.M

²⁵⁶³ 128:2 p 6 in 168_May_18_21_Food Foundation_Multi

²⁵⁶⁴ 128:8 p 7 in 168_May_18_21_Food Foundation_Multi

²⁵⁶⁵ 129:13 p 10 in 179_Apr_01_21_Livingston_Way

²⁵⁶⁶ 130:6 p 9 in 187_Apr_15_21_Livingston_Way

²⁵⁶⁷ 132:6 p 6 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

*institutions, policies, and government leaders all need to come together and work towards a shared vision of the future.*²⁵⁶⁸

*Building bridges between stakeholders/ different actors working in silos, i.e. food systems on the environment etc.; networks cross-cutting expertise/actors; national dialogues or committees...*²⁵⁶⁹

*Realising the importance of “unusual” alliances between NGOs, private and public sector is essential - these partnerships can be useful, but it’s important to find a balance between the partnerships without the risk of greenwashing.*²⁵⁷⁰

*Advocacy and lobby champions for farmer seed systems are still too few. There is a need to build a critical mass of champions at all levels (field, technical, policy and legislative levels).*²⁵⁷¹

*Creating peer exchange networks between partnerships working towards the same goal can help to share learnings and scale-up.*²⁵⁷²

*Global partnerships and coalitions are needed for scaling up MSPs.*²⁵⁷³

*Working with Indigenous communities and Paired Dialogues: The need to establish paired dialogues or partnerships between Indigenous knowledge holders and scientists was reiterated in the Dialogue. Indigenous knowledge, values and practices have traditionally been disregarded and excluded from the discourse on food systems despite the fact that they have created food systems that are biodiverse, nutritious, climate resilient, equitable and rooted in sustainable livelihood practices. Indigenous food systems have not only ensured the food sovereignty, health and wellbeing of Indigenous communities over generations, but have contributed to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development for the benefit of all humankind. A paired dialogue between Indigenous knowledge holders and scientists could therefore generate and improve knowledge surrounding food systems, climate change, the management of crops and seeds and other topics alike.*²⁵⁷⁴

*Alliances between farmers, business, NGOs, governments, indigenous communities, and faith groups are important to prevent deforestation and degradation in a globalized food system We need alliances to protect biodiversity and prevent deforestation.*²⁵⁷⁵

²⁵⁶⁸ 135:1 p 6 in 202_Apr_24_21_Hao_H

²⁵⁶⁹ 138:6 p 7 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

²⁵⁷⁰ 138:30 p 12 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

²⁵⁷¹ 140:35 p 10 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

²⁵⁷² 141:22 p 11 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

²⁵⁷³ 141:47 p 15 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

²⁵⁷⁴ 143:7 p 6 in 231_May_19_21_MCD

²⁵⁷⁵ 144:13 p 6 in 232_May_20_21_Schwartz A

*Alliances between farmers, business, NGOs, governments, indigenous communities, and faith groups are important to prevent deforestation and degradation in a globalized food system.*²⁵⁷⁶

*On public policy: one sole effort that encompasses every stakeholder (much like this dialogue), to unify and bring together needed financial resources, to recover institutions with one motto for animal and plant farming: research + extension + funding for the sustainable food systems to guarantee access, availability and consumption of healthy foods.*²⁵⁷⁷

*There needs to be an alliance between everyone right across food systems, to enact holistic change.*²⁵⁷⁸

*For communities reliant on tourism, create ties between tourist boards and indigenous foods and cuisine.*²⁵⁷⁹

*Establish cooperatives and collectives to give workers ownership of the lands they work.*²⁵⁸⁰

*Collectives and cooperatives need be expanded to provide support structures to provide resilience in the face of climate disasters.*²⁵⁸¹

*Cooperative, unions, and collectives can help break the imbalance built into the food system.*²⁵⁸²

*Sit together with big farmers, and private sector and public sector, and small farmers, and experts, and civil society to come together and have conversation not in opposition, but find the causes that bind us together, not issues that drive us apart.*²⁵⁸³

*Encourage a shift of development partners from subsidies to markets expansion.*²⁵⁸⁴

*Develop a new partnership capitalizing on the complementary roles that both the AfDB and IFAD have in enabling agricultural transformation in Africa, to revamp existing Africa's Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI).*²⁵⁸⁵

²⁵⁷⁶ 144:20 p 10 in 232_May_20_21_Schwartz A

²⁵⁷⁷ 146:25 p 11 in 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi

²⁵⁷⁸ 147:1 p 6 in 239_May_27_21_Allen K

²⁵⁷⁹ 148:7 p 6 in 240_May_27_21_Schwartz A

²⁵⁸⁰ 148:18 p 8 in 240_May_27_21_Schwartz A

²⁵⁸¹ 148:20 p 10 in 240_May_27_21_Schwartz A

²⁵⁸² 148:24 p 11 in 240_May_27_21_Schwartz A

²⁵⁸³ 149:6 p 6 in 243_June_03_21_Schwartz A

²⁵⁸⁴ 150:24 p 7 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFDB_Multi

²⁵⁸⁵ 150:31 p 8 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFDB_Multi

*It was proposed during the discussion to boost strategies of circular economy, by working hand in hand with local organizations, and by enabling legal frameworks to be developed.*²⁵⁸⁶

*Technology, apps/online platforms could be used to link and build trust and transparency between rural areas, wholesale market tenants, and regional and international stakeholders and should be further promoted across Africa.*²⁵⁸⁷

*Building partnerships among formal and customary land owners resolving conflict among people, communities, governments and the private sector recognising each stakeholders' role and importance in building sustainable food systems.*²⁵⁸⁸

*Establish partnership with the local governments to identify and map the IP territories.*²⁵⁸⁹

*Build better connections between farmers, markets, and food retailers.*²⁵⁹⁰

*Focus on partnership also reflects well the investment environment for climate-smart and nature positive agriculture.*²⁵⁹¹

*Innovations are not necessarily something totally new. Innovation is equally about how local, old and new knowledge and technologies can be applied in new contexts or scaled-up. With this basis understanding there are a wide range of innovations ready for scale. Achieving scale may be about aligning interests - takes us back to partnership and respect.*²⁵⁹²

*Establish partnerships and strategic alliances to foster engagement of youth and women for rapid integration of forgotten foods into the national food system and engagement for policy development.*²⁵⁹³

*Coordinate across countries to establish governance structures and learning networks that support and facilitate nature-positive production techniques, keeping in mind that there are no one-size-fits-all solutions.*²⁵⁹⁴

*Create partnerships with local grocers, supermarkets and farmers' markets to provide access to healthy food and funding for gardens, promote plant-based options (e.g. Meatless Monday)...*²⁵⁹⁵

²⁵⁸⁶ 151:21 p 8 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

²⁵⁸⁷ 151:26 p 8 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

²⁵⁸⁸ 152:22 p 6 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

²⁵⁸⁹ 152:45 p 9 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

²⁵⁹⁰ 153:28 p 10 in 263_May_06_21_CCGA

²⁵⁹¹ 158:11 p 6 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

²⁵⁹² 158:17 p 6 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

²⁵⁹³ 159:3 p 6 in 287_May_20_21_Akinbamijo_Y

²⁵⁹⁴ 161:46 p 8 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

²⁵⁹⁵ 163:37 p 6 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

*Increase partnerships are needed in general in the tourism industry- opportunity to marry caterers, hotels etc. with a community- overflow of foods from events can get donated and there can be incentives for caterers and hotels in a form of taxes etc. to reduce waste.*²⁵⁹⁶

*The organization intends to create a network of researchers to share data and information aiming at solving problems in the food system with the support of scientists and industry and training new specialists.*²⁵⁹⁷

*Innovation can take many forms – from researching new technologies, to scaling up of existing approaches and applying new ways of working, partnerships and practices.*²⁵⁹⁸

*Need to dispel misinformation and bring all members of the chain, including consumers, together so the context is known, trust is built and knowledge sharing increased and consistent across the chain. This would strengthen the networks within the AKIS. Further mapping is needed to identify who is missing in the AKIS and to be able to demonstrate at a local level a specific AKIS and the actors involved.*²⁵⁹⁹

*Short term improvements can be made by greater use of networks, this will help to build collaborations and also help with diversity.*²⁶⁰⁰

*Coalition of Farmers and other Local Stakeholders that Facilitate and Manage the Agricultural Innovation Process A structure that allows interaction among and between all stakeholders using stakeholder forums, group social media, regular meetings.*²⁶⁰¹

*Organising farmers to work collectively to meet the market demand.*²⁶⁰²

*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.*²⁶⁰³

*Network all food systems actors.*²⁶⁰⁴

*One of the advanced proposals, for example, concerns a virtuous alliance with large-scale distribution and consumers, which does not penalize producers but enhances their work and their efforts to continue guaranteeing excellence.*²⁶⁰⁵

²⁵⁹⁶ 163:59 p 8 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

²⁵⁹⁷ 168:12 p 7 in 322_June_03_21_Apicella_Machado

²⁵⁹⁸ 169:16 p 6 in 327_May_18_21_CropLife

²⁵⁹⁹ 170:16 p 7 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

²⁶⁰⁰ 170:28 p 9 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

²⁶⁰¹ 173:37 p 10 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

²⁶⁰² 173:133 p 19 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

²⁶⁰³ 177:26 p 6 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

²⁶⁰⁴ 177:27 p 6 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

²⁶⁰⁵ 179:5 p 6 in 337_May_26_21_CI_WFO

*Networking: The need to establish relationships between a variety of stakeholders; including scientists, researchers, and economists together with farmers, civil society, government agencies, corporates, academia. These groups play a significant role in establishing circular food systems, evaluating trade-offs and measuring results.*²⁶⁰⁶

*The search for alliances and complementarity among the key players in the food system has allowed small producers to access more profitable markets that help them establish stronger and more resilient business models.*²⁶⁰⁷

*Participants identified a need for increased opportunities within these partnerships, including means of transport, increased marketing channels, and increased access to information.*²⁶⁰⁸

*Recognizing the importance of relationships and partnerships within agri-food systems and value chains, participants identified the necessity of security and trust in ensuring resilience within markets, production systems, and investments.*²⁶⁰⁹

*Capitalise on the large number of scientists over 2000 in the AGRINATURA Network to form partnerships for research in food systems and exploit the best ways to change food systems by deploying specific skills sets.*²⁶¹⁰

*A paradigm shift is essential - we consider how to invite farmers to the table at dialogues and during interventions like this - instead we should be doing the work to be invited to the tables of farmers, so to speak. Relationships are key to this.*²⁶¹¹

*Multi-stakeholder platforms consisted of government, CSOs and international organisations. Public officials particularly working on land and agricultural issues.*²⁶¹²

*Multi-stakeholder land networks (national, regional and international) consisted of smallholders farmers, landless people, CSOs, governments and other relevant stakeholders. Agro ecological networks to mobilise support.*²⁶¹³

*Equitable and comprehensive networks among producers and consumers are necessary for sustainable action.*²⁶¹⁴

*Better networks between producers and chefs.*²⁶¹⁵

²⁶⁰⁶ 183:16 p 7 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

²⁶⁰⁷ 184:10 p 6 in 342_May_28_21_Peralta T

²⁶⁰⁸ 184:11 p 6 in 342_May_28_21_Peralta T

²⁶⁰⁹ 184:40 p 8 in 342_May_28_21_Peralta T

²⁶¹⁰ 191:37 p 7 in 349_June_02_21_Ekwamu A

²⁶¹¹ 192:12 p 6 in 350_June_02_21_Farm Radio Int

²⁶¹² 199:20 p 7 in 358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi

²⁶¹³ 199:44 p 11 in 358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi

²⁶¹⁴ 204:5 p 7 in 363_May_26_21_Mehta_Bautista

²⁶¹⁵ 204:29 p 10 in 363_May_26_21_Mehta_Bautista

*The need to establish new connections between certain stakeholders Such as: Equality between small and large producers and Organic producers and chemicals producers, foreign investment that affects the environment. Companies investing in the country must have farmers involved with the company.*²⁶¹⁶

*The promotion of family farmers' articulation and association with other actors was also highlighted during the meeting.*²⁶¹⁷

*Among the main opportunities for positive change it emerged: the adoption of a gender equality approach, the importance of credit schemes, access to land, and continued collaboration through facilitated multi-stakeholder partnerships, a combination of cash transfers and improved home gardening, policies to promote gender transformation in value chain activities to ensure women participation and to increase their adaptive capacity to adequately respond to climate change challenges.*²⁶¹⁸

*To achieve a healthy and sustainable diet, it is important to contextualize national goals based on local conditions. At country level, designing and implementing climate and nutrition smart agricultural policies and investment plans also requires knowledge about micronutrient deficiencies and their geographic and age distribution. Getting policy makers to implement some of the solutions and advocating for innovative solutions, together with building good partnerships, were identified as key practices for successful stories.*²⁶¹⁹

*...“linking 6 houses” (farmers, government, scientists, enterprises, banks, journalists)...*²⁶²⁰

*Strengthen cooperation with other countries, especially China in the consumption of agricultural products.*²⁶²¹

*Future partnerships between the government and development partners must prioritize sustainable food production, food safety, reducing food waste, improving food value chains, and revitalization of neglected and underutilized crop species. Government and non-government organizations, with the common goal of improved dietary diversity, nutrition, and health, should work together to revitalize ethnic cuisines and diverse food systems. There is a need from all levels of stakeholders, especially from policy makers, to support the growth of community-based food system initiatives and food policies that prioritize food systems and value chains in a holistic manner.*²⁶²²

There is a need to enhance collaboration: comprehensive food systems evaluations take an integrated approach by design and can therefore enhance cross-sectoral collaboration

²⁶¹⁶ 209:1 p 6 in 368_May_31_21_Lao Farmer

²⁶¹⁷ 214:11 p 7 in 374_June_03_21_DG INTPA

²⁶¹⁸ 215:1 p 6 in 376_June_04_21_IFAD_Multi

²⁶¹⁹ 215:9 p 6 in 376_June_04_21_IFAD_Multi

²⁶²⁰ 217:3 p 6 in 378_June_07_21_My Mai Bac

²⁶²¹ 217:13 p 7 in 378_June_07_21_My Mai Bac

²⁶²² 219:22 p 12 in 380_June_08_21_Shakya_Chettri

between ministries (finance, agriculture, environment, health, spatial management/planning) and also between actors (government, civil society, private sector, academic community); Finance actors need to be brought on board, given their role in getting the market incentives right, support the transition and correcting market failures (ministries of finance). Private sector representatives highlighted that regulation is critical to create a commonly accepted framework to support business decision-making.²⁶²³

With the progressive impact of the broader system and other factors, however, IPs cannot do this alone. It requires partnership among women, men, youth, elders and persons with disabilities and appropriate financial, technical and technological support of governments, the private sector, NGOs/Indigenous Peoples' Organizations (IPOs) and donors/financial institutions. The recommendations advanced from this dialogue are proposals by Indigenous Peoples to enable effective response not only to the goal of ending hunger but also of sustaining the planet for the next generation.²⁶²⁴

In cooperation with NGOs/IPOs, establish strong partnerships and networks with all stakeholders in the food systems such as but not limited to other IPs, governments/relevant agencies and institutions (health, trade, education/trainings), the private sector, academe/science.²⁶²⁵

In partnerships with IPOs, colleges/universities, governments and donors, (i) undertake research and documentation of indigenous foods, including wild/uncultivated, and food systems (production, processing, distribution and consumption) and associated knowledge and practices; (ii) conduct nutrition analysis; and (iii) prepare educational materials in popular forms.²⁶²⁶

Member States need to work with their universities and other actors within and outside Africa to Marshall the needed response to strengthen Africa's food system and scale out best practices. Member States need to foster global partnerships for sustainability and inclusivity, resilience and sustainability of the food system.²⁶²⁷

Co-developing, co-ownership and joint implementation of UNFSS agreed game-changers for food systems transformation on the Continent must be inclusive and provide equitable opportunities.²⁶²⁸

Networked and joint/coordinated action between various civil society actors, managers, and researchers, for the development of actions, monitoring, and follow-up of results, and generation of data and information in a transparent manner. Greater approximation

²⁶²³ 220:4 p 6 in 381_June_08_21_UNEP_Multi

²⁶²⁴ 221:8 p 6 in 382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi

²⁶²⁵ 221:11 p 8 in 382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi

²⁶²⁶ 221:12 p 8 in 382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi

²⁶²⁷ 223:11 p 6 in 384_June_09_21_Ekwamu A

²⁶²⁸ 223:18 p 8 in 384_June_09_21_Ekwamu A

*between farmer and consumer groups, and greater articulation between the various social movements that work on issues related to food.*²⁶²⁹

*Unity in political representation – Family farming needs to bring consumers closer to farmers; the link between these organizations needs to be strengthened. Federal, state, and municipal governments must work to shorten the production pipeline.*²⁶³⁰

*Strengthen networks of family farming, artisanal fishers, and extractivists, making them more integrated. Foster partnerships between cooperatives and social movements, associations, and entities that advocate ecological farming and food security and sovereignty.*²⁶³¹

*The regional “Central American” aspect under the integration process, complemented in turn by the actions being developed nationally in each country since we are stronger united as a region. The “public-private partnership,” in which the skills and abilities of each country and their productive sectors are coordinated...*²⁶³²

*Likewise, the need for interaction among the various sectors of the food industry to exchange good practices was emphasized.*²⁶³³

*The importance of strengthening integration among public sectors and institutions was emphasized. This is done primarily by promoting work between ministries and policy decision-makers, interdisciplinary work (especially for trade and the One Health interface), and guidelines from the highest level of national public policy coordinated with local authorities.*²⁶³⁴

*Design a systematic plan that promotes stronger ties among all the institutions and disciplines involved to contribute to the food system and international trade. Improve unification in the Caribbean region, improve working relationships, and create a brand of Caribbean products.*²⁶³⁵

*While the actions related to market access are the product of intergovernmental negotiations, businesses are the ones developing the export processes, so spaces for public-private dialogue must be promoted to ensure the alignment of interests and fulfillment of the goals set.*²⁶³⁶

The group also noted a need for improved links between research and innovation which could be met by increased emphasis on accelerator initiatives (e.g. HATCH or Aqua-Spark). The private sector was noted as a key actor responsible for aiding the facilitation of

²⁶²⁹ 228:8 p 6 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

²⁶³⁰ 228:25 p 8 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

²⁶³¹ 228:64 p 20 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

²⁶³² 235:1 p 6 in 276a_May_13_21_CCIE_English

²⁶³³ 235:15 p 9 in 276a_May_13_21_CCIE_English

²⁶³⁴ 236:5 p 6 in 277a_May_14_21_IICA_English

²⁶³⁵ 236:14 p 8 in 277a_May_14_21_IICA_English

²⁶³⁶ 236:20 p 8 in 277a_May_14_21_IICA_English

increased conversion of research into practice - potentially by creating and using pooled industry research funds.²⁶³⁷

Improve industry-research links: Innovators and entrepreneurs need greater access to 'accelerator' initiatives that can facilitate the conversion of research into practice.²⁶³⁸

The group felt that too much power (economical, political, of communication and marketing) is in the hands of the "big players" (corporations, big producers, supermarkets), leading to a disproportionate representation of the broader industry interests. It is important that this industry influence is more equally distributed in order to promote the diversification of products and spreading of profits to sustainability leaders in production and innovation. Two ways to achieve this could be via the establishment of producers associations (clusters or cooperatives), or by legislative support for local council buy-in as a partial owner over businesses that are established in their region. The latter could evoke greater buy-in from local actors and potentially shift the types of businesses permitted to operate in certain areas in favour of more sustainable options.²⁶³⁹

Reconnect policy makers, producers and industry: Policy makers have to be closer to the producers to increase mutual trust and build more functional policies that align with real industry needs.²⁶⁴⁰

Connect science & industry: Industry needs to listen more to researchers and be more transparent with IP around their practices to promote research in the right areas. Economical viability and animal welfare go hand in hand.²⁶⁴¹

Outcomes: Ms. Fan Zhihong from Beijing Normal University said, "What the House of I and Bor Shang has been doing together is of general significance. At the beginning, the House of I was only practicing sustainable development within its own community, including food education and exploration of sustainable food. Later, it formed a close partnership with Bor Shang since they share common values regarding sustainable business development. Now, both are working together to bring the concept of "sustainable development" to more communities, pushing forward interactions among different provinces as well as interactions between urban and rural areas, enhancing communications and collaborations among various sectors.²⁶⁴²

IFIs should support more foreign direct investments in private sector and primary agriculture, triggering the creation of linkages to foster inclusion and economic activities especially for youth, and contributing to the development of infrastructures.²⁶⁴³

²⁶³⁷ 240:18 p 9 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

²⁶³⁸ 240:21 p 9 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

²⁶³⁹ 240:27 p 10 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

²⁶⁴⁰ 240:30 p 10 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

²⁶⁴¹ 240:38 p 11 in 319_June_30_21_Fredriksson O

²⁶⁴² 243:4 p 6 in 479_June_20_21_Yang_Shanna

²⁶⁴³ 244:30 p 10 in 480_June_21_21_CIHEAM_Multi

*The European Commission has allocated about 500 million euros (Horizon) to support R&I projects on food systems transformation that include components linked to capacity building and awareness raising. Bridges need to be built between business leaders, research and decision-makers under a shared vision, where the science-policy interface and multi-stakeholder dialogue are crucial to achieve coordinated policies. In this environment, stakeholders are able to complement their efforts, recognising and respecting each other's requirements.*²⁶⁴⁴

*Food systems transformation must be an inclusive process. Women's participation is paramount, and needs to be enhanced. Women shall be empowered to transfer skills and to improve their awareness on climate change, technology, human rights, health issues, agriculture, food security, production, consumption. In addition, a social and cultural change in the mindset of people is required to foster women and youth entrepreneurship (through more opportunities and more motivation), especially in the agricultural sector (cooperatives) and in rural contexts. Moreover, policy-making needs to adopt a strategic and inclusive vision to create an enabling environment for effective cooperation among all actors/stakeholders: governments, academia, private sector and civil society (quadruple helix) shall find synergies and cooperate for the collective interest of people.*²⁶⁴⁵

*The need for more diverse coalition forming was agreed as key by participants. In particular the need for unconventional partnerships, and bringing in actors outside of the supply chain to ensure that all viewpoints and needs are reflected in the transition was highlighted.*²⁶⁴⁶

*The transparency issue was felt to be a significant one as there is often a major felt separation of many consumers from the farm, so it also contributed to another conclusion that it is key to form stronger links between producers and consumers in driving best practice. To overcome barriers it is key for all stakeholders to work together, with policy also contributing through regulation but with consultation and consideration of how regulatory changes would impact farmers.*²⁶⁴⁷

*Coalitions between farmers and businesses were agreed to be key for giving farmers a platform. Unconventional partnerships are increasingly important - traditional meat producers are increasingly interested in engaging with alternative proteins, in working together to address the problem of protein shortage. This is also important for the issue of ensuring livestock farmers and producers have a voice which the participants discussed. Participants reflected on the way that livestock farmers can work with newer plant-based entrants to avoid vilification of meat while still driving forward sustainable innovation.*²⁶⁴⁸

²⁶⁴⁴ 244:36 p 11 in 480_June_21_21_CiHEAM_Multi

²⁶⁴⁵ 244:37 p 11 in 480_June_21_21_CiHEAM_Multi

²⁶⁴⁶ 245:4 p 6 in 481_June_23_21_Global Counsel

²⁶⁴⁷ 245:10 p 7 in 481_June_23_21_Global Counsel

²⁶⁴⁸ 245:20 p 10 in 481_June_23_21_Global Counsel

Breaking down the siloes between food, agriculture, health, insurance, policy, finance and other sectors are key to having a systemic approach that acknowledges the connection between responsible growing practices, increased nutritional quality, better tasting food, and more accessible better foods.²⁶⁴⁹

How much is left to learn about food and nutritional dark matter, and the role dietitians are playing to spread more knowledge about this place and build the connection to responsible agricultural practices. Conventional medicine focuses more on a diagnosis as opposed to thriving, having the right nutrients, reducing inflammation, maximizing metabolic health, and failing individuals. Historic and traditional medical practices made the connection between food and nutritional quality with health, but there has been a lack of science for this that has steered conventional medicine away from nutritional wisdom. Medical schools teach as little as a single session around nutrition that future doctors can bring into their future practices. The health care community needs to catch up through community shared knowledge, nutrition education for the medical community, strategic partnerships between nutrition and medical entities, partnerships between responsible food service and medical institutions.²⁶⁵⁰

Continue to build partnerships and efficient supply chains between small businesses, regional farmers, and food emergency systems over the next two years. Advocate and efficiently use funding provided for the Pennsylvania Agricultural Surplus System (PASS), a state-specific initiative that provides money to purchase produce from area farmers for the food insecure. These funds should prioritize fruits and vegetable purchase from regional growers and fair prices, and even more so, aim to support small growers and those from marginalized backgrounds. This produce is then redistributed to Food Bank and food pantries so that clients have fresh, quality, local produce. Restaurants also process this produce to create foods that are more accessible for the unhoused and those with limited cooking equipment.²⁶⁵¹

In the end, building resilient food systems and delivering on zero hunger is work that happens, first and foremost, in relationships. Therefore, having these conversations together so that we can understand each other, is an important step towards that direction. Researchers and policymakers should remember the importance of these conversations, in prioritizing the lived experiences of those impacted by inequities in our food system, and value input from people on the ground. As a coalition, and specifically as a coalition of workers in Northeast, Pennsylvania, in the United States, we will inevitably come across disagreements, but we must prioritize our work as a coalition and always seek to understand and learn from one another first.²⁶⁵²

Partnerships with respect to NFPs and levels of government working together to resolve food insecurity issues that are in Toronto: Vulnerable groups and people who are really in

²⁶⁴⁹ 249:2 p 6 in 485_June_22_21_Levesque_SD

²⁶⁵⁰ 249:16 p 9 in 485_June_22_21_Levesque_SD

²⁶⁵¹ 252:3 p 7 in 488_June_22_21_Harrison_CC

²⁶⁵² 252:6 p 8 in 488_June_22_21_Harrison_CC

*need of support (data to drive decision making; understanding where vulnerabilities lie and where the gaps are). Looking in the future, food banks are not viable future - we need better tracking of food insecurity and replace this with income security.*²⁶⁵³

*Enablers for more transformative kinds of innovation: a. Breaking out of our “innovation bubbles” to develop better ideas more in line with what the world needs b. Rethinking partnerships to build in more ambition and make the best use of respective capabilities c. “Matchmaking” to drive impact, including innovating where it’s needed the most and supporting those who already offer a solution d. More collective voice and coordination across existing smaller-scale innovators e. Combining the best of the past (eg recipes) and the present (eg science) to go faster f. Supporting some innovations as bridges to a better place if not our ultimate, ideal solution g. Advocating for policies, subsidies, regulation etc that recognise the connections between health, nutrition, food and the environment.*²⁶⁵⁴

*Rethinking partnerships: to build in more ambition and make the best use of respective capabilities - working with those who can take our innovations to scale in different ways, help us share knowledge and information more effectively, distribute our products/services, or help make them more affordable... - “Matchmaking” to drive impact, including innovating where it’s needed the most, or supporting those who already offer a solution to my problem (rather than competing or reinventing).*²⁶⁵⁵

*Building partnerships between producers, state and non-state actors as well as consumers will ensure sustainable production systems which lead to the development of localized research to support and address key food production systems that will work well for the Pacific people.*²⁶⁵⁶

*Building partnerships with various stakeholders, state and non-state actors within the Pacific food systems chain – for instance, a partnership between big farmers and smallholder farmers between the main island and outer islands in the transfer of planting materials, seeds to sustain long term supply of good quality and healthy plants.*²⁶⁵⁷

*Promote the localization of research partnerships to include civil societies and NGOs.*²⁶⁵⁸

*Improve partnerships with international organizations with research focusing and prioritizing the needs of local farmers, fishers, private sector, and country governments. Increase investments.*²⁶⁵⁹

²⁶⁵³ 257:13 p 11 in 493_June_23_21_Kevany_Van

²⁶⁵⁴ 259:4 p 6 in 495_June_23_21_Forum for the Future

²⁶⁵⁵ 259:17 p 9 in 495_June_23_21_Forum for the Future

²⁶⁵⁶ 268:7 p 6 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva

²⁶⁵⁷ 268:14 p 7 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva

²⁶⁵⁸ 268:21 p 8 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva

²⁶⁵⁹ 268:22 p 8 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva

*Identify a broad group of African champions that can use their leadership or large networks to amplify and advocate for food systems transformation in Africa.*²⁶⁶⁰

*Entrepreneurial skills are also important to build strong partnerships in the system (e.g. potential clients to sell your harvest).*²⁶⁶¹

*Joining up youth groups and cooperatives with agro-businesses to facilitate access to processing equipment, market linkage facilities, and loans.*²⁶⁶²

*A call for partnerships, and a deliberate effort for investment in home grown institutions to provide local solutions with more appropriate application to local contexts.*²⁶⁶³

*The coalition should work to bring actors together in the HDP nexus and support dialogue between different types of actors (e.g. donors, practitioners, local actors) around important topics for coordination.*²⁶⁶⁴

*Emphasis on linking peacekeeping, humanitarian, and development in food systems resilience programmes i.e., the nexus approach, especially linking peace actors at country level with the humanitarian and development work.*²⁶⁶⁵

*Connections are paramount, between and within sectors. Conversations need to build the bridge between nutrition science and regenerative agriculture.*²⁶⁶⁶

*Sectors and communities of practice need to consider developing and implementing joint and cohesive policy that will support these phases of discovery by: 1) policy adjustment; 2) setting priorities, 3) engagement and support from public and private financing; and, 4) collaboration between academics and governments.*²⁶⁶⁷

*Support strong local food/farmers' markets and connect producers and consumers (to harness their economic and political power). Consumer information, education and communication is essential. Scale up, not through corporatization or industrialization, but grow through aggregation with the support of appropriate local platforms controlled by local actors (e.g., food hubs) and local alliances.*²⁶⁶⁸

It is urgent to stop short term economic thinking and explore alternative financial incentives (slow money, municipal bonds geared to green infrastructure investments,

²⁶⁶⁰ 271:18 p 6 in 507_June_30_21_AKADEMYA2_FANPRAN

²⁶⁶¹ 272:11 p 7 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD

²⁶⁶² 272:23 p 8 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD

²⁶⁶³ 276:8 p 7 in 512_July_01_21_Malawi President_Ekwamu

²⁶⁶⁴ 278:11 p 7 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

²⁶⁶⁵ 278:25 p 9 in 514_July_01_21_Bolling_Multi

²⁶⁶⁶ 280:86 p 13 in 516_July-01_21_Anastasiou K

²⁶⁶⁷ 299:32 p 8 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²⁶⁶⁸ 299:40 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

*ecosystem services payments etc.), seek inclusion and territoriality. Policies should support bonding and bridging through social networks.*²⁶⁶⁹

*Create networks of actors, for example procurement officers, to help understand the landscape of people involved and possible actions. School food programs could help build public procurement dialogues and infrastructure.*²⁶⁷⁰

*Organizations can contribute by joining networks and linking up across networks. This can include support for Food Policy Councils, educating people in legal terminology, and/or food policy for local procurement.*²⁶⁷¹

*Procurement networks, infrastructure, and knowledge-sharing to foster knowledge co-creation and knowledge mobilization.*²⁶⁷²

*Knowledge – Farmers should be able to collaborate through one platform or a network such as an innovation hub that enables them to address concerns as well as share resources and knowledge that can add value to their produce.*²⁶⁷³

*That there is room and willingness for civil society organizations, as well as the public sector, to constitute themselves as a more cross-cutting force, as a network, and to build constructive joint paths.*²⁶⁷⁴

*The opportunities for transforming food systems only arise with collaboration, integration, and convergence of the various actors in the food chain.*²⁶⁷⁵

*Establish platforms for coordination of AE stakeholders (Agroecology Hub in Tanzania-AEHT).*²⁶⁷⁶

*Promote use of participatory approach involving various stakeholders (e.g. researchers, policymakers, agro-dealers, and producers) in advocacy and out-scaling of AEI technologies.*²⁶⁷⁷

*Ensure integrated, participatory, rights-based approaches to governance and policymaking at all levels to address the structural inequities and power imbalances in food systems. Build processes and policy platforms on democratic principles, transparent deliberations, shared power, and inclusive participation to ensure that policies are driven not only by evidence but also by ethics and the broader public interest.*²⁶⁷⁸

²⁶⁶⁹ 299:47 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²⁶⁷⁰ 299:72 p 12 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²⁶⁷¹ 299:77 p 12 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²⁶⁷² 299:78 p 12 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²⁶⁷³ 300:46 p 12 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

²⁶⁷⁴ 301:5 p 6 in 537_July_08_21_ANP_WWF

²⁶⁷⁵ 301:6 p 6 in 537_July_08_21_ANP_WWF

²⁶⁷⁶ 305:27 p 8 in 541_July_12_21_AEHT

²⁶⁷⁷ 305:28 p 8 in 541_July_12_21_AEHT

²⁶⁷⁸ 309:21 p 7 in 545_July_13_21_Mbenya R

*Support innovation in urban agriculture through dedicated funds and programmes, which would contribute to higher social cohesion among community members, promotion of green, low-carbon intensity products and better inclusivity of all members of society to leave no one behind.*²⁶⁷⁹

*COVID-19 underscored the vulnerabilities of the food value chain that can be addressed through infrastructure investment, but opportunities were also identified in broadening markets, particularly in establishing digital platforms that can help producers, value chain actors, consumers, and policymakers make informed decisions.*²⁶⁸⁰

*Building back rural communities in a much better way would require continued and sustained effort from R&D and extension platforms along with policy support to facilitate the expedition of proposed suggestions.*²⁶⁸¹

*Moving forward, the Market Cities Initiative will be developing ways for stakeholders to connect through online platforms, events, and conferences. Opportunities to connect to an even larger group of stakeholders will also be explored.*²⁶⁸²

*Machinery Professional Cooperative Association could empower member farmers to gain access to heavy agricultural machinery with multiple ways of reducing food loss at various stages of the production cycle and storage, as a lever in transformative change of food system.*²⁶⁸³

*The cooperation and engagement among international community, national governments, private sectors, and social organizations are critical for reducing food loss and waste. More efforts could be focused on 1. Enhancing food supply chain with efficient inputs 2. Building systemic technologies achieving food loss and waste reduction through food chain covering post-harvest, storage and warehousing, processing, transportation and distribution, and consuming section. 3. Strengthening advocacy for food loss and waste reduction (e.g. global initiative) with more active engagement of UN agencies, NGOs, and private sectors.*²⁶⁸⁴

While it was also noted as a challenge, the theme of interdependence was seen by participants as an opportunity. Participants continually pointed to the power of collaboration and coalition. This means not seeing other businesses as competitors, but rather partners in solving the complex issues of the global food system. Each sustainable food business's own success is positively correlated to the success of its competitors. Democratizing access to the tools necessary for radical food systems change will benefit

²⁶⁷⁹ 310:29 p 8 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP

²⁶⁸⁰ 313:12 p 6 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

²⁶⁸¹ 313:27 p 9 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

²⁶⁸² 314:4 p 6 in 550_July_15_21_Danie_Verel

²⁶⁸³ 315:15 p 6 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

²⁶⁸⁴ 315:23 p 9 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

*all. The Dialogue emphasized an all-hands-on-deck approach to tackling the changes that are urgently needed.*²⁶⁸⁵

*Participants also spoke about marrying conversations surrounding sustainability more broadly. Often, food-specific discussions and climate-specific discussions focus on the same issues in separate forums. The food and agriculture system needs to be brought fully into the global conversation surrounding the climate crisis at forums like UNFCCC's COP. The industry should acknowledge its role in the global environmental, human health, and social justice crises, and also recognize its potential as a powerful solution for those same crises.*²⁶⁸⁶

*In the case of the Brazilian participants and speakers new relationships were created as they did not know each other but found enough shared interests (and challenges) to express their commitment to develop the relation further. Likewise, researchers based in Europe and in Brazil committed to translate the book 'Roca e Vida' from Portuguese to English as a way to honor and value local agricultural knowledge, and in particular, the dissemination of the traditional agricultural system of the Quilombo communities in the Ribeira Valley in Brazil to non-Brazilian settings.*²⁶⁸⁷

*Well-being of people living in cities improved by permaculture and regenerative approaches to produce food. Expansion of awareness and education about the origin and means of production of food. Gardening as a 'perfect melting pot for communities' to learn together and lead more healthy lives. This is possible through: Peer-to-peer marketing that helps to reconnect people with food through showcase by growers in local areas. Emphasis on local production reduces CO2 for food transport. Farming and taking time to prepare the soil derives in mental health benefits. Besides growing own food, surplus and replication of urban farming model can become profitable activities in a small scale. Get children involved in the recovery and caring of empty lots or 'dead spaces' in the cities to educate future generations with different values. Create digital content on YouTube and social media.*²⁶⁸⁸

*Some of the ideas in transforming the society beyond feeding the society is as follows: 1. Developing community-based agriculture that leverage on local biodiversity. 2. Developing opportunities for indigenous communities, including on being part of the organic food production. 3. Building an ecosystem with incentives to foster multi-stakeholder effort. 4. Urban farming as a solution for the urban poor to obtain some nutritious food items, requiring policy action and civil society movement. 5. Movements such as agroecology, which takes into account the whole ecosystem of diversity, human and social values.*²⁶⁸⁹

²⁶⁸⁵ 316:18 p 8 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

²⁶⁸⁶ 316:23 p 9 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

²⁶⁸⁷ 317:5 p 6 in 554_July_15_21_Lopez DE

²⁶⁸⁸ 317:14 p 8 in 554_July_15_21_Lopez DE

²⁶⁸⁹ 319:10 p 7 in 556_July_15_21_Von Goh_GenTan

Green technology is still more expensive than fossil fuels, so in the context of economics small farmers are already at a disadvantage. We need to protect small farmers – whether they are profitable or not. However, this is clearly at loggerheads with a State Government’s responsibility to feed its population. Nevertheless, this still begs the questions is producing nutrient dense food more important than simply feeding a population processed food? What will be the medical and/or health implications of this in the future? Are we simply delaying an even bigger health crisis? These are all questions that need to be redressed at an international and a State level.²⁶⁹⁰

However, the more universal solution to this would be the implementation of more consistently applied international standards for agricultural production, supply and distribution. That can only be achieved by an international organisation, such as the United Nations, taking ownership of the many challenges and issues currently presented by the global agricultural sector and working with all of the relevant stakeholders to achieve a more sustainable future both for us and for our planet. For example, it was noted that on a global scale there is a clear lack of safety nets for small farmers, especially in developing nations, that would ensure that they are enabled to bounce back after periods of protracted uncertainty and disarray such as has been seen during the COVID-19 pandemic.²⁶⁹¹

Platforms for stakeholder engagement and as “space” or “hubs” to influence change, foster collaborative action, and deploy knowledge resources and tools for supporting transformative action. This is key to fostering engagement between line ministries (e.g. agriculture, forestry, environment, and water resources) and between government agencies, businesses, and financial institutions. The challenge is ensuring the long-term efficiency of such platforms, which requires time for building trust with professional facilitation.²⁶⁹²

Chance to associate community canteens with the school meals program, including as distribution centres, which aided logistics and removed the need for farmers to have working capital dedicated to sales. The canteens buy the products that are later sold to the schools. There is experience of this: a network of 27 canteens that operate, 5 of which are on indigenous lands and Conservation Areas in the north of the country, and provide this service.²⁶⁹³

School Meals Council – Instrumentalization from the CECANES (School Meals and Nutrition Centres) as a neutral agent in the management, with a corporate control mission. Create permanent forums with commitments from managers and participation of parents.²⁶⁹⁴

²⁶⁹⁰ 323:30 p 11 in 560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

²⁶⁹¹ 323:37 p 13 in 560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

²⁶⁹² 327:4 p 6 in 564_July_20_21_Bakarr_MI

²⁶⁹³ 339:39 p 11 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

²⁶⁹⁴ 339:79 p 17 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

Prioritized actions to be proposed to private actors: 1) Need for actors in the supply chain to work towards integration in order to make use of products that are currently surplus production or industrial by-products. 2) Integrate FF with consumers, based on the example of agroecology experiences. 3) Work to develop waste collection for the production of organic fertilizers that return to production quickly and efficiently (community organizations, in small neighborhoods or towns). 4) Organizations/cooperatives, funding actions to reduce waste.²⁶⁹⁵

The building of a national project, "Food Systems of the indigenous peoples of Venezuela", was identified as a priority for action in order to mitigate the effect of global disruption caused by the Covid pandemic, eradicate the structural inequality caused by welfare food policies, build intercultural and sustainable food policies.²⁶⁹⁶

We need a group of countries that collaborate and create an alliance to establish global models, and it would serve to put it under discussion, give transparency to the balances and demonstrate the transformational perspective.²⁶⁹⁷

From this dialogue space we agreed to strengthen the relationships between the FAO and rural social organizations, which remain at the grassroots. Social organizations declare that they must have the ability to influence governments and not the governments influencing FAO.²⁶⁹⁸

Operation: Local markets, points of sale, and FA e-commerce. Subsidies to FA for roles in addition to production. Special credits to FA for processing and commercializing. Businesses and industries must implement transparent supply contracts with FA. Businesses and industries must form development tables with FA and authorities, to improve the system. Banks must consider the specificities of FA, looking for new ways to access credit.²⁶⁹⁹

Create strategic alliances between small, medium and large-scale processors to add value to perishable products, incorporating those integration and support policies for companies and producers, which include security and timely payment.²⁷⁰⁰

Examples of projects and initiatives that are already being carried out were mentioned, such as the Food Bank, the Alimentalistas initiative, the Lloverá foundation, and many others that have ties or relationships with each other and with other organizations for connecting donors with the non-profit organizations that can deliver the food to the end recipients. There are also institutional projects such as the PIMA-CENADA wholesale center where 16 registered organizations work together with volunteers to collect and redistribute products that concessionaires donate or wish to redistribute in an orderly

²⁶⁹⁵ 340:26 p 10 in 406a_June_10_21_COPROFAM_CLOC_Eng

²⁶⁹⁶ 343:7 p 6 in 417a_June_18_21_Fernandez L_Eng

²⁶⁹⁷ 344:4 p 7 in 418a_June_18_21_CLOC_Eng

²⁶⁹⁸ 344:6 p 7 in 418a_June_18_21_CLOC_Eng

²⁶⁹⁹ 347:10 p 7 in 421a_June_21_21_COPROFOAM_CLOC_Eng

²⁷⁰⁰ 350:7 p 6 in 424a_June_28_21_PROLIDER_Eng

manner. It was also mentioned that there are already multisectoral alliances and platforms such as the Costa Rican Network for the Reduction of Food Loss and Waste that promote the issue and analyze it in spaces such as today's, keeping in mind other possibilities for direct alliances with the Institute for Training and Research and the Red Cross and its campaigns, among others.²⁷⁰¹

A third and final aspect was focused on participants, considering: in addition to key donation participants (companies and businesses that provide food services, primary producers and producers on various scales, markets, recipient organizations, etc.), it was considered important to involve consumers as potential donors and volunteers, municipalities as managing entities (they could carry out campaigns, structure processes, give information, etc.), universities (for training and expansion on various topics such as post-harvest management and the handling, processing and management of waste), Boards of Education and other public entities that are in some way related to food distribution programs (so that they also follow good practices and/or join in donating), ministries of various types (economy, finance, commerce, primary and industrial production, environment, social assistance, health), international organizations, and existing cross-industry networks.²⁷⁰²

Working in multi-stakeholder partnerships: Cities are advised to establish a partnership network in which a wide range of stakeholders, such as academia, grassroots organizations and services are included. This facilitates thinking of childhood obesity or malnutrition from various perspectives and tackling the behavioral determinants from different angles. The findings from the research in the Dutch context suggested that a steering committee should be setup to guide and govern a multistakeholder partnership.²⁷⁰³

Urban Collective Agency - Lack of data is a key issue in identifying the challenges faced by certain groups and mobilizing them. It is important to build alliances with larger groups such as labour unions in cities. Unpaid care work and women in the informal sector need to be recognized. Inclusion of social movements, mobilizing groups, protesting and pressuring state governments could be solutions. The HIV programme is an example. An understanding of women's food preferences across caste, region, and religion needs to be incorporated into food security programmes. The role of women in food security needs to be acknowledged in state-led programmes as well as by labour movements in urban areas.²⁷⁰⁴

The Department of Fisheries can work together with FAO and other development partners to develop policies for safe food handling in the markets. Development partners, NGOs, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) wings of private sector can partner with

²⁷⁰¹ 352:4 p 6 in 567a_July_21_21_FLWRN_FBN_Eng

²⁷⁰² 352:11 p 9 in 567a_July_21_21_FLWRN_FBN_Eng

²⁷⁰³ 467_June_17_21_NWGN_Multi

²⁷⁰⁴ 462_June_10_21_NISD_RySS_Multi

*volunteer organizations (such as Biddyanando Foundation) to reach food aids to urban poor communities in an efficient manner during crisis.*²⁷⁰⁵

*Creating strategic alliances and networks will be critical to bridge the gap between different actors and research bodies involved in food systems, and connecting producers to consumers. This is necessary for better integration of research and food systems transformation.*²⁷⁰⁶

Private-public partnership

*There has been also stressed importance of bringing private sector, specifically bilateral interstate projects conducted by private companies or consortia.*²⁷⁰⁷

*The process of transforming our food systems through the pathway of recognizing the legal protection and preservation of vital ecosystems will requires a cross-sectoral collaboration across political, environmental, socio-economic and development players.*²⁷⁰⁸

*Importance of role of the national private sector as it has a direct impact on the local markets. Having the private sector more involved in enhancing food security to enhance balancing between expectation and reality.*²⁷⁰⁹

*Workable synergies be activated between responsible public and private sectors to galvanize already made efforts to eradicate insurgency and banditry, give confidence to farmers and other sectoral players to contribute towards attaining sustainable food systems in Nigeria.*²⁷¹⁰

*The redesign needs to support ongoing learning, sharing and cooperation with stakeholders across the food system. Both State and private sector needs to align and act as a driver for improved sustainability and standards throughout the food system.*²⁷¹¹

*Public-Private Partnerships between industry and value chain actors is essential to ensure that technology is embedded in interventions. c) Government at all levels must ensure an enabling environment (characterized by right incentives, tax breaks, less regulatory controls on digital services, reduced red tape) for emerging technologies to thrive. d) Mass technological education for stakeholders (farmers, processors, etc.) on relevant applicable technologies is vital.*²⁷¹²

²⁷⁰⁵ 459_June_01_21_Rashid Md J

²⁷⁰⁶ 448_Feb_25_21_IFAD_Multi

²⁷⁰⁷ 17:19 p 9 in 164_Apr_15_21_Anarbekov_Akramov

²⁷⁰⁸ 29:14 p 7 in 066_Mar_5_21_Nkenglefac T

²⁷⁰⁹ 30:49 p 7 in 071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO

²⁷¹⁰ 33:34 p 13 in 084_Mar_17_21_UnyimeAbasi B

²⁷¹¹ 35:38 p 6 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

²⁷¹² 44:18 p 8 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

*Collaboration by the public and private sector to establish grazing reserves for pastoralists, with access to potable water, cold chain storage and, lodging facilities.*²⁷¹³

*We proposed a public private partnership that could help to share that training, information, security and advocacy. This would also help to encourage proper farming by contract that would sustain the needs of hoteliers and other purchasers while protecting farmers from the middle men. There were broader conversations about regulation of the middle men... but the supply chain organization that had an element of public private partnership that would share information along the supply chain re prices, amount planted etc. to ensure the prices are amicable and sustainable for farmers and other actors along the supply chain.*²⁷¹⁴

*Therefore, more synergy and public-private partnerships are key in order to create a sustainable and resilient food systems in Latin America.*²⁷¹⁵

*To unlock sustainable finance, a distribution mechanism is needed to ensure equitable value distribution all the way down to the farmers. Working hand by hand with the private, public sector and civil society, as well as the establishment of sound regulations and policies will create an enabling environment for money to flow into the region.*²⁷¹⁶

*Additionally, especially the link and partnership between science, the public- and the private sector should be prioritized, as well as the link between producers and consumers.*²⁷¹⁷

*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.*²⁷¹⁸

*A great emphasis was put on the wholesale markets ability to ensure resilient, sustainable, healthy and affordable food system in Latin America, articulate private and public sectors and accompany involved actors in sharing experience and knowledge.*²⁷¹⁹

*The absence of public sector intervention and multi-stakeholder's instances require to bolster the articulation between public and private sector alongside the value chain actors in Latin America. Hence, this might be translated by the development of multi-level food governance systems that can enhance at each level (national, regional, local) adequate food-policy programs and guidelines that can contribute to create resilient food environments that make it easier to choose healthy and sustainable diets.*²⁷²⁰

²⁷¹³ 44:21 p 9 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

²⁷¹⁴ 50:21 p 9 in 087_Mar_20_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

²⁷¹⁵ 53:8 p 5 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

²⁷¹⁶ 53:23 p 7 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

²⁷¹⁷ 53:33 p 8 in 001_Nov_5_20_CGIAR

²⁷¹⁸ 59:26 p 6 in 020_Jan_26_21_IFAN

²⁷¹⁹ 76:1 p 7 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

²⁷²⁰ 76:5 p 7 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

There is currently in Latin America a lack of articulation between public-private sector (lots of markets are not in touch with authorities). Yet, this is crucial for the regulation of markets actors to overcome current difficulties, to distribute food efficiently spatially, to diversify centers of supply and to implement food governance policies/urban food planning. Public sector investment was identified as crucial, as the development of efficient and feasible projects requires public national and international incentives.²⁷²¹

Building resilience and responding to shocks will require local, state, and federal governments to work with businesses to successfully continue providing nutritious food to those in need during shocks. One way that governments can care for vulnerable populations during a shock is through establishing early warning systems in cooperation with businesses to know in what regions shocks are most likely to occur based on history. Governments can provide incentives to businesses (such as tax incentives and subsidies) to increase food supply and decrease food costs in certain regions at certain times of the year to create an ease of access equitably. Additionally, if supply starts to quickly fall during a shock, both government and business can coordinate to rapidly increase supply to that region so that shortages are prevented.²⁷²²

The “public/private partnership”, in which the competencies and capabilities of the states and their production sectors are articulated.²⁷²³

This does not negate the importance of all actors, and the need for better partnerships between private and public sector, multi-stakeholder platforms, etc.²⁷²⁴

Develop public-private partnership to promote and implement necessary policies, investments and incentives on mountain areas at national and regional level, focusing on specific sectors such as processing and food loss reduction.²⁷²⁵

In addition, Private Public Partnerships (PPP) are key in ensuring access to capital and other technologies. Mobilise and involve major and micro food players such as the small/medium traders, industries/ companies and supermarkets in the city which are key marketing and storage food points. This will also motivate producers due to ready market available for their produce.²⁷²⁶

In terms of trade and marketing, the discussions explored how best farmers can be supported in facilitating their access to both input and output markets. Participants argued that government needs to partner with both private and international development institutions to enhance market access for farmers.²⁷²⁷

²⁷²¹ 76:18 p 9 in 103_Apr_8_21_Carrara E_Multi

²⁷²² 86:27 p 13 in 162_Apr_16_21_Fountain G

²⁷²³ 89:2 ¶ 43 in 186a_Apr_15_21_Caballeros_eng

²⁷²⁴ 93:34 p 11 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

²⁷²⁵ 98:27 p 9 in 282_May_18_21_Romeo R

²⁷²⁶ 101:32 p 10 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

²⁷²⁷ 102:4 p 6 in 326_May_5_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

It should also explore public-private and donor partnerships in loan provisioning.²⁷²⁸

This would require substantial public and private investments with greater connectivity across all sectors and an upgraded logistics system with wider reach.²⁷²⁹

The need for intensifying of public and private partnerships to put forward the agenda through investment across multiple areas and aspects and innovating the ways where the investment is redirected, e.g. packaging etc. is needed.²⁷³⁰

Another important solution is an open letter from both public and private finance stakeholders in the lead-up to the food system Summit to basically unite behind an ambitious vision and commitment.²⁷³¹

Multilateral institutions and local governments must work closely with smallholder farmers to provide necessary resources and investments. These public-private partnerships will be the foundation for global standards and producer rights as the industry grows.²⁷³²

Capitalizing on these opportunities depended on the right players, like governments and the private sector, coming together to create a balanced regulatory environment.²⁷³³

There is need for holistic approaches that foster access to extension services by women. Private-public alliances that promote the extension of knowledge and new technologies to women must be fostered. Consideration should be given to who should approach women farmers, depending on country, customs, religious contexts.²⁷³⁴

More focus should be given to social and economic actions as compared to a technical action-focus. Participants noted that it was important for decisionmakers to work more closely with society to feed into decisions, recognizing social actors' voices and participation in solution design and decision-making.²⁷³⁵

Governments should work with private organisation/start-up that have the technology to disseminate the information.²⁷³⁶

Realising the importance of "unusual" alliances between NGOs, private and public sector is essential - these partnerships can be useful, but it's important to find a balance between the partnerships without the risk of greenwashing.²⁷³⁷

²⁷²⁸ 102:12 p 6 in 326_May_5_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

²⁷²⁹ 103:7 p 10 in 007a_Dec_18_20_NAAGD

²⁷³⁰ 113:19 p 6 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

²⁷³¹ 118:25 p 8 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

²⁷³² 119:27 p 8 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

²⁷³³ 119:65 p 16 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

²⁷³⁴ 120:19 p 7 in 127_May_13_21_JAFN_CWFS

²⁷³⁵ 132:34 p 10 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

²⁷³⁶ 134:9 p 7 in 200_Apr_22_21_HEDA

²⁷³⁷ 138:30 p 12 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

*Ensure farmers have continuous access to crop diversity through institutionalised linkages with private and public stakeholders.*²⁷³⁸

*It is important to manage expectations of public-private collaboration for nutrition. In some cases, this may imply lowering certain expectations if some are not realistic.*²⁷³⁹

*Production of greater products that use dry fruits or any other food from the vegetable kingdom (beets) and create these healthy public-private partnerships.*²⁷⁴⁰

*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.*²⁷⁴¹

*Fostering partnerships will be critical. Setting the roles in the public-private partnerships are needed.*²⁷⁴²

*Each partner comes to agriculture with different expectations, so catalysing action will require different actors to work together in partnership.*²⁷⁴³

*Private and public sector should work together/collaborate.*²⁷⁴⁴

*Promote 5P's and not just the 3P's: private, public, producer, people partnership.*²⁷⁴⁵

*Facilitate the engagement of private sector for investment into production, processing and marketing of forgotten foods.*²⁷⁴⁶

*The private sector needs to be mobilized to rise to the challenge of delivering on the transformations required.*²⁷⁴⁷

*Encourage more private consultants to join Agricultural Consultants Association (ACA).*²⁷⁴⁸

*Precision agriculture needs an active public-private partnership.*²⁷⁴⁹

*Private sector and government to lead in upscaling precision agriculture.*²⁷⁵⁰

²⁷³⁸ 140:23 p 9 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

²⁷³⁹ 141:31 p 13 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

²⁷⁴⁰ 146:22 p 10 in 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi

²⁷⁴¹ 150:15 p 6 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFDB_Multi

²⁷⁴² 157:73 p 11 in 278_May_18_21_Gregorio B

²⁷⁴³ 158:10 p 6 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

²⁷⁴⁴ 158:27 p 8 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

²⁷⁴⁵ 158:28 p 8 in 279_May_18_21_Yoovatana M_Multi

²⁷⁴⁶ 159:4 p 6 in 287_May_20_21_Akinbamijo_Y

²⁷⁴⁷ 169:42 p 12 in 327_May_18_21_CropLife

²⁷⁴⁸ 170:92 p 16 in 328_May_19_21_Lalor_Teagasc

²⁷⁴⁹ 181:4 p 6 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

²⁷⁵⁰ 181:26 p 8 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

*Public-private partnerships to be strengthened...*²⁷⁵¹

*Collaboration and partnership also with the private sector to trigger a diverse food distribution and prioritize domestic products. The government must play a stronger role in regulating mutually beneficial collaboration among food value chain actors. Thus, a fair partnership occurs.*²⁷⁵²

*Africa's food system needs to integrate the private sector for it to successfully experience a transformation. Without the private sector role, there will be no clear and meaningful transformation.*²⁷⁵³

*For efficient advisory services, the different categories of farmers need to be considered and engage private sector. For the private sector, there is a need to; (a) develop commercially viable models; (b) foster development of digital services; and, (c) facilitate access to venture capital.*²⁷⁵⁴

*Private sector organizations, including small and medium scale enterprises, partner with research organizations to commercialize products from research and increase access to nutritious foods.*²⁷⁵⁵

*Enhanced corporate social responsibility.*²⁷⁵⁶

*Strengthening public-private partnerships.*²⁷⁵⁷

*Public-private partnerships.*²⁷⁵⁸

*Strengthen the private sector (public-private partnerships). The private sector needs to participate in these processes.*²⁷⁵⁹

*Multiple sectors should work together - through a public private partnership - to improve food safety capacity building.*²⁷⁶⁰

*An inclusive multi-stakeholder approach to strengthen the linkages between private and public finance is needed, supporting small-holders by making investments in SFS more attractive (de-risking), including through innovation and digitalization, following the patterns of a green, blue and circular economy.*²⁷⁶¹

²⁷⁵¹ 181:31 p 9 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

²⁷⁵² 185:41 p 9 in 343_May_28_21_Abdullah_S

²⁷⁵³ 189:10 p 6 in 347_June_01_21_Ekwamu A

²⁷⁵⁴ 191:19 p 6 in 349_June_02_21_Ekwamu A

²⁷⁵⁵ 193:36 p 9 in 351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi

²⁷⁵⁶ 198:10 p 8 in 357_Apr 14_21_Harfouche S

²⁷⁵⁷ 198:15 p 11 in 357_Apr 14_21_Harfouche S

²⁷⁵⁸ 198:39 p 6 in 357_Apr 14_21_Harfouche S

²⁷⁵⁹ 236:12 p 8 in 277a_May_14_21_IICA_English

²⁷⁶⁰ 239:1 p 6 in 313_June_15_21_Narrod_Multi

²⁷⁶¹ 244:7 p 6 in 480_June_21_21_CIHEAM_Multi

*Public and private support to farmers/fishers and SMEs to learn the grammar of sustainability in developing comprehensive business plans could help de-risking investments and putting consumers at the centre.*²⁷⁶²

*Need for private sector participation in collaborating and funding agricultural research.*²⁷⁶³

*Need for private sector participation in collaborating and funding agricultural research. Private sector should collaborate with researchers in setting objective research agenda to drive innovation in Africa.*²⁷⁶⁴

*Conduct policy dialogues to promote public-private-producer partnership.*²⁷⁶⁵

*Promote policy dialogue to facilitate government decisions and policies that trigger public-private-producers' partnerships.*²⁷⁶⁶

*Implement effective cooperation between government and institutions to address food, nutrition, and livelihood security at the national and global levels.*²⁷⁶⁷

*Private sector integration for support for seaweed-based nutrition.*²⁷⁶⁸

*This is a big exercise that needs to be worked out in close consultation with the Chamber of Commerce (Private Sector) especially in the identification of food items to be controlled in this import review exercise and in obtaining their cooperation, support and understanding.*²⁷⁶⁹

*Building resilience requires the support of donors to provide financial, expert, infrastructure, and capacity-building support; maintain good working relationships between private and public stakeholders to avoid communication breakdowns and delays in food production activities.*²⁷⁷⁰

*Participants shared various business models that were successful in their experience. These ranged from public sector support and coordination to private sector involvement, as well as multiple stakeholder approaches, namely those stressing the linkages between youth farmers and agribusinesses and the conditions necessary to enable this.*²⁷⁷¹

Reinforce public and private collaboration: organize farmers in communities of practices, promoting the ambassador role of first movers. A other actors of the food value chain

²⁷⁶² 244:29 p 10 in 480_June_21_21_CIHEAM_Multi

²⁷⁶³ 262:7 p 6 in 498_June_24_21_Danquah E

²⁷⁶⁴ 262:33 p 7 in 498_June_24_21_Danquah E

²⁷⁶⁵ 263:12 p 6 in 499_June_25_21_GANSF

²⁷⁶⁶ 263:23 p 7 in 499_June_25_21_GANSF

²⁷⁶⁷ 263:27 p 7 in 499_June_25_21_GANSF

²⁷⁶⁸ 264:26 p 8 in 500_June_26_21_Edible Issues

²⁷⁶⁹ 265:33 p 7 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

²⁷⁷⁰ 268:16 p 7 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva

²⁷⁷¹ 272:22 p 8 in 508_June_30_21_GDPRD

would also benefit from closer collaboration in public-private partnerships. It would help to close the gaps and misinterpretation of today's farming systems.²⁷⁷²

Create a public/private partnership developing financial incentives complementary to the CAP support.²⁷⁷³

Strengthen public-private partnership.²⁷⁷⁴

Furthermore, private-public partnership (PPPs) was pointed to an important role in increasing demand for healthy and nutritious foods. The government should take the lead in this process and give incentives for the private sector to participate.²⁷⁷⁵

Investments in infrastructure and research and development, possibly through public-private partnerships, are necessary to move forward. Research priorities varied by country and region. For example, in Bangladesh the preferred focus was on the development of biofortified staple crops, whereas in Odisha, the FGD advocated for the scaling of nutrient-rich and resilient traditional crops.²⁷⁷⁶

Government and industries shall join hands to provide better marketing facilities to dryland farmers and conduct large scale awareness and PR campaigns on the available marketing and warehousing facilities and subsidy schemes.²⁷⁷⁷

Recognizing that some of this data is proprietary and sensitive, one of the main goals of this PPP is to develop shared ways to alleviate those concerns. This PPP is expected to both help government fulfill its mandate to improve food safety for the public good and enable companies providing food to meet their obligations – from FSMA and the Next Generation Food Safety goals – more effectively. In this way, the PPP is expected to create a global public-private good. The panel suggested a partnership was needed to measure the impact with existing data and to identify additional data needs, with the following in mind: Public sector can work with public sector providers and inspectors, but the pictures is incomplete. Public sector can fund additional studies, but that costs tax payer money. Private sector already is collecting valuable data, and duplicated efforts and funds to collect additional data is costly and redundant use of resources. Public and private sectors can work together to identify the most important data needs to measure impacts of interest on the short, medium, and long term by different stakeholders.²⁷⁷⁸

²⁷⁷² 273:24 p 6 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

²⁷⁷³ 273:66 p 11 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

²⁷⁷⁴ 277:62 p 9 in 513_July_01_21_Weise S

²⁷⁷⁵ 300:19 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

²⁷⁷⁶ 313:20 p 8 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

²⁷⁷⁷ 321:25 p 16 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

²⁷⁷⁸ 333:4 p 2 in 313a_June_15_21_Narrod_Multi

*A large part of global food staples (wheat, corn, potatoes) do not come mainly from FF, but from corporate production systems, which are not always managed in a sustainable way, so we must also work with them so that they take care of the environment.*²⁷⁷⁹

*Governments should encourage more public and private partnerships and enabling partnerships....and mass communication for internet accessibility for small scale farmers.*²⁷⁸⁰

*Recognize that seed banks can be a spot where there are uncomfortable partnerships. Can we work with farmers to get those local varieties into the public-private partnership collaborations that are creating new varieties? Lean on the companies, governments, and organizations to share scientific knowledge.*²⁷⁸¹

*Including more stakeholders in policy-making decisions through knowledge sharing and project partnerships with NGOs/CSOs/research institutions.*²⁷⁸²

*Panelists explained the need to incorporate gender and local culture in decision making and to seek opportunities for collaboration between the public and private sectors.*²⁷⁸³

*Solutions Discussed by the Panel: To address the fragmentation and fractured landscape as there is a need to be more interconnected and need to create an ecosystem landscape. There is a need to understand how private and public come together particularly for the repurposing of public support and how those financial offerings come together and are mutually supportive of one another.*²⁷⁸⁴

Role of private sector

*Who has the most important role to make a change? Some think that consumers have the most significant role: they should change their habits. But most of the participants thought that politics and businesses have more power and they should use it to make consumers choices more sustainable.*²⁷⁸⁵

*Both State and private sector needs to align and act as a driver for improved sustainability and standards throughout the food system.*²⁷⁸⁶

*An exporter must ensure acceptable and timely returns on their financial investment in proportion to the associated costs and risks.*²⁷⁸⁷

²⁷⁷⁹ 340:15 p 10 in 406a_June_10_21_COPROFAM_CLOC_Eng

²⁷⁸⁰ 472_June_18_21_van Oosterhoud_Kusumadireja

²⁷⁸¹ 470_June_17_21_Burian_Multi

²⁷⁸² 469_June_17_21_de Silva R

²⁷⁸³ 464_June_10_21_IFAD_UNFSS_Multi

²⁷⁸⁴ 452_Apr_27_21_IFAD_Multi

²⁷⁸⁵ 13:10 p 8 in 207_Apr_28_21_WWF Finland Youth

²⁷⁸⁶ 35:10 p 6 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

²⁷⁸⁷ 35:17 p 11 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

*Sustainable procurement practices need to also be more widely applied by the private sector. These should support preference for local and regionally produced foods.*²⁷⁸⁸

*There is a need for processors/manufacturer to evaluate their inputs, consider replacing foreign inputs where practicable and consider shorter/regional shipping lanes 5.*²⁷⁸⁹

*Educate consumers about waste. Who: Farmers, businesses, researchers. Assess: Multi-stakeholder research.*²⁷⁹⁰

*Actions: Transform food systems to address climate and biodiversity crises. Conservation measures including pollinators and nutrient management. Incentivize farmers. Who: Businesses, government agencies, and schools.*²⁷⁹¹

*Provide decently rewarded employment across the supply chain, with skills and training. Action to be taken by Business owners, and Government.*²⁷⁹²

*Producers need to be paid and supported in such a way that they can have a higher financial gain for their labor and work.*²⁷⁹³

*Practitioners, government and private sector stakeholders should provide information to women and youth to build their knowledge and capacity to enable them to better engage in the food system. This should be with the aim of changing mindsets and equipping them with knowledge and skills to effectively participate in the food system.*²⁷⁹⁴

*Government/private sector/ Academia and Research/ private entities (such as YES Malawi): Work collaboratively to develop, market and make available low cost technologies or the mechanization of agriculture and other processes within the food system. This will make engagement in food systems attractive for youth and less tedious for all including women (involved in the primary production stage).*²⁷⁹⁵

*Business schools can do more - for example, studying what is happening with the corn industry. There are many global frameworks of relevance that we really need to connect with and get the movement involved.*²⁷⁹⁶

The need to promote widespread diverse "foodscapes", cities should ensure that their citizens are in close proximity to a diverse availability of food commerce. Wholesale

²⁷⁸⁸ 35:19 p 12 in 095_Mar_27_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

²⁷⁸⁹ 50:33 p 9 in 087_Mar_20_21_Chinapoo C_Multi

²⁷⁹⁰ 54:6 p 6 in 002_Nov_19_20_CGIAR

²⁷⁹¹ 54:7 p 7 in 002_Nov_19_20_CGIAR

²⁷⁹² 55:3 p 5 in 005_Dec_11_20_Aggrey J

²⁷⁹³ 60:39 p 8 in 021_Jan_27_21_Donati L

²⁷⁹⁴ 68:9 p 7 in 057_Feb_26_21_YES

²⁷⁹⁵ 68:23 p 8 in 057_Feb_26_21_YES

²⁷⁹⁶ 74:46 p 31 in 189a_April_16_21_Ateneo de Manila

*markets should promote this ideal and be empowered to supply all communities with fresh food.*²⁷⁹⁷

*An emphasis was placed on the leadership role that European wholesale markets can play in transforming food systems given their role as linkage of all the major stakeholders of the fresh food chain (producers, logisticians, wholesalers, sellers, retail markets, municipalities, local and national authorities, food banks, etc.).*²⁷⁹⁸

*Supermarkets and retailers could have a strong role in helping consumers to make sustainable consumption decisions, but they need to be supported by other actors and lean on predictable rules.*²⁷⁹⁹

*The system itself needs to change. Entrepreneurs can catalyse those changes across public, private, and community networks, but they aren't lone heroes who go out and do these things alone. They need teams behind them, and we need "intrapreneurs" and entrepreneurial thinkers in all roles across society.*²⁸⁰⁰

*Another key theme was that food security equates to national security. Private sector must ensure that nutrient-dense, responsibly produced food is accessible, particularly in the most vulnerable communities. There was clear recognition that private sector efforts must go beyond food security and environmental sustainability, and support livelihoods and social equity. Ultimately, private sector must drive major shifts in mindsets, rules of operation and business models to create equitable, sustainable and healthy food systems. Given that the private sector is often at the forefront of change to keep a competitive edge, participants saw an opportunity to better harness this angle. Through activities such as certification or sustainable investment, there is opportunity to motivate and mobilize further transformation.*²⁸⁰¹

Several participants had experience working with Global Salmon Initiative (GSI) – either as a GSI member company or NGO partner – and GSI was frequently noted as an example of how industry can work together for science-based environmental improvement and hold itself accountable for achieving ambitious sustainability commitments (e.g., working to achieve 100% of member production to be Aquaculture Stewardship Council [ASC] certified). Over the past eight years, GSI has united 40% of the global farmed salmon industry to develop a unique and proven model of change. It uses the critical mass of industry to set ambitious goals based on where the need is greatest (e.g., reducing pressure on fish stocks through feed innovations), create dedicated expert task forces to share best practices and problem solve, and report transparently each year on progress made. While salmon alone will not feed the world, it is an important part of the solution in providing healthy, sustainable protein while also sharing knowledge with developing

²⁷⁹⁷ 77:15 p 8 in 108_Apr_13_21_Carrara E_Multi

²⁷⁹⁸ 78:1 p 7 in 110_Apr_14_21_Carrara E_Multi

²⁷⁹⁹ 79:5 p 6 in 118_Apr_21_21_Huvio T

²⁸⁰⁰ 83:5 p 5 in 152_Apr_29_21_Kubheka M

²⁸⁰¹ 85:6 p 6 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

sectors. To date, this model of doing business has resulted in GSI's annual release of an industry-wide sustainability report with independently audited environmental and social data. It's driven the development of novel and more eco-friendly feed alternatives through direct partnership with feed companies, reduced average antibiotic use by 60% and led to improvements in fish health and welfare. Measurable progress can be seen across the salmon farming sector and across the seven regions where GSI operates.²⁸⁰²

Participants noted that the private sector – along the entire value chain – has an essential role to play and is the driving transformation in many parts of the world, but there is room for improvement. Food and agriculture companies have significant power to enable food systems change, but there needs to be a focus on shared value across the system, rather than siloed business entities. It was stated, “One of the key parts [of change needed] is to move private sectors towards a food systems actor rather than a private business [actor].” Participants noted that CEOs have shareholders they need to respond to immediately, whereas government generally has longer to introduce and measure the impact of policy changes. They felt that private sector can move faster and could ideally help broker conversations with government for urgency and speed. ... Participants shared that the private and public sectors must collaborate and design science-based messages based on best practices and existing technologies, which will feed into transparency. Participants noted that public private partnerships are critical for enabling emerging practices, but they are often high risk for not delivering on promised outcomes. Guidance must be given to make sure they are successful, especially regarding the development of new technologies and emerging sectors.²⁸⁰³

Several participants stated that the whole financial system is taking responsibility in a positive shift. But, they think the trend of standard and opportunity assets is coming to all industries, including food. The finance industry can be a key leader in driving transformations to restore the oceans and co-collaborate to be a strong voice together. If the financial sector signals that it wants changes, the private sector can move forward at a rapid pace. ... There is a clear way to drive sustainable transformation within the finance sector by making investments with clear key performance indicators (KPIs). In addition to industry metrics and reporting schemes, proper measurement of KPIs in the financial sector is key. Investors can put up the capital to help change, but to sustain it, it must be accepted and valued throughout the value chain to the end consumer.²⁸⁰⁴

Private sector must ensure that nutrient-dense, responsibly produced food is accessible, particularly in the most vulnerable communities. There was clear recognition that private sector efforts must go beyond food security and environmental sustainability, and support livelihoods and social equity. Ultimately, private sector must drive major shifts in mindsets, rules of operation and business models to create equitable, sustainable and healthy food systems. Given that the private sector is often at the forefront of change to

²⁸⁰² 85:7 p 6 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

²⁸⁰³ 85:8 p 8 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

²⁸⁰⁴ 85:11 p 10 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

*keep a competitive edge, participants saw an opportunity to better harness this angle. Through activities such as certification or sustainable investment, there is opportunity to motivate and mobilize further transformation.*²⁸⁰⁵

*They felt that private sector can move faster and could ideally help broker conversations with government for urgency and speed. Participants also emphasized the importance of a company's environmental and social sustainability efforts being prioritized across teams; they should be cross-cutting versus siloed to one division.*²⁸⁰⁶

*Business: Funding and signatories for a business Voluntary Commitment. Maintenance of profitability. Business case study successes highlighted and celebrated.*²⁸⁰⁷

*Pentahelix collaboration to develop future food is necessary, with the following parties 1. Innovators (usually in universities and research institutions) 2. Policy makers 3. Industrial Sector When there is innovation, there must be production 4. Business Sector For marketing and sales 5. Society Without community participation, it will not be complete. Because the community is the party who best knows the potential of their area.*²⁸⁰⁸

*Enablers to innovation: Who: Entrepreneurs and innovators; farmers; agile players; consumers; private companies; regulators/policymakers; scientists/academics; NGOs; young people; retailers. What: Technologies; transparent frameworks; multi-stakeholder approaches; co-creation; an open-mind; funding (public and private); decentralized autonomous organisations; open-source solutions; public procurement processes; multinational agreements impact framed, education; openness to change.*²⁸⁰⁹

*Enablers to innovation: Who: Entrepreneurs and innovators; farmers; agile players; consumers; private companies; regulators/policymakers; scientists/academics; NGOs; young people; retailers.*²⁸¹⁰

*Actors at national government, county government, private actors and donors are key in providing financial and technical resources for improvement of infrastructure such as market infrastructure and installing warehouses and cold rooms in order to handle the produce with minimal loss and waste. Programs should benefit both formal and informal actors across the food system.*²⁸¹¹

*"Technology companies have a moral requirement to contribute to our food systems transformation. How can we help bring them onboard?"*²⁸¹²

²⁸⁰⁵ 85:19 p 6 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

²⁸⁰⁶ 85:21 p 8 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

²⁸⁰⁷ 87:4 p 7 in 173_Mar_25_21_Mayne A

²⁸⁰⁸ 88:26 p 9 in 174_Mar_20_21_Niode K

²⁸⁰⁹ 99:66 p 11 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

²⁸¹⁰ 99:70 p 11 in 285_May_20_21_TFFF_Multi

²⁸¹¹ 101:41 p 10 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

²⁸¹² 104:25 p 5 in 051a_Feb_24_21_Google

*The key actors that need to be involved include producers, regulators, financiers of big agriculture, OIE, educators (especially on the link between welfare and performance), certification bodies and risk assessors.*²⁸¹³

*Networks with TA providers and private capital to accelerate financing of novel solutions.*²⁸¹⁴

*Investors to reward corporate investing in capacity building and technical assistance of farmers.*²⁸¹⁵

*Stakeholders and investors to increase pressure on food corporates reduce risks related to unsustainable production and create incentives for farmers.*²⁸¹⁶

*Nutrition and diet: Recognize its nutritional value and its potential as a fortifying agent, acknowledging the cultural dimensions of taste and flavor; Asian youth and chefs could be key communicators.*²⁸¹⁷

*Restaurants and the food industry influence what people eat and many establishments are shifting to healthier menus. Chefs have a strategic role in popularization of locally grown products through satisfying dishes. Agro-tourism can be a strategy to stimulate local production of food.*²⁸¹⁸

*Global companies behave differently in different countries.*²⁸¹⁹

*There is a rise of interest in corporate responsibility, so investors need to understand the different trends. There are solid financial gains in health & nutrition for companies and benchmarks can ignite change especially where legislation is lacking.*²⁸²⁰

*The dialogue focused on an exploration of private sector investment in gender-responsive food system in Africa. It was noted that despite important initiatives advocating for gender equality for African agriculture development, there is still an increasing demand in the continent to ensure greater visibility and productivity for women who are central to food production and food security on the continent.*²⁸²¹

Private sector involvement is essential, but there is a need to define the extent of their participation, especially in assessing and managing risks. It is therefore imperative to

²⁸¹³ 112:120 p 12 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

²⁸¹⁴ 115:30 p 9 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

²⁸¹⁵ 118:70 p 6 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

²⁸¹⁶ 118:71 p 6 in 117_Apr_22_21_Dinesh D_Multi

²⁸¹⁷ 119:73 p 6 in 121_Apr_28_21_Doumeizel V

²⁸¹⁸ 121:43 p 7 in 130_May_22_21_Foronda R_Gloria C

²⁸¹⁹ 128:12 p 6 in 168_May_18_21_Food Foundation_Multi

²⁸²⁰ 128:13 p 7 in 168_May_18_21_Food Foundation_Multi

²⁸²¹ 137:39 p 5 in 212_May_04_21_Akinbamijo Y

*strengthen advocacy towards ensuring that women’s livelihoods are sustained, and their working conditions are improved and not exploited.*²⁸²²

*Match Private Sector goals with already established normative goals. There are many different types of the private sector: some are big transnational ones; some are small-holders. Additionally, the split between Global North and Global South needs to be considered. There is a need to focus more on the large corporations that are significant for the change to a more sustainable system. Realising the importance of “unusual” alliances between NGOs, private and public sector is essential - these partnerships can be useful, but it’s important to find a balance between the partnerships without the risk of greenwashing. Major corporations are often held accountable for their actions. They change due to reputational risks since they are afraid to have these impacts reported in the media. Media transparency and reporting information are crucial to track these issues. Investors may only know about the environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) risks if reported in the media.*²⁸²³

*As pertains sustainable consumption, the business, health and academic sub-sectors players including -dietitians, doctors, chefs, respective Ministries, Department & Agencies, have respective roles to play in advocacy and awareness creation through policies and curriculum upward reviews.*²⁸²⁴

*As agents of change, and to drive action, chefs need to come together in one collective, connected voice. The Chefs’ Manifesto network has taken a leading role to further focus and narrow the SDG roadmap for chefs, as well as bridging and connecting across chef networks. This has been motivated by the UN Food Systems Summit, and the urgent need to generate actions to be able to achieve the SDGs by 2030. Through conducting a survey prior to the dialogues, the aim was to learn from participants, what the top priorities are for 2021 and the Decade of Action, the results of which will inform the creation of a ‘Chefs’ Pledge’. This Pledge will be a commitment to key practical priorities that can have the greatest impact to enact change. It will aim to create collective momentum to rally greater attention and engagement of chef food systems champions, mobilising them even further as agents of change, at key global events, and especially at the upcoming UN Food Systems Summit.*²⁸²⁵

*Food suppliers use localized brand strategies to spread a more environmentally friendly lifestyle, advocating young people to establish sustainable consumption habits, and obtain more recognition and support from consumers, thereby turning to more sustainable food consumption.*²⁸²⁶

²⁸²² 137:46 p 6 in 212_May_04_21_Akinbamiyo Y

²⁸²³ 138:46 p 12 in 214_May_05_21_50by40

²⁸²⁴ 139:29 p 8 in 216_May_06_21_Ben_Aniabi

²⁸²⁵ 142:24 p 5 in 230_May_19_21_Allen K

²⁸²⁶ 145:15 p 7 in 233_May_22_21_CVS_Multi

*Chefs can contribute by being advocates.*²⁸²⁷

*Improving particular practices including feeding cows better, composting, using home-grown fodder, silage wrap recycling, pain relief for dehorning, planting trees. Industry leaders admitting the need to change.*²⁸²⁸

*Small-scale producers have little agency and are not empowered to engage in decision-making. It is extremely challenging for small-scale producers to change fishing gear/farming techniques (especially at scale) without government support and funding.*²⁸²⁹

*Food entrepreneurs are incredibly diverse.*²⁸³⁰

*One key here, in addition to considering direct and long-term benefit, is capacity building. Multiple sectors need to be included in this area since no one organization or institution can do this alone. Academia needs to be involved in policy making. Private sector can take a leading role in development of new technologies but also need to be supported by laws and regulations. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations can support policy makers and provide technical assistance.*²⁸³¹

*Data financing. Government agencies and the private sector need to find resources to build local capacity for data.*²⁸³²

*Private sector must be more engaged by working closely with researchers and policy makers to improve food systems. They have valuable consumer insights that are effective in promotion of their products (whether healthy or not). Such insights should be leveraged to bring about improved food consumption patterns for better nutrition and health and environmental sustainability.*²⁸³³

*Private sector and government to lead in upscaling precision agriculture. It may involve demonstration areas, most preferably following the farm clustering and consolidation schemes to promote efficiency. In the process, will involve the organization of smallholder farmers.*²⁸³⁴

Dialogues: A single dialogue per year does not have far-reaching impact in shaping resilient food systems. Along with international member organisations, Government and domestic corporates should provide funding to hold frequent national events that would

²⁸²⁷ 147:27 p 7 in 239_May_27_21_Allen K

²⁸²⁸ 156:4 p 8 in 275_May_13_21_Dornom H

²⁸²⁹ 161:8 p 6 in 296_May_25_21_Battista W

²⁸³⁰ 164:3 p 5 in 304_June_02_21_FAO_Multi

²⁸³¹ 174:4 p 6 in 332_May_24_21_FAO_UNDP

²⁸³² 177:1 p 6 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

²⁸³³ 177:7 p 8 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

²⁸³⁴ 181:3 p 8 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoe_Multi

*assemble all the stakeholders in the food value chain for building on more sustainable and equitable food systems.*²⁸³⁵

*Government & private companies should provide sponsors to farmers associations to engage in national awareness campaigns on organic agriculture, agroecological practices (F.A.L.C.O.N Association is already engaged in such activities).*²⁸³⁶

*Government and private sectors should be lobbied to step up with subsidies/ schemes to promote self- sufficiency that would address threats of high import bill, natural calamities & pandemics; Government should collaborate with banking services to offer smart loans such as self-liquidating loans which is repaid by the productivity of what the loan was secured to purchase. For e.g., a crop production loan can be paid off when crops are sold.*²⁸³⁷

*Investors, governments, decision makers should invest in farmers led agricultural initiatives to assist them fight climate change, transform broken food systems and heal our planet.*²⁸³⁸

*The private sector, civil society organizations, and development partners to invest and build the capacities of individuals and institutions to adopt food and nutrition practices that promote good health and nutrition (skills).*²⁸³⁹

*Companies investing in the country must have farmers involved with the company, creating jobs to young and Promote youth in Agriculture and access to funding.*²⁸⁴⁰

*Put a larger part of the responsibility on retail and larger food corporations. The primary producers and consumers are weaker parts, and the economic burden should be more fairly distributed.*²⁸⁴¹

*Retail has a large responsibility in the corporate sector. The economic power lies here, and there is great potential in aiding consumers to sustainable choices. Companies can help politicians overcome "fear of action".*²⁸⁴²

*From a nutritional perspective we eat wrong in Sweden, and companies have a strong responsibility here. They often refer to that consumers want to have choices, but deny that they are a part of the problem.*²⁸⁴³

²⁸³⁵ 183:5 p 7 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

²⁸³⁶ 183:12 p 12 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

²⁸³⁷ 183:13 p 14 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

²⁸³⁸ 187:1 p 6 in 345_May_31_21_Buzingo J

²⁸³⁹ 193:6 p 11 in 351_June_03_21_CIF_Multi

²⁸⁴⁰ 209:12 p 7 in 368_May_31_21_Lao Farmer

²⁸⁴¹ 211:8 p 8 in 370_June_01_21_WWF Sweden

²⁸⁴² 211:11 p 9 in 370_June_01_21_WWF Sweden

²⁸⁴³ 211:13 p 9 in 370_June_01_21_WWF Sweden

*Enterprises should associate with other parties to support farmers in production, distribution and consumption, provide technical support and technology transfer.*²⁸⁴⁴

*The financial sector needs to be educated and provided with information on what a good investment looks like to support the transition. Private companies need to be made financially accountable for the impact on our food systems through accounting standards. For example, repurposing subsidies can create value for nature, people and society.*²⁸⁴⁵

*For all other stakeholders including governments and the private, donors and financial sectors to refrain from commodifying everything from land, natural resources, knowledge, labor, culture, values, etc. and discriminating indigenous food systems as backward and problematic.*²⁸⁴⁶

*Farmers and industry's responsibility. This group focused on the practices that farmers and industry should adopt over the next few years in order to decrease their water footprint.*²⁸⁴⁷

*Chefs – They play several important roles, including as: a. Food activists to help raise awareness on food sovereignty, biodiversity, healthy diets, and food waste management b. Facilitators of value chain inclusivity. For example, they source directly from small-scale farmers. They also work with them to educate on ingredients that are in high demand and how to use competitive marketing tools c. Creators of nutritious, tasty foods using local ingredients to respond to consumer trends.*²⁸⁴⁸

*The culinary industry – the objectives was to explore the role of chefs in facilitating productive linkages between agritourism activities and the food system agenda, with particular emphasis on how facilitating farmers' inclusion in agritourism and food value chains.*²⁸⁴⁹

*Strengthen the private sector (public-private partnerships). The private sector needs to participate in these processes.*²⁸⁵⁰

*Most participants agreed that governments and industry have the greatest power to drive sustainable systematic change.*²⁸⁵¹

*Businesses must adopt sustainable practices in accordance with clearly defined sustainability parameters.*²⁸⁵²

²⁸⁴⁴ 217:22 p 7 in 378_June_07_21_My Mai Bac

²⁸⁴⁵ 220:19 p 13 in 381_June_08_21_UNEP_Multi

²⁸⁴⁶ 221:37 p 11 in 382_June_08_21_AIPP_Multi

²⁸⁴⁷ 224:22 p 5 in 385_June_09_21_Lazzaris S

²⁸⁴⁸ 225:2 p 6 in 386_June_09_21_Sutherland J

²⁸⁴⁹ 225:4 p 5 in 386_June_09_21_Sutherland J

²⁸⁵⁰ 236:25 p 8 in 277a_May_14_21_IICA_English

²⁸⁵¹ 256:40 p 6 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

²⁸⁵² 256:42 p 6 in 492_June_23_21_Liu JA

What are the actions needed to create a climate-resilient, socially equitable, and environmentally sustainable seaweed value chain? 1. Start processing and manufacturing seaweed by-products in India. Example - Propylene Glycol Alginate is not made in India, Pectin price keeps fluctuating, so having a production of certain seaweed based gels that are currently not available would be an interesting move. 2. Adapting the taste of seaweed. Making it a direct edible food source. 3. Introducing new products in the market for direct consumers. Positioning it as a superfood. 4. Encouraging Startups to sell seaweed-based products. That will create demand. 5. More innovation needed for farming seaweed but also for processing and extraction of certain elements from seaweed. Which actors will need to be involved? 1. Large established businesses such as Amul and Tata Salt, that can create products such as a seaweed protein. 2. Local businesses who can encourage the growing seaweed industry 3. Government bodies to approve food licenses for seaweed based products.²⁸⁵³

Food suppliers and retailers should commit to providing and incentivising sustainable food options – it needs to be the easy choice for consumers, not a burden. A label should incorporate all the relevant aspects from a consumer points of view, health, climate, environment, social, agricultural.²⁸⁵⁴

Food companies can offer longer term contracts and/or higher prices to farmers that agree to produce more sustainably (measured against their own operation/benchmark and verified by an external party), to derisk and financially incentive the transition to more sustainable practices.²⁸⁵⁵

Research and innovation that enables us to sustainably deliver affordable, acceptable and nutritious meals every day for everyone is a massive challenge and a range of academic disciplines, the private sectors and other sectors must to come together to deliver this.²⁸⁵⁶

A joint research effort between seaweed producers and academia is needed in improving seaweed biomass yield and climate change resilient seaweed strains. Currently, there is an ongoing effort to develop higher-yield seaweed strains while avoiding genetic and environmental pollution and maintaining local ecology. NGOs, government, and industry could support the research effort with additional funding, collaborations, and open science policy.²⁸⁵⁷

Governments can support this transition in messaging by linking all future government support to sustainable practices that encourage regenerative/lower impact dairy farming practices, rather than simply subsidising milk production based on quantity. Dairy producers must change their mindset from viewing dairy alternatives as an existential threat and instead see them as healthy competition, using this as an incentive and

²⁸⁵³ 264:4 p 11 in 500_June_26_21_Edible Issues

²⁸⁵⁴ 273:1 p 10 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

²⁸⁵⁵ 273:2 p 10 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

²⁸⁵⁶ 285:4 p 15 in 521_July_05_21_BBSRC-UKRI

²⁸⁵⁷ 292:4 p 10 in 528_July_07_21_Potin_Msuya

inspiration to strive for more sustainable dairy production - rather than trying to hinder the development of the dairy alternatives industry. Governments can support this by resisting lobbying against dairy alternatives whilst simultaneously offering support to dairy farmers attempting to transition to more sustainable practices and offering incentives for producing sustainably.²⁸⁵⁸

Governments, retailers and the food industry must all work together to invest in and promote the eating of less-popular fish species that are plentiful, sustainable and often currently discarded as bycatch by fishers due to lack of demand.²⁸⁵⁹

Working more effectively with the private sector: As most funding is in the private sector including them in multistakeholder platforms could be critical.²⁸⁶⁰

Land-tenure rights and land concession policy reform can provide common good benefits for natural resources and help ensure common good is established as the goal not a simplistic productivity focus by private landholders and private sector. ... Private sector intervention and participation within INRM needs to respect each community and be managed through facilitation services so community stakeholders direct natural resource management. Support for conflict resolution and management across a territory and/or landscape can foster this process.²⁸⁶¹

Advice for entrepreneurs: 1. Entrepreneurs are advised to reach out to the academic institutions for help 2. Collaborate with researchers and innovators and also engage with farmers 3. Graduate training at factories will go a long way to help them gain knowledge to produce nutritious foods.²⁸⁶²

Entrepreneurs are extremely creative and market savvy but in emerging economies with the enabling system is so sub-optimal, entrepreneurs have to create the conditions that will enable their venture to operate successfully, and these enablers will often include capacity building with other players along the value chain that affects their business whether their vendors, customer or retailers.²⁸⁶³

It was agreed that both government but also entrepreneurs have a key role to play to promote this technology transfer. With regards to knowledge dissemination, it was underlined that communication between government and cooperatives must be improved and that this improved communication should be supported by universities as well as entrepreneurs.²⁸⁶⁴

²⁸⁵⁸ 295:6 p 9 in 531_July_07_21_Shaunak A

²⁸⁵⁹ 295:8 p 10 in 531_July_07_21_Shaunak A

²⁸⁶⁰ 299:56 p 10 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²⁸⁶¹ 299:56 p 10 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

²⁸⁶² 300:7 p 8 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

²⁸⁶³ 300:8 p 10 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

²⁸⁶⁴ 300:17 p 6 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

*In March 2021, there were challenges with trade between Uganda and Kenya due to aflatoxins contamination, this means we need entrepreneurs to help solve the commercial challenges.*²⁸⁶⁵

*The new EU forest strategy should reflect companies' responsibilities to ensure due diligence processes.*²⁸⁶⁶

*Industries should make strong commitments (e.g., renewable energy, recycling, decarbonization).*²⁸⁶⁷

*Across contexts, increasing food prices reinforced the need for greater action by governments and the private sector to ensure affordability and access to nutritious food. Fixed price schemes and school feeding programs were highlighted as one step towards addressing affordability issues, but these must ensure greater access to nutritious food.*²⁸⁶⁸

*Private sector must be part of recovery efforts, with a clear role to play in provision and distribution of nutritious and affordable food, in new modes of production that supports climate resilience. There is a huge opportunity to use climate change adaptation and ecosystem restoration as a source of jobs creation, and green growth could help to create and support essential livelihoods in the wake of the pandemic.*²⁸⁶⁹

*Chefs in particular can play a major role in this food education especially when chefs are incorporated into the school ecosystem - giving cooking lessons and engaging the children in what they eat. School cooks have a huge opportunity to influence children's diet. Chefs need to be paid a living wage to do this. The wider Chef community are an important voice for communicating what good and whole food is, can explain to people how to eat the rainbow and its benefits. There also needs to be much more interaction between chefs and those who are providing school meals.*²⁸⁷⁰

*Industry interests must not have a seat at the table in the development of dietary guidelines or any other aspects of nutrition and public health policy.*²⁸⁷¹

*The need for the public and private sectors, including financial institutions, to support diversification of farm businesses and to enable new revenue streams, including via natural capital valuation, in order to support both financial and environmental sustainability and to recognise the positive role of farmers in the solutions to climate change.*²⁸⁷²

²⁸⁶⁵ 300:41 p 11 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

²⁸⁶⁶ 301:28 p 8 in 537_July_08_21_ANP_WWF

²⁸⁶⁷ 301:58 p 9 in 537_July_08_21_ANP_WWF

²⁸⁶⁸ 302:15 p 8 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

²⁸⁶⁹ 302:26 p 10 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

²⁸⁷⁰ 308:1 p 8 in 544_July_13_21_Omved Gardens_Chefs' Manifesto

²⁸⁷¹ 312:1 p 6 in 548_July_14_21_Genoni A

²⁸⁷² 326:2 p 10 in 563_July_20_21_ClimateWorksAustralia

*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.*²⁸⁷³

*Build stronger connections between farmers using biocontrol and actors further up the supply chain such as food retailers and manufacturers, to share knowledge, demonstrate practice and engage in partnership.*²⁸⁷⁴

*Market access for new entrants into farming remains a vital ingredient that will unlock the sustainability of agricultural enterprises in Africa. Within the context of Southern Africa, the agricultural land reform programme focuses partly on this but it requires to be expanded and strengthened. Further, access to financing; for infrastructure, inputs are critical to enable enterprises to become sustainable. Beyond government, private sector needs to take action to bring financial and allied services closer in an affordable manner.*²⁸⁷⁵

*Retail is a very important player in the value chain for its power and interactions with other value chain players. Some of the solutions to reduce food loss and waste have been through setting clear targets and making the economic case; contractual arrangements with suppliers and allowing for greater flexibility of contracts between suppliers and buyers; better collaboration between the different players; finding collaborative ways to prevent food loss and waste; repurposing crops that don't meet cosmetic standards; connecting food banks with upstream and downstream players; and supporting the adaptation of new technologies.*²⁸⁷⁶

Science-private-public partnership

*Hold multi-stakeholder dialogues to facilitate the exchange between science, policy and "real-life", by: carefully putting the science at the heart; translating, but not banalizing, scientific messages into policy and broader communication; addressing systemic barriers to translation and implementation of science.*²⁸⁷⁷

The food supply chain is broken and needs to be changed: following the transition from a linear to a circular economy, it is now needed to use this momentum as an opportunity to re-design and move to a food system model with future resilience. On the other side the problem of food insecurity in Europe is growing with millions of people in precarious situations and in need. Moreover, there is a climate emergency and many analyses declared that governments around the world will not meet the Paris Agreement's targets without tackling food loss and waste. Therefore, it is evident how food loss and waste prevention is an integral part of the food system transformation. ... Regarding the food

²⁸⁷³ 329:1 p 8 in 566_July_21_21_Dej-Udom N

²⁸⁷⁴ 461_June_09_21_IBMA_FFF

²⁸⁷⁵ 456_May_17_21_Ekwamu_A

²⁸⁷⁶ 442_Apr_08_21_Mizenko B

²⁸⁷⁷ 66:26 p 8 in 052_Feb_25_21_EUFIC

*loss and waste, it is fundamental to look at the framework of public and private actors and the role played by governments, businesses and civil society organisations. These actors should have a better understanding and a more mature approach to think about accountability and processes across that systems. The first game changer is about the private-public partnerships and the links between governments and businesses that work in the food supply chain to adopt all the measures necessary to get the targets.*²⁸⁷⁸

*There are positive things happening across the livestock sector – genetics, precision-feeding, climate-smart agriculture; private sector engagement – methane management, all underpinned by sound science that needs to be contextually applied for solutions, policy and investment decisions.*²⁸⁷⁹

*Cooperation and collaboration is critical. Government, science and industry need to come together and they must engage with the farming community to address current issues.*²⁸⁸⁰

*Public health and nutrition education (also using local knowledge) should be incorporated into school feeding programmes which are also a point of entry into communities. There is need to stimulate and increase public private partnership for collaborations to improve nutrition & health.*²⁸⁸¹

*Strengthen the link between university and government as a precursor for evidence-based decision making and to lobby government for resource allocation towards Food and Nutrition Security.*²⁸⁸²

*Guidance from science is effective, it creates a snowball effect through the food value chain. Science-industry collaboration allows for the development of global frameworks that enable a sustainable development of seafood as well as access to funding. Science provides the ‘guardrails’ for the seafood industry – paving way for a long-term strategy.*²⁸⁸³

*The industry-science collaborations that have worked well, share some characteristics: a clear task at hand, a clear and time bound strategy and goals that are aligned with other initiatives including the SDGs as a common anchoring point.*²⁸⁸⁴

Science-industry collaboration is “crucial”, “very important” and “essential”. Representing 10% of global seafood production, SeaBOS can create ripple effects through the value chain, as the companies start to implement measures for enhanced sustainability and transparency. Science has a cost – expensive – should not be a one-time thing, so is a continuous investment and cost. Role of policy is to support that science so it can support

²⁸⁷⁸ 81:19 p 13 in 145_May_6_21_Vandenschrik J_Multi

²⁸⁷⁹ 93:41 p 12 in 227_May_18_21_Tarawali S

²⁸⁸⁰ 113:30 p 9 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

²⁸⁸¹ 120:15 p 7 in 127_May_13_21_JAFN_CWFS

²⁸⁸² 206:17 p 7 in 365_May_27_21_Ekwamu A

²⁸⁸³ 251:4 p 6 in 487_June_29_21_Selwyn_Multi

²⁸⁸⁴ 251:7 p 6 in 487_June_29_21_Selwyn_Multi

*a long-term sustainable and equitable seafood system. Potential to set up a Global Fund to support developing nations implement science-based food systems. Science should be integrated into operations of companies – should help to identify and solve problems and set priorities. Companies and scientists should promote species with higher nutritional value and lower environmental footprint. ... Greatest impact (and snowball effect through value chain) possible when science, industry and policy come together.*²⁸⁸⁵

*Enhancing investment and public-private partnerships (PPP) in holistic food systems approaches contributing to resilient communities.*²⁸⁸⁶

*Transformation in the food system is also political and social. Thus, food system transformation requires strong engagement from all sectors, including civil society and respectful inclusion of Indigenous knowledges. Similarly, nutrition science is multidisciplinary and in order to make change, nutrition scientists need to incorporate all of these elements.*²⁸⁸⁷

*Building a sustainable bridge between nutrition science and agriculture sector to achieve sustainable production systems (agroecology, regenerative agriculture) is vital to transform food systems.*²⁸⁸⁸

*Identify opportunities to further strengthen cooperation between national and international research systems and partnerships with the private sector.*²⁸⁸⁹

*Joint elaboration of a proposal for a parcel that balances quantity and quality for families (nutritionists, CONSEA and Farmers). Not implemented but some promising partnerships were presented.*²⁸⁹⁰

*The research-extension-farmer-nexus needs to be strengthened for high technology adoption; build and strengthen solidarity and collective actions through partnerships that mobilize research and innovation expertise; co-create technologies and innovations with farmers, to address farmer's challenges while providing local solutions; and, enhancing the capacity of farmers and consumers to contribute to research and innovation, and to policy formulation and implementation.*²⁸⁹¹

²⁸⁸⁵ 251:17 p 8 in 487_June_29_21_Selwyn_Multi

²⁸⁸⁶ 268:11 p 7 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva

²⁸⁸⁷ 280:23 p 6 in 516_July-01_21_Anastasiou K

²⁸⁸⁸ 280:71 p 12 in 516_July-01_21_Anastasiou K

²⁸⁸⁹ 298:12 p 6 in 534_July_07_21_WBADB_ADL_Multi

²⁸⁹⁰ 339:26 p 9 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

²⁸⁹¹ 466_June_17_21_Ekwamu Akk

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Guiding Theme 8. Amplify and empower historically excluded voices

Access in general -- resources

*Mobilize social protection and care policies for rural women with gender-sensitive budgets, allocating resources and coordinating initiatives in the territories.*²⁸⁹²

*Participants also discussed challenges and opportunities for enabling entrepreneurship and addressing uneven access to resources.*²⁸⁹³

*The program became an avenue for collaboration among civil society groups, government agencies, and the private sector in supporting the GrowHer microsite through contributing content, sharing resources, and partnership opportunities for women in agriculture.*²⁸⁹⁴

*Whether that's the income disparity, the land ownership issues, or access to training, finance, and other resources.*²⁸⁹⁵

*Providing women more resources, information on agriculture and business, as well as sharing inspiring stories about women farmers and entrepreneurs.*²⁸⁹⁶

*It is of utmost importance to carve out tailor-made solutions not just based on research alone but according to farmers needs and provide market access and linkages, mobilizing resources and harnessing partnerships for greater leverage, innovation, and impact on nature, people, livelihoods and our ecosystems.*²⁸⁹⁷

*Today, island communities face dire conditions related to economic, social and educational policies and conditions that do not optimize the potential of cultural heritage or diverse natural resources of land and sea.*²⁸⁹⁸

²⁸⁹² 3:35 p 10 in 099_Mar_31_21_FAO_IFPRI

²⁸⁹³ 4:41 p 11 in 104_Apr_8_21_Animal Agriculture Alliance

²⁸⁹⁴ 9:30 p 5 in 171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C

²⁸⁹⁵ 9:31 p 6 in 171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C

²⁸⁹⁶ 9:32 p 6 in 171_Mar_31_21_Atilano C

²⁸⁹⁷ 12:25 p 7 in 192_Apr_19_21_Okafor_A

²⁸⁹⁸ 19:28 p 5 in 115_Apr_24_21_Foronda_Multi

*Indigenous farmers need to have access to resources and opportunities to increase their cultural prominence.*²⁸⁹⁹

*It is important to mobilize resources to support initiatives for women empowerment and engagement in food systems.*²⁹⁰⁰

*Other main findings of the panel were related to a fair distribution of resources, revenues and end products through sustainable production and social inclusiveness, as well as the recognition of health-related problems in our food system, in terms of undernutrition, malnutrition, over-nutrition and obesity.*²⁹⁰¹

*Basically, he requested a fair distribution of resources, revenues and end products of food systems.*²⁹⁰²

*All participants were in agreement on the main findings of the Dialogue, especially on the urgent need to shift to regenerative agriculture, to empower small producers and women through collectivization, to conserve and promote traditional knowledge and to improve access to resources for marginalized communities.*²⁹⁰³

*Thus, efforts should be directed towards improving access to resources for marginalized communities, through initiatives such as fair price shops or facilitating local production and sale of organic inputs.*²⁹⁰⁴

*Technology was also considered as a tool to increase access to resources, and to reduce the gender gap in agriculture.*²⁹⁰⁵

*This is especially true for smallholder farmers struggling to access resources.*²⁹⁰⁶

*Farmer needs resources and incentives to handle the additional responsibilities they are being tasked to deliver, for instance insurance, social safety nets and financing.*²⁹⁰⁷

*Give equal right to women and men in accessing resources, stop child forced labor and promote youth lead economic empowerment programs to reduce high unemployment rate.*²⁹⁰⁸

This may be packaged into a multi-lingual app with localised content related to specific markets, commodities, and financial systems, or it may be delivered through local information points e.g. in mini business centers located in postal offices. b) A second

²⁸⁹⁹ 19:29 p 8 in 115_Apr_24_21_Foronda_Multi

²⁹⁰⁰ 19:31 p 8 in 115_Apr_24_21_Foronda_Multi

²⁹⁰¹ 22:33 p 6 in 191_Apr_16_21_Donati L

²⁹⁰² 22:34 p 10 in 191_Apr_16_21_Donati L

²⁹⁰³ 27:16 p 11 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

²⁹⁰⁴ 27:58 p 6 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

²⁹⁰⁵ 27:62 p 8 in 044_Feb_18_21_Bharat K S

²⁹⁰⁶ 28:19 p 8 in 064_Mar_4_21_Farming First

²⁹⁰⁷ 28:20 p 11 in 064_Mar_4_21_Farming First

²⁹⁰⁸ 31:25 p 7 in 077_Mar_09_21_ESCWA_FAO

*proposal is a platform that would facilitate global investment matchmaking for agripreneurs, providing an easily accessible and comprehensive information package to agripreneurs including reliable and timely financial data and resources, tools to build their investment readiness, and information about potential investors.*²⁹⁰⁹

*Sharing resources among farmers to co-create new solutions Proposed method: facilitated community groups among farmers, embedding indigenous farmers to learn from the inherent wisdom of the past to solve for climate adaptation in the future.*²⁹¹⁰

*Participants emphasized that women—including women of color—must have equal access to vital resources including financial capital, technology, and land tenure. That women need educational opportunities. That women must have a voice in decision-making. Prioritizing capacity building.*²⁹¹¹

*Participants stressed the importance of capacity building to enable small holder farmers, women, youth, and people of color. This includes access to technology, financial capital, and land tenure, as well as information-sharing, networks among farmers, training and education.*²⁹¹²

*ADVANCE EQUITABLE LIVELIHOODS Outcome: Gender gap in agriculture and food systems is closed; women have equal access to resources and opportunities.*²⁹¹³

*Need for changes to policy, legislation and planning in order to: - protect girl children from teen marriages and pregnancies - safeguard and increase women's access to, and control over, incomes and other resources - enhancing women's and youth and women's participation in microfinance facilities - explore creative approaches to reduce women's time constraints e.g. provision of improved water supply - increase women's involvement in decision making at all levels.*²⁹¹⁴

*...the challenge is how to strike a balance between creating sustainable food systems to meet the basic needs of the people while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials.*²⁹¹⁵

*The importance of international cooperation also applies to combat fisheries crime and to maintain sustainable management of all marine resources.*²⁹¹⁶

²⁹⁰⁹ 46:38 p 8 in 049_Feb_23_21_SAFIN_Multi

²⁹¹⁰ 49:44 p 6 in 086_Mar_20_21_Rosatan B

²⁹¹¹ 54:46 p 9 in 002_Nov_19_20_CGIAR

²⁹¹² 54:47 p 9 in 002_Nov_19_20_CGIAR

²⁹¹³ 54:49 p 7 in 002_Nov_19_20_CGIAR

²⁹¹⁴ 68:31 pp 9–10 in 057_Feb_26_21_YES

²⁹¹⁵ 74:54 p 16 in 189a_April_16_21_Ateneo de Manila

²⁹¹⁶ 82:35 p 6 in 150_Apr_30_21_GANSFOIWFSN

*Not only the quantity of food should be considered, but its quality as well, in addition to using limited water resources, land, and protecting soils.*²⁹¹⁷

*Build the capacity of elected women members of local councils in mountainous regions to protect natural resources.*²⁹¹⁸

*These should include access to land and other resources that can facilitate their participation in food production.*²⁹¹⁹

*We need to address the digital divide. The poor, disadvantaged communities need access to digitalization – from smart phones to digital devices/smart cards etc that can help them receive market access (e.g, in determining payment for environmental services).*²⁹²⁰

*Over the longer term, build skills and strengthen the role of farmers' organizations in structuring value chains and improving access to capital.*²⁹²¹

*When approaching small-scale farmers with new technology we also should give them access to services to maintain them.*²⁹²²

120:24 p 9 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

Policies must be gender-sensitive policies and allow women to have access and control of resources.

*Poverty and limited access to resources often coupled with small landholdings is another big challenge identified in the discussion. For this purpose, improved access to resources along with a well-established support system to support climate-smart agriculture for enhanced food and nutrition security in Pakistan.*²⁹²³

*D. Farmer Managed Seed Systems are resilient but are also under severe and multiple stresses. In this regard, farmers need continuous access to plant genetic resources.*²⁹²⁴

*The importance of seeds to food systems needs to be recognised and approached in an integrated manner. Farmers need regular access to a diversity of good quality seeds that are suitable for their local agro-climatic conditions. Seeds are fundamental to the livelihoods of small holder farmers; as crop production starts with seed. "No seeds mean no food".*²⁹²⁵

²⁹¹⁷ 97:16 ¶ 63 in 258a_Apr_23_21_IICA_eng

²⁹¹⁸ 98:60 p 10 in 282_May_18_21_Romeo R

²⁹¹⁹ 102:39 p 6 in 326_May_5_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

²⁹²⁰ 113:9 p 6 in 075_Mar_10_21_IFAN

²⁹²¹ 115:24 p 10 in 085_Mar_17_21_IFAD_FSFS

²⁹²² 117:18 p 8 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

²⁹²³ 127:78 p 18 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

²⁹²⁴ 140:4 p 6 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

²⁹²⁵ 140:9 p 7 in 223_May_12_21_Mushita A

Therefore, seeds are vital for the sustainable and equitable production and consumption of food.

*This could be done by providing resources directly to communities, developing strong community level partnerships and providing support for community-based decisions on how to use those resources.*²⁹²⁶

*Barriers towards strengthening community based food systems within this Action Track included difficulties in transporting farm produce, lack of access to farming technologies, lack of youth involvement in community-led food systems, and inadequate local infrastructure to store food.*²⁹²⁷

*Expand access to finance for farmers and food systems' actors, through reducing risks of lending to agricultural value chains, and attract greater private sector financing into agriculture...*²⁹²⁸

*Accelerate greater access of African countries to more concessional financing resources to support the development of the agricultural sector.*²⁹²⁹

*Take all possible measures to guarantee equal land ownership between women and men - Make policy decisions enabling women, men, youth, indigenous peoples, local communities and other groups with formal or customary ownership of land to access bank loans, credit, seeds, markets, technical assistance, social welfare and other relevant government services.*²⁹³⁰

*Make policy decision for both land owners and women and youth farmers to have access to bank loans, credit, seeds, markets, technical assistance, social welfare and other relevant government services.*²⁹³¹

*Take measure to protect access to commons (e.g. assuring access to non-wood forest products) as they are often key to livelihoods of landless people and contribute to ensure sustainable management of local biodiversity and land restoration.*²⁹³²

*Consider the fishing sector, and specifically the resources of small-scale fishers, as a key element in national and global nutrition policies.*²⁹³³

*Educate people and give them resources to tools needed. 40% of college students are food insecure, so that students have access to SNAP.*²⁹³⁴

²⁹²⁶ 143:30 p 10 in 231_May_19_21_MCD

²⁹²⁷ 143:41 p 12 in 231_May_19_21_MCD

²⁹²⁸ 150:14 p 6 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFDDB_Multi

²⁹²⁹ 150:16 p 6 in 253_Apr_29_21_AFDDB_Multi

²⁹³⁰ 152:19 p 6 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

²⁹³¹ 152:29 p 7 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

²⁹³² 152:50 p 10 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

²⁹³³ 155:6 p 6 in 272_May_12_21_Battista W

²⁹³⁴ 163:139 p 17 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

*Active involvement of women and youth to undertake the piggery industry successfully where their voices are heard and have access to the necessary resources needed for an enterprise to be stable and sustainable.*²⁹³⁵

*Access to sites that are suitable for bee farming to maximize yields and protect the communities. This will enable increased profits that will support farm livelihoods.*²⁹³⁶

*Consistent access to water and agricultural sites will enable farmers to meet the standards of rearing, protect the communities against pollution, make expansion of enterprises possible and enable participation in formal markets.*²⁹³⁷

*Ensure access to resources to buy the necessary food.*²⁹³⁸

*Refugees should have access to productive resources.*²⁹³⁹

*...maximization of available resources, systems, and partnerships including the existing breeding institutions, the functional biotechnology regulatory system for genome editing and precision agriculture, and the inter-regional collaborations that respond to the high cost of laboratories, genome editing tools, and licensing.*²⁹⁴⁰

*Access to market Access to affordable finance. Access to advisory services.*²⁹⁴¹

*Access to land must be central. This implies advancing the titling and land registration processes, but also promoting agrarian reforms that plan structural and social changes, for an equitable distribution of land that benefits family farming, which will mean greater social efficiency in terms of food.*²⁹⁴²

*Recognition of the rights of the farmers to resources as a cornerstone for the recognition of their role in food production.*²⁹⁴³

The recognition of the rights of farmers to the production of food. We have to go back to the basics and further push this in the UN food systems summit. I think we have to address the basic problems to address these rights. In organic agriculture, it's difficult if farmers do not have access to land and water. This would be helpful in the recognition of their rights.

Priorities of the governments in many countries are misplaced, which are pushing small scale and marginalized farmers further in the periphery. The proposed solution are all in the agroecology framework of FAO, but as part of the output of the dialogue, there is a strong recommendation to include the political dimension, specially farmers right

²⁹³⁵ 173:24 p 10 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

²⁹³⁶ 173:62 p 14 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

²⁹³⁷ 173:119 p 19 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

²⁹³⁸ 180:13 p 7 in 338_May_27_21_UNHCR

²⁹³⁹ 180:19 p 9 in 338_May_27_21_UNHCR

²⁹⁴⁰ 181:17 p 6 in 339_May_27_21_Sayoc_Multi

²⁹⁴¹ 190:15 p 7 in 348_June_02_21_ASF Pakistan

²⁹⁴² 234:25 p 8 in 273_May_12_21_ILC_FILAC_Multi_Eng

²⁹⁴³ 250:15 p 9 in 486_June_23_21_AFA_Multi

*recognition, to bring the back the resources (land, biodiversity, knowledge, technology, market) into the hands of the farmers, as this is basic requirement to have a better food systems.*²⁹⁴⁴

*Enable equitable access to resources.*²⁹⁴⁵

*Strengthen fishers' organisations and access to productive resources, markets, technology and innovation.*²⁹⁴⁶

*The provision of farming materials, equipment or tools, fishing gear and capacity building need to be more regular and more proactive...*²⁹⁴⁷

*Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries to work closer than ever to serve their farmers and fishermen associations - providing them with the needed materials, equipment, gear, training, and transport logistics so they can produce and catch more and their produce can reach the Tarawa market in a timely and organized manner.*²⁹⁴⁸

*Capitalize on local resources and traditional knowledge to understand and build our own Pacific resilience in the face of Climate change, food security, and the current COVID-19 pandemic.*²⁹⁴⁹

*In terms of solutions, the members suggested the need for availability of quality farm inputs, facilitation of custom clearance for farm inputs, the need to ease cross-border barriers, the need for governments in the region to assist farmers and sensitization of farmers on the importance of carrying out short cycle agricultural activities.*²⁹⁵⁰

*Some of the solutions suggested by the members include the need to secure farming areas, establishing proper systems for insuring farm products, sensitising farmers on existing financial services, providing affordable collaterals and governments supporting agricultural value chains for sustainability.*²⁹⁵¹

*Research on different types of systems (wetland, upland) and management to regulate access, ensuring that vulnerable and marginalized people get access to resources.*²⁹⁵²

*Knowledge – Farmers should be able to collaborate through one platform or a network such as an innovation hub that enables them to address concerns as well as share resources and knowledge that can add value to their produce.*²⁹⁵³

²⁹⁴⁴ 250:21 p 10 in 486_June_23_21_AFA_Multi

²⁹⁴⁵ 263:20 p 7 in 499_June_25_21_GANSE

²⁹⁴⁶ 263:24 p 7 in 499_June_25_21_GANSE

²⁹⁴⁷ 265:15 p 6 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

²⁹⁴⁸ 265:28 p 7 in 501_June_28_21_Kairo K

²⁹⁴⁹ 268:9 p 6 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva

²⁹⁵⁰ 275:6 p 8 in 511_June_30_21_EastAfricaFF

²⁹⁵¹ 275:12 p 10 in 511_June_30_21_EastAfricaFF

²⁹⁵² 277:64 p 9 in 513_July_01_21_Weise S

²⁹⁵³ 300:46 p 12 in 536_July_08_21_Musabyimana JC

Food insecurity is often addressed by the use of food charity in Canada. Participants identified that there are areas of improvement in Canada's food charity system. Individuals can be more comfortable using food charities, such as food banks, when they are certain the organization is non-judgemental and confidential. Food charities also need to be accessible so that individuals can easily locate them and that they are able to access them. Participants identified that some individuals who could benefit from food charities may not access the services because they do not think they fit the criteria or feel shame in accessing the services. To help lessen the negative stigma attached to food charities, the participants suggested these services advertise that they are open to all people without requirements. Food charities also need to have good quality and healthy food available.²⁹⁵⁴

In order for Kosovo's food system to be more inclusive, sustainable and healthy, further efforts are needed to 1) create the right mix of incentives for businesses and producers to shift their behaviours and patterns, 2) review the institutional, legislative and regulatory framework to better integrate environmental protection and climate concepts 3) reduce risks (access, affordability, income) for those most marginalized within the system, and 4) support income-earning opportunities across food value chains. Additionally, there must be special attention paid to enhancing gender equality in Kosovo's food system, including the need to provide more opportunities for women in agricultural value chains, such as access to land, jobs, finance and decision-making.²⁹⁵⁵

Making food systems more inclusive means that all actors—even vulnerable and underserved sectors—have equitable income earning potential. Social safety nets and incentives that allow access to financing, capacity building, and appropriate varieties, technologies and other resources are necessary to ensure that women and youth are able to meaningfully participate in the food system. Organizing and mobilizing constituencies play a key role in providing access.²⁹⁵⁶

Convergence and organization of key stakeholders at multiple levels were proposed as solutions. These include institutional mechanisms, such as merging government development schemes with agricultural plans, and expanding disaster risk, reduction and recovery plans to cover smallholder farmers. Organizing and clustering farmers is needed to improve their access to inputs, capacity building, and formal financial services. Mechanization and its associated increased productivity were also seen as pathways for increased participation of women and youth. Crop insurance and other safety nets can help smallholder farmers bounce back from climatic shocks.²⁹⁵⁷

Machinery Professional Cooperative Association could empower member farmers to gain access to heavy agricultural machinery with multiple ways of reducing food loss at various

²⁹⁵⁴ 307:36 p 9 in 543_July_13_21_YRYFC

²⁹⁵⁵ 310:10 p 6 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP

²⁹⁵⁶ 313:9 p 6 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

²⁹⁵⁷ 313:17 p 7 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

*stages of the production cycle and storage, as a lever in transformative change of food system.*²⁹⁵⁸

*...young people are increasingly unwilling to take over what once termed the family business but are instead opting to migrate to larger cities in search of more prosperous job opportunities. That has largely been brought about by their parents being trapped in revolving cycles of debt by predatory loan management companies and the closure of local agricultural businesses. That in turn only makes it harder for young farmers to earn a reasonable standard of living. Therefore, more needs to be done by State Governments to level the playing field between small famers and large agribusinesses. Especially, when it comes to small farmers access to resources such as local markets, trading houses, abattoirs and so on...*²⁹⁵⁹

*Facilitate access to land, water and seeds for FFs (prioritizing youth and women).*²⁹⁶⁰

*Prioritize access to natural resources and territories by Family, Peasant and Indigenous Agriculture, Shepherds and Fishermen.*²⁹⁶¹

*There is a need for financial incentives, clear education paths, and structured 129 approaches to providing resources to entice young farmers into agricultural 130 careers if northern agriculture is to be successful.*²⁹⁶²

Access to food

*Therefore, government and relevant stakeholders need to develop and strengthen programs to improve knowledge and access to quality food, for the poor and marginalized groups.*²⁹⁶³

*...food should be affordable for all and personalized nutrition should be part of the solution, so that everyone has access to healthy and nutritious food (right to food), by respecting cultural needs and traditions.*²⁹⁶⁴

*Consider access to healthy food a basic right whereby states need to ensure safe and affordable access to healthy food.*²⁹⁶⁵

Review land and water tenure modalities to ensure equitable access to resources and allow land access to nomad Bedouins, make available different sets of food pricing to

²⁹⁵⁸ 315:15 p 6 in 551_July_15_21_FAO_ESCAP_Multi

²⁹⁵⁹ 323:28 p 10 in 560_July_19_21_Arbuthnott_Multi

²⁹⁶⁰ 340:8 p 9 in 406a_June_10_21_COPROFAM_CLOC_Eng

²⁹⁶¹ 347:28 p 9 in 421a_June_21_21_COPROFOAM_CLOC_Eng

²⁹⁶² 353:26 p 3 in 505a_June_29_21_Borchard_UNC

²⁹⁶³ 10:11 p 10 in 181_Apr_8_21_Miranda

²⁹⁶⁴ 22:12 p 9 in 191_Apr_16_21_Donati L

²⁹⁶⁵ 30:12 p 6 in 071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO

*enable access to cheap food for the most deprived , and ensuring access to basic food as basic right for all.*²⁹⁶⁶

*Government is encouraged to effectively implement a sustainable national home grown school feeding program, taking lesson from Osun State.*²⁹⁶⁷

*Develop food banks and food-for-work programs • Secure strategic Arab stocks that are not subjected to political tensions and establish an Arab food security center • Improve government support for food factories (large and medium) such as stockpiling raw materials and considering them initial parts of strategic food storage • Develop policies that control the food market and form regional operations unit that reports movement of the global stockpile of major food commodities and global price expectations • Create data centers that provide advice to food industries in Arab region • Implement an Arab regional strategy to ensure food safety.*²⁹⁶⁸

*Strengthen effective social protection networks based on sustainable financial resources and enhance the concept of social security through the preparation and support of the food basket and food banks.*²⁹⁶⁹

*More specifically, the group highlighted the need to change the binary nature of plant-based diets, where eating meat is classified as being bad and unhealthy and eating plants is good and healthy. Indeed, the group suggested that narratives should be inclusive, in the sense that nobody is obliged to consume or give up on something, and that a plant-based diet could for instance be complementary to any person's nutritional traditions, habits and culture. The idea is to open up the nutritional options and to improve accessibility of these kinds of diets.*²⁹⁷⁰

*Food has both social and health elements and both are important; food can be seen as necessary for human nutrition but also as a celebration. In the context of migration, both elements should be taken into account to ensure that migrants and refugees have access to a healthy and nutritious diet, whilst at the same time being able to celebrate food traditions and to create new ones.*²⁹⁷¹

*Consider alternative means of payment for food, like meal tokens, to increase access and reduce friction especially for fresh, healthy food.*²⁹⁷²

We have to preserve local traditional foods and drinks and encourage sustainable consumption of such foods. They are healthier, local, and more environmental friendly, have low carbon foot prints, and provide livelihood for producers and distributors. Also we

²⁹⁶⁶ 31:14 p 7 in 077_Mar_09_21_ESCWA_FAO

²⁹⁶⁷ 33:13 p 7 in 084_Mar_17_21_UnyimeAbasi B

²⁹⁶⁸ 36:18 p 7 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

²⁹⁶⁹ 36:44 p 10 in 096_Mar_29_21_ESCWA

²⁹⁷⁰ 39:8 p 7 in 175_Mar_16_21_Donati L

²⁹⁷¹ 45:14 p 9 in 043_Feb_17_21_Donati L_Multi

²⁹⁷² 49:29 p 9 in 086_Mar_20_21_Rosatan B

*have to encourage non-rice for carbohydrate consumption. It is important to identify and map the ingredients, cooking method, culture, recipes, traditions, and health benefits of certain foods. Indonesia has at least 100 types of carbohydrate sources, 100 kinds of nuts, 250 kinds of vegetables and 450 kinds of fruits.*²⁹⁷³

*Reinforce social protection including school feeding programs.*²⁹⁷⁴

*Another key theme was that food security equates to national security. Private sector must ensure that nutrient-dense, responsibly produced food is accessible, particularly in the most vulnerable communities. There was clear recognition that private sector efforts must go beyond food security and environmental sustainability, and support livelihoods and social equity.*²⁹⁷⁵

*The humanitarian component also got its sound when discussing the promotion of Food Banks as systems for effectively overcoming hunger, social protection and environmentally friendly solutions.*²⁹⁷⁶

*Food banks need support and are only helping those who are severely food insecure – not a long-term solution.*²⁹⁷⁷

*There are three main aspects: first, to strengthen food security and reduce hunger, so that everyone can get enough food; second, to reduce all forms of malnutrition and make it easier for people to have access to nutritious food, and to pay attention to food safety issues to ensure that everyone has access to safe food.*²⁹⁷⁸

*Nutritional Trauma: Participants shared the need to address the on-going lack of access to healthy traditional foods or healthy foods. There was concern of the unhealthy food distributions in Native communities during the pandemic. This is a continual concern to address the food systems that can bring healing foodways and restoration.*²⁹⁷⁹

*Youth at the dialogue therefore, strongly implored stakeholders to increase investments towards building sustainable systems that guarantees safe and nutritious food right from farm to fork.*²⁹⁸⁰

²⁹⁷³ 57:9 p 4 in 008_Dec_19_20_Niode AK

²⁹⁷⁴ 62:12 p 5 in 035_Feb_9_21_Hussein AO

²⁹⁷⁵ 85:6 p 6 in 160_20_Apr_21_GSI

²⁹⁷⁶ 94:3 p 5 in 228_May_18_21_Kovnat K

²⁹⁷⁷ 108:10 p 7 in 059_Feb_26_21_O'Doherty M

²⁹⁷⁸ 126:5 p 10 in 157_Apr_25_21_UNFSS-AT2

²⁹⁷⁹ 129:7 p 7 in 179_Apr_01_21_Livingston_Way

²⁹⁸⁰ 139:11 p 7 in 216_May_06_21_Ben_Aniabi

*Food banks should be created to tackle food shortages and hunger. Investment in food preservation would create employment for young people.*²⁹⁸¹

*A Guatemala recovered, energized and strengthened from childhood, youth, women and adults, having access to food and quality education, inclusivity of opportunities especially indigenous communities, poverty rates would be low, and education would be a key tool to reduce malnutrition.*²⁹⁸²

*We can all be community food champions - demanding and lobbying for access to healthy food, education on cooking and diets...*²⁹⁸³

*Commodification of food systems dehumanizes the food system. We must get back to a food system that services people, that lives within planetary boundaries, and ensures access to healthy food for all people.*²⁹⁸⁴

*Panelists during this session discussed how to improve the role of local authorities in governing food markets and access to food markets both by consumer and producer and enhancing fresh food logistics to tackle issues as efficiency, accessibility and food waste.*²⁹⁸⁵

*build a system of choice architecture system to make healthier foods more available to us...*²⁹⁸⁶

*Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all.*²⁹⁸⁷

*...create partnerships with local grocers, supermarkets and farmers' markets to provide access to healthy food and funding for gardens, promote plant-based options (e.g. Meatless Monday...*²⁹⁸⁸

*Accepting food stamps at those stores.*²⁹⁸⁹

*State level funding could give opportunities to community gardens for access to food.*²⁹⁹⁰

²⁹⁸¹ 139:20 p 11 in 216_May_06_21_Ben_Aniabi

²⁹⁸² 146:26 p 12 in 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi

²⁹⁸³ 147:5 p 6 in 239_May_27_21_Allen K

²⁹⁸⁴ 149:15 p 7 in 243_June_03_21_Schwartz A

²⁹⁸⁵ 151:28 p 9 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

²⁹⁸⁶ 160:11 p 6 in 292_May_21_21_ProVeg_Multi

²⁹⁸⁷ 163:33 p 6 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

²⁹⁸⁸ 163:37 p 6 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

²⁹⁸⁹ 163:104 p 13 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

²⁹⁹⁰ 163:128 p 17 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

*Farm to food model, create entrepreneurship opportunities to teach children to grow and give access to food in local communities.*²⁹⁹¹

*Participants agreed that actions would need to be taken to tax unhealthy foods and make healthy foods more accessible/affordable.*²⁹⁹²

*Finally, home gardens and livestock farming, linking to markets for surplus trading to enhance access to foods, and the language and positioning of the issue of hunger were all identified as areas for impact.*²⁹⁹³

*...access to nutritious foods within communities...*²⁹⁹⁴

*They should have access to food, water; as basic minimums.*²⁹⁹⁵

...access to healthy and nutritious food for all

*Food availability, most important is where the food is produced.*²⁹⁹⁶

Participants identified the need to provide access to clean water and healthy foods to developing populations and populations in refugee encampments.

*Create a system of accountability for appropriation and cultural theft that can make traditional foods accessible to everyone.*²⁹⁹⁷

*...extend food assistance for the babies and senior citizens during disasters.*²⁹⁹⁸

*Food emerges as a central theme in the pandemic, with the potential to impact local projects throughout the territory. It is urgent to ensure autonomy in the access to food, either by guaranteeing a minimum income or by encouraging local food production.*²⁹⁹⁹

*School meals: Ensure access to free healthful meals for all in schools.*³⁰⁰⁰

*Institutional Purchasing: Food Acquisition Program (government purchasing from farmers/fishers/family extractors and traditional communities for donation to vulnerable populations via food banks, or formation of public stocks), Food Banks, National School Meals Program (government purchasing producers/fishers/family extractors and traditional communities for school meals).*³⁰⁰¹

²⁹⁹¹ 163:134 p 17 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

²⁹⁹² 167:10 p 6 in 311_June_14_21_NCD Child

²⁹⁹³ 167:39 p 9 in 311_June_14_21_NCD Child

²⁹⁹⁴ 167:57 p 10 in 311_June_14_21_NCD Child

²⁹⁹⁵ 180:8 p 6 in 338_May_27_21_UNHCR

²⁹⁹⁶ 190:4 p 6 in 348_June_02_21_ASF Pakistan

²⁹⁹⁷ 204:26 p 10 in 363_May_26_21_Mehta_Bautista

²⁹⁹⁸ 218:17 p 6 in 379_June_08_21_KAMMPIL

²⁹⁹⁹ 228:42 p 14 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

³⁰⁰⁰ 228:44 p 14 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

³⁰⁰¹ 228:52 p 16 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

Food is a basic right - access, grow, and share their food; public gardens and use public spaces (community gardens and space, indoor production; opportunity to get municipal government involved) Many first nations are without accessible and appropriate food.³⁰⁰²

An interconnected set of considerations for approaches to plant-based innovation, to address as a whole, in order to help catalyse a just transition to better diets: a. Address the challenges holistically, avoiding trading off one aspect against another b. Design/test for - and commit to - scaling up, at speed c. Cater to more different individuals and communities and unmet needs d. Look beyond the product level, towards: Creating genuinely equitable business models; Changing eating behaviours for the better; Driving and supporting mindset and cultural shifts e. Decentralise access to good food f. Empower people through food skills and knowledge.³⁰⁰³

Decentralise access to good food making it more available out of hours, out of town, or for isolated/less mobile consumers, and easier to grow some fresh produce at home or nearby.³⁰⁰⁴

Emergency response / tertiary prevention - eg foodbank, homeless support Establish central point(s) where the public can access up to date, comprehensive food support provision information, and staff hours are available to keep this tracked. Council website/Food partnership? Affordable Food Network mapping.³⁰⁰⁵

Bring local food into care facilities. Move away from reliance on major oligopoly of food service providers. Why is food an auxiliary service rather than core service?³⁰⁰⁶

Write school food programs into law. Brazil provides an example of success in food school program.³⁰⁰⁷

There is also a need to ensure that the immediate responses include supporting the food systems to ensure they remain functional, for example through supporting access to markets.³⁰⁰⁸

A just food system should provide culturally-appropriate foods that are easy to access, which includes seed sovereignty in order for citizens and farmers to grow their own culturally-appropriate foods. Therefore, food sovereignty is a key contributor to a just food system.³⁰⁰⁹

Participants agreed that freedom means not relying on (predominantly Westernized) grocery stores for food. People should not need to rely on supermarket chains where

³⁰⁰² 257:14 p 11 in 493_June_23_21_Kevany_Van

³⁰⁰³ 259:3 p 6 in 495_June_23_21_Forum for the Future

³⁰⁰⁴ 259:14 p 8 in 495_June_23_21_Forum for the Future

³⁰⁰⁵ 260:8 p 8 in 496_June_23_21_Tradowell C

³⁰⁰⁶ 299:69 p 12 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

³⁰⁰⁷ 299:74 p 12 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

³⁰⁰⁸ 302:5 p 7 in 538_July_09_21_IDS_Multi

³⁰⁰⁹ 307:20 p 7 in 543_July_13_21_YRYFC

culturally-relevant foods are sparse and nutritious foods such as fresh produce are expensive relative to cheaper, calorie-dense processed foods. People should be able to grow their own foods in response to the inaccessibility of nutritious foods due to financial or geographic barriers. Additionally, relatively expensive and inaccessible foods, such as whole vegetables and fruits that are recommended by the 2019 Canada's Food Guide, should be subsidized in order for the food system to reflect accessibility to a nutrient-diverse, healthy range of food for consumers.³⁰¹⁰

Food insecurity is often addressed by the use of food charity in Canada. Participants identified that there are areas of improvement in Canada's food charity system. Individuals can be more comfortable using food charities, such as food banks, when they are certain the organization is non-judgemental and confidential. Food charities also need to be accessible so that individuals can easily locate them and that they are able to access them. Participants identified that some individuals who could benefit from food charities may not access the services because they do not think they fit the criteria or feel shame in accessing the services. To help lessen the negative stigma attached to food charities, the participants suggested these services advertise that they are open to all people without requirements. Food charities also need to have good quality and healthy food available.³⁰¹¹

Power needs to be taken away from the pharmaceutical industry in controlling the approach to public health and be placed back into the hands of the individual. We need to move from disease care and to preventive health care universally but also to prevent children from damaging their microbiome through antibiotics at a young age. Access to good food is a right for everyone and there needs to be resources for new parents to learn not just about breastfeeding but also about nutrition for their children.³⁰¹²

Promote nutrient-dense, whole-food diets underpinned by diversified food production adapted to different microclimates and sociocultural contexts. Create positive food environments that provide equitable access, healthy dietary guidance, controls on food advertising and marketing especially to children, a precautionary approach to new products, and special consideration for vulnerable groups and women's role as agents of change.³⁰¹³

Give attention to emerging food insecurity – households prone to food insecurity – flexible safety nets at the municipal level.³⁰¹⁴

Discussions around nutrition-sensitive interventions also fall under the theme of inclusive value chains. Such interventions require that producers value chain stakeholders and policy makers consider the nutritional needs and dietary preferences of consumers, while

³⁰¹⁰ 307:21 p 7 in 543_July_13_21_YRYFC

³⁰¹¹ 307:36 p 9 in 543_July_13_21_YRYFC

³⁰¹² 308:33 p 9 in 544_July_13_21_Omved Gardens_Chefs' Manifesto

³⁰¹³ 309:20 p 7 in 545_July_13_21_Mbenya R

³⁰¹⁴ 310:19 p 7 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP

*providing a compelling case for consumers to shift towards more nutritious diets. Rice will continue to play a key role in mediating the region's food and nutrition security goals as a staple crop that billions of individuals rely on for sustenance and livelihoods.*³⁰¹⁵

*Creating and strengthening a local public market system improves health, reduces inequalities, improves livelihoods, and supports a more sustainable distribution of food throughout cities and regions.*³⁰¹⁶

*Participants also identified an opportunity for small and medium size enterprises to leverage shorter, more agile supply chains. A key component of sustainable food business is paying farmers a better-than-fair wage while also providing accessibility to consumers. Small and medium-sized businesses are at a disadvantage in terms of economies of scale, but they can reduce intermediaries in the supply chain to maximize return to farmers, allowing farmers to invest in sustainable initiatives such as reforestation efforts or pollinators habitats. In this way, small businesses can chart the path forward for larger, more established companies and supply chains.*³⁰¹⁷

*Governments need to use a spectrum of policies from voluntary to mandatory which include laws, acts or statutes in ensuring that people have physical and economic access to nutritious foods. Enforcement of such policies is crucial in achieving a healthy and sustainable food system that benefits all.*³⁰¹⁸

Thus, ways to improve incomes for these food producers much be in consideration, including the provision of high quality seeds and training farmers. On the consumer end, especially with the COVID-19 impact, many households have reduced incomes, and thus may not be able to afford food. This is especially so for urban poor and refugee communities who do not have access to land to produce their own food. Urban farming can be a way forward to secure their food availability.

*Crop diversification will significantly help in eradicating malnutrition as it increases consumption of diversified foods with enriched nutrients.*³⁰¹⁹

*Some participants felt that the nation has the capacity to produce sufficient and diverse nutritious food to meet national consumption and individual food preferences but new models to support farmers need to be employed. In addition the size of livestock herd should increase and meet export needs as was before if the nation is to return its status as the bread basket for southern Africa.*³⁰²⁰

*Expanding availability of local seeds for household gardening as dietary supplement.*³⁰²¹

³⁰¹⁵ 313:10 p 6 in 549_July_14_21_Meah N

³⁰¹⁶ 314:3 p 6 in 550_July_15_21_Danie_Verel

³⁰¹⁷ 316:17 p 8 in 553_July_15_21_Food Tank_Oatly

³⁰¹⁸ 318:10 p 6 in 555_July_15_21_Zombe K

³⁰¹⁹ 321:20 p 12 in 558_July_16_21_RICH_ICRISAT

³⁰²⁰ 325:16 p 7 in 562_July_19_21_Zombe K

³⁰²¹ 330:25 p 7 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

Actions should be taken by governmental and non-governmental organizations so that taxes and/or subsidies can be implemented to help increase access to good food for all of the public, and decrease availability/access to food that is not as beneficial to us, our communities, and our world.³⁰²²

Regarding the durability and sustainability of the production systems, the principles of sustainable agriculture were presented as relevant for three levels of need: economic viability, prevention of damage to the environment, and socioeconomic equity. To arrive at those, on the one hand it is necessary to build awareness among local stakeholders regarding agricultural best practices (awareness-building largely using modern communications channels, adoption of shock communications methods if necessary) and on the other hand to implement the means necessary to promote these sustainable and resilient production methods while preserving the food security of households. To do this, the group insisted on the need and urgency to adopt measures of economic incentives and to promote appropriate new technologies in order to guarantee a stable offering of foodstuffs with adequate nutritional value to which the vulnerable groups will have access.³⁰²³

Recognizing that the best alternative to in-person school meals is delivering food parcels to all students' families (thus guaranteeing the principle of universality of free school meals), which also include fresh/natural foods that come from family farms or traditional communities, to incentivize and ensure the continuation of local food production.³⁰²⁴

Commitment to ensure that meals quickly reach students and their families, in particular through delivery of food parcels to students from the cities, with careful identification of the most vulnerable groups to ensure that meals arrive fast. The case studies were very similar, regardless of the size of the city; however, large cities had greater difficulty in obtaining fresh produce directly from family farms.³⁰²⁵

We were able to empirically measure satisfaction from students and families, considered a good indicator of the outcome. After the process is evaluated, continuous improvements – quantitative and qualitative – are implemented, specifically: (i) matching the size of PARCELS in relation to the number of family members; (ii) inclusion of produce from family farmers in large cities (GREEN PARCELS) in 2021; (iii) inclusion of new foods (seasonal fruits) and biscuits and natural yoghurts from family farms in the PARCELS; and (iv) joint delivery of the School Meal PARCELS and Learning Materials.³⁰²⁶

Therefore, we need to talk about food sovereignty, which is defined as people's right not simply to food, but to also ensure that what is consumed is nutritious and culturally

³⁰²² 332:11 p 4 in 156a_Apr_27_21_Dong_Quyang

³⁰²³ 338:5 p 6 in 392a_June_01_21_Sidibe_Remy_Eng

³⁰²⁴ 339:1 p 6 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

³⁰²⁵ 339:11 p 7 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

³⁰²⁶ 339:15 p 7 in 393a_June_01_21_Food of Tomorrow_Eng

*appropriate, accessible, produced sustainably and ecologically, and that they exercise their right to decide on their own food and productive system. Employing this logic, young people play a leading role in transforming the way people think about the country and the practices developed there in the search to claim and guarantee these rights; that pursuing this will return it to a livable space, reducing multidimensional inequalities by creating space with decent living conditions and for producing, which in turn establishes food systems that are healthier and fairer.*³⁰²⁷

*Strengthening partnerships with government institutions, international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, as well as establishing common goals to clean up food systems will be essential to achieving the goals proposed in the Decade of Family Farming and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), emphasizing the first two objectives: eradication of poverty and zero hunger.*³⁰²⁸

*Consider quotas for the export of certain agricultural items, to guarantee food security in certain periods of deficit in their production.*³⁰²⁹

*Improve productivity from a sustainable point of view, thus allowing for better access to food through institutional coordination...What are the conditions that allow for the creation of environments that are favorable for effective implementation of the normative framework of the Human Right to Food and Food and Nutrition Security? (Education, health, social protection, agriculture, environment, technology/innovation).*³⁰³⁰

*Ways to generate positive changes in food donation: there was agreement among the participants regarding the role that incentives could play in terms of promoting food donation, as well as aspects related to raising awareness and capacity building.*³⁰³¹

Access to land

*Adjust land tenure practices to address access issues for women and young people.*³⁰³²

*Farming unions, landowners and schools need to work together to improve access to land for children and encourage them to consider agriculture or horticulture as a career.*³⁰³³

All sectors involved with agriculture should come together to explore and test new farming models for access to land, increasing farmer engagement with sustainable

³⁰²⁷ 344:3 p 6 in 418a_June_18_21_CLOC_Eng

³⁰²⁸ 345:4 p 6 in 419a_June_08_21_CLOC_Eng

³⁰²⁹ 350:21 p 8 in 424a_June_28_21_PROLIDER_Eng

³⁰³⁰ 351:31 p 9 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

³⁰³¹ 352:5 p 6 in 567a_July_21_21_FLWRN_FBN_Eng

³⁰³² 16:32 p 9 in 251_Jan_25_21_World Vegetable Center

³⁰³³ 20:30 p 9 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

*methods of production and exploring incentives for these practices, such as “payment for results”.*³⁰³⁴

*Enhance land management systems that protect access to land.*³⁰³⁵

*Review land and water tenure modalities to ensure equitable access to resources and allow land access to nomad Bedouins, make available different sets of food pricing to enable access to cheap food for the most deprived, and ensuring access to basic food as basic right for all.*³⁰³⁶

*OUTCOMESFOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC-6/6 Outcome: Knowledge exchange on climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation, water management, and the promotion of micro-irrigation ensures investments in sustainable land use and reinforcement of resilient livelihoods of smallholder farmers.*³⁰³⁷

*Connecting the land-owner and farmer to co-create equitable land access.*³⁰³⁸

*.... Access to farming lands, connect vulnerable groups to opportunities and access to incentives.*³⁰³⁹

*Provide equal access to capital, technology, and land tenure to smallholder farmers, women, and underserved groups.*³⁰⁴⁰

*Women having access to resources, including capital, technology, and land tenure.*³⁰⁴¹

*Participants emphasized that women—including women of color—must have equal access to vital resources including financial capital, technology, and land tenure.*³⁰⁴²

*Additionally, there must be special attention paid to gender equality in food systems, including the need to provide more opportunities for women in agricultural value chains, such as access to land, markets and decisions.*³⁰⁴³

We also face the importance of strengthening proximity chains, peasant marketing channels, the support of science and technology to these productive needs, access to land, water, genetic resources, self-production systems of food and education in it - and from

³⁰³⁴ 20:47 p 7 in 116_Apr_21_21_Hein JR

³⁰³⁵ 30:61 p 6 in 071_Mar_11_21_ESCWA_FAO

³⁰³⁶ 31:26 pp 7–8 in 077_Mar_09_21_ESCWA_FAO

³⁰³⁷ 44:45 pp 11–12 in 014_Jan_20_21_Sahel Consulting Agriculture and Nutrition Ltd

³⁰³⁸ 49:46 p 6 in 086_Mar_20_21_Rosatan B

³⁰³⁹ 52:39 p 6 in 080_Mar_13_21_Impact Youth Sustainability_Multi

³⁰⁴⁰ 54:5 p 5 in 002_Nov_19_20_CGIAR

³⁰⁴¹ 54:51 p 9 in 002_Nov_19_20_CGIAR

³⁰⁴² 54:53 p 9 in 002_Nov_19_20_CGIAR

³⁰⁴³ 56:2 p 6 in 006_Dec_16_20_UNDESA

*early childhood - the role of culture and ancestral wisdom in a constructive dialogue of peer-to-peer knowledge and the transgenerational strengthening of this transmission.*³⁰⁴⁴

*In addition ensuring the access of land to vulnerable urban populations such as women and urban poor.*³⁰⁴⁵

*These should include access to land and other resources that can facilitate their participation in food production.*³⁰⁴⁶

*Major focal points included land reform and access to land, loans and credits to farmers, transportation and irrigation issues, advancing cooperation and agricultural knowledge among farmers and food producers.*³⁰⁴⁷

*Address land costs/ownership barriers.*³⁰⁴⁸

*Also, the urgent need to formulate and implement affirmative actions for youth in relation to access to knowledge, land, financial services, green jobs, and markets was highly recommended to be looked at in Africa's quest to harness the potential of its youth to participate in AR4D.*³⁰⁴⁹

*Greater support for vulnerable farm families has to be provided, and more support for women in agriculture (access to land/capital, more options for retirement/partnership).*³⁰⁵⁰

*Finally, generational renewal needs to be reinforced through access to land for younger people and succession support.*³⁰⁵¹

*Policy decisions and regulatory frameworks need to lock in legal protections for women for land tenure, access to capital, and health and nutrition of women and infants.*³⁰⁵²

*Give farmers back their land. Address colonization, militarization, land conversion and urban sprawl.*³⁰⁵³

Designate national farm lands, in the same way that national parks are designated to protect these. High level decisions need to be made about land use and land use policy to

³⁰⁴⁴ 80:2 p 3 in 128_May_14_21_Pengue W

³⁰⁴⁵ 101:48 p 6 in 325_May_19_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

³⁰⁴⁶ 102:39 p 6 in 326_May_5_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

³⁰⁴⁷ 109:3 p 5 in 061_Mar_02_21_Adeboye T

³⁰⁴⁸ 110:7 p 7 in 067_Mar_05_21_O'Doherty M

³⁰⁴⁹ 111:2 p 7 in 070_Mar_09_21_Akinbarnijo, O

³⁰⁵⁰ 112:1 p 9 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

³⁰⁵¹ 112:2 p 9 in 074_May_18_21_O'Mara_Teagasc

³⁰⁵² 120:1 p 7 in 127_May_13_21_IAFN_CWFS

³⁰⁵³ 121:29 p 9 in 130_May_22_21_Foronda R_Gloria C

cover the long term impacts of mono-cropping and loss of biodiversity. Communities can manage "endangered agricultural land" by using ancestral knowledge and practice.³⁰⁵⁴

Land fragmentation needs to be addressed. As per the 2010 agriculture census, almost 85-90 percent of the land farm size is less than 5 hectares. Linkage of small farmers with multinational and agricultural value-chains, such as through contract farming, needs to be promoted to combat land fragmentation. Moreover, protecting agricultural land that is being taken over by housing societies should be discouraged. Agro-ecological zone-based policy recommendations should feature high on the policy agenda.³⁰⁵⁵

The group which discussed Policy coherence, implementation and institutional coordination in water, food, energy and climate change that operationalize the WEF nexus: Contrary to the common belief, rapid urbanization and mushroom growth in housing societies are one of the most serious threats to the water, energy, and food nexus. Housing societies are not only encroaching the arable lands but are also having adverse effects on water utilization. Ring-fencing the agricultural land to save it from urbanization is a critical step for ensuring sustainable agriculture and water.³⁰⁵⁶

Water-rights, Land-Rights, and Climate Change: There was a shared agreement that many Indigenous Peoples' communities represented on the call of the need to improve access to water-rights and land-rights; and that the impacts of climate change are making access issues even more difficult, dire, and critical.³⁰⁵⁷

In many cities and surrounding public lands, Indigenous Peoples have special access to lands/opportunities for acquiring lands in some places...³⁰⁵⁸

Land Access and Land Connection for Indigenous Peoples: There has also been a greater recognition among the group of the importance of being on the land and connecting to it.³⁰⁵⁹

Considering altering policies to guarantee and protect land ownership for farmers.³⁰⁶⁰

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.³⁰⁶¹

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

³⁰⁵⁴ 121:35 p 9 in 130_May_22_21_Foronda R_Gloria C

³⁰⁵⁵ 127:34 p 12 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

³⁰⁵⁶ 127:82 p 18 in 159_Apr_21_21_Hafeez M

³⁰⁵⁷ 129:1 p 7 in 179_Apr 01_21_Livingston_Way

³⁰⁵⁸ 129:2 p 10 in 179_Apr 01_21_Livingston_Way

³⁰⁵⁹ 129:3 p 10 in 179_Apr 01_21_Livingston_Way

³⁰⁶⁰ 132:45 p 10 in 193_Apr_19_21_Ringler_Kassim

³⁰⁶¹ 139:2 p 10 in 216_May_06_21_Ben_Aniabi

Acts needs to be reviewed and allowed for access to land for agricultural purposes in addition to enable access to farm inputs and financing.³⁰⁶²

Some participants indicated they missed the discussion on access to land - as a crucial discussion to have.³⁰⁶³

*Supporting the longevity of indigenous farming practices *Supporting land accessibility for women.³⁰⁶⁴*

Land return to indigenous peoples is important to reinvigorate indigenous food systems and knowledge.³⁰⁶⁵

Focus communication towards mothers, access to land and organic farms, and have workshops there.³⁰⁶⁶

To tackle these challenges: - Future food systems should recognise security of tenure as an integral part of building sustainable food systems and take measures to guarantee both formal and customary ownership of land of women, men, indigenous peoples and local communities - Take all possible measures to guarantee equal land ownership between women and men - Make policy decisions enabling women, men, youth, indigenous peoples, local communities and other groups with formal or customary ownership of land to access bank loans, credit, seeds, markets, technical assistance, social welfare and other relevant government services.³⁰⁶⁷

Such measures should be proposed in consultation with the affected communities - Establish joint land titling between wives and husbands - Issue identity cards for women farmers in order for them to access government services such as educational programmes and trainings - Make policy decision for both land owners and women and youth farmers to have access to bank loans, credit, seeds, markets, technical assistance, social welfare and other relevant government services.³⁰⁶⁸

Land policies should particularly pay attention to the issues of landless and smallholder farmers - Take measure to protect access to commons (e.g. assuring access to non-wood forest products) as they are often key to livelihoods of landless people and contribute to ensure sustainable management of local biodiversity and land restoration...Given the paramount significance of secure land tenure for sustainable food systems, we need the attention of all stakeholders including governments, civil society organisations, private sector, international organisations, multi-lateral organisations and donors to come together to strengthen land tenure security of women, men, youth, family farmers,

³⁰⁶² 139:19 p 10 in 216_May_06_21_Ben_Aniabi

³⁰⁶³ 141:3 p 18 in 229_May_18_21_NFP_Rabobank_Multi

³⁰⁶⁴ 143:22 p 8 in 231_May_19_21_MCD

³⁰⁶⁵ 144:4 p 6 in 232_May_20_21_Schwartz A

³⁰⁶⁶ 146:1 p 10 in 235_May_25_21_Gonzalez B_Multi

³⁰⁶⁷ 152:5 p 6 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

³⁰⁶⁸ 152:9 p 7 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

*indigenous peoples, pastoralists and landless farmers and other communities as relevant.*³⁰⁶⁹

*Take measures to guarantee both formal and informal women's ownership of land. Such measures should be proposed in consultation with the affected communities.*³⁰⁷⁰

*Systematically register land recognising IPs right to land.*³⁰⁷¹

*To achieve this Potential opportunities identified were the availability of fertile land in many parts of the districts.*³⁰⁷²

*Rural communities should have access to land for community farming focus on people of color Co-op farming to support real resilience.*³⁰⁷³

*...insist on the positive financial impact of transforming food systems to get elected officials involved in giving communities more power over land.*³⁰⁷⁴

*Food standards for all, appropriate equipment, training, technical support for SMEs, access to finance, land, creation of cooperatives.*³⁰⁷⁵

*Difficulties: access to energy and raw materials (especially with security issues in the Sahel at the moment), labor and access to land.*³⁰⁷⁶

*Access to agricultural land must be granted to those who have interest in engaging large scale production at reasonable costs.*³⁰⁷⁷

*Access to land regardless of age and gender is critical as this enables equal participation of all groups in cereal production.*³⁰⁷⁸

*Land should be given to youth and women who are willing to venture in agricultural activities.*³⁰⁷⁹

*Government policies on land ownership, and use are discriminatory. It would take bold leaders to change this.*³⁰⁸⁰

³⁰⁶⁹ 152:14 pp 10 – 11 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

³⁰⁷⁰ 152:27 p 7 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

³⁰⁷¹ 152:46 p 9 in 262_May_04_21_ILC_Multi

³⁰⁷² 154:8 p 6 in 265_May_07_21_CSONA

³⁰⁷³ 163:1 p 17 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

³⁰⁷⁴ 163:45 p 6 in 300_May_27_21_Alesso_Pommeret

³⁰⁷⁵ 164:1 p 7 in 304_June_02_21_FAO_Multi

³⁰⁷⁶ 164:2 p 10 in 304_June_02_21_FAO_Multi

³⁰⁷⁷ 173:3 p 12 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

³⁰⁷⁸ 173:5 p 15 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

³⁰⁷⁹ 173:82 p 15 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

³⁰⁸⁰ 177:74 p 13 in 335_May_26_21_Laar_Multi

Ensure refugees have a voice in the food distribution process. (see more below) Facilitate safe access to land that is suitable for food production.³⁰⁸¹

Traditional leaders must protect youth and women from losing family land once parents pass away.³⁰⁸²

Special scheme allocation for women & youth to gain access to land, fertilisers, farm equipment.³⁰⁸³

Sustainable production and agriculture • The main findings in this room broadly state that most food producers are unable to access productive sources for food production, especially land.³⁰⁸⁴

Recognition of land rights for small-scale producers; By providing access to productive land that has not been managed so far, this form can be used as an example of customary rights for indigenous peoples, but in this case for small-scale food producers.³⁰⁸⁵

Protect pastureland.³⁰⁸⁶

Create protected areas: Under the leadership of Indigenous Nations, governments, private landowners, commercial and recreational industries need to create protected areas and agreements that uphold the rights of Indigenous Peoples' rights to self-determination, traditional hunting and sustaining their lifeways.³⁰⁸⁷

Responsible land ownership and land utilization.³⁰⁸⁸

Right to land for all should be a constitutional right. This is the first step in paving the way for legal frameworks which recognise and facilitate equal ownership of land among women and men - Focus more on the implementation of laws and policies which guarantee women's ownership of land - Simplify administrative procedures that facilitate women's access to land. Such procedures should be easily understandable and accessible.³⁰⁸⁹

Such procedures should be easily understandable and accessible - Tackle cultural norms which hinder women ownership of land with sensitivity - Include women and youth in decision making processes particularly relevant to customary tenure systems - Discriminatory practices based on patriarchy should be addressed through confidence building showcasing the benefits of achieving gender equality - Accessing common land

³⁰⁸¹ 180:2 p 7 in 338_May_27_21_UNHCR

³⁰⁸² 182:64 p 11 in 340_May_27_21_Mamba_L

³⁰⁸³ 183:35 p 8 in 341_May_28_21_Sewraj_KS

³⁰⁸⁴ 185:1 p 6 in 343_May_28_21_Abdullah_S

³⁰⁸⁵ 185:3 p 8 in 343_May_28_21_Abdullah_S

³⁰⁸⁶ 196:14 p 6 in 354_June_07_21_NAMAC

³⁰⁸⁷ 197:7 p 8 in 356_Apr_08_21_Livingston_Way

³⁰⁸⁸ 198:8 p 8 in 357_Apr_14_21_Harfouche S

³⁰⁸⁹ 199:5 p 7 in 358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi

*can be the basic opportunity for women and youth to access land. To achieve this, the natural and socio-cultural values of the commons should be recognised at local, national and regional levels. Further, development of a chain or mode of marketing of the communal production give them incentive and allow them to better position themselves in the market.*³⁰⁹⁰

*Secure land tenure allows farmers to live on land with security, grow food and supply productions to consumers. It is an empowering tool for farmers and communities to invest on land and manage their eco-systems sustainably where relevant.*³⁰⁹¹

*Secure land rights of all to build sustainable food systems: women, youth, IPs, pastoralists & small holders/landless farmers • Recognise right to land as a fundamental human right • Revisit current value system in food systems (land use in global south for food & timber for global north) • Recognise importance of both formal & informal land ownership in building sustainable food systems • Recognise pastoralists as food producers (social & environmental value of land) • Recognise indigenous community lands & customary land systems as part of building sustainable food systems/ their contribution to mitigate climate change & protect nature • Take measures to protect access to commons as part of securing food systems of local communities • Increase transparency & accountability in land investments & make sure that agreed plans are followed through citizen monitoring.*³⁰⁹²

*Enforcement of spatial planning legislation for the city and review of land tenure system to accommodate farmers to ensure balance and access to land for food production as well as other activities across the food value chain.*³⁰⁹³

*Support for older farmers, including retirement plans and land transfer plans/structures need improvements. This should include access by young and new farmers. Alternatives to land ownerships need to be explored. Looking to Scotland for instance, there are a number of ways to have land including tenancy, rental, shared farming and employment.*³⁰⁹⁴

*The inclusiveness of the food system should take into consideration a human rights approach, including appropriate access to land and water and access to appropriate technology.*³⁰⁹⁵

Among the main opportunities for positive change it emerged: the adoption of a gender equality approach, the importance of credit schemes, access to land, and continued collaboration through facilitated multi-stakeholder partnerships, a combination of cash transfers and improved home gardening, policies to promote gender transformation in

³⁰⁹⁰ 199:6 p 7 in 358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi

³⁰⁹¹ 199:15 p 6 in 358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi

³⁰⁹² 199:17 p 6 in 358_May_11_21_ILC_Multi

³⁰⁹³ 201:2 p 9 in 360_May_18_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

³⁰⁹⁴ 202:8 p 6 in 361_May_19_21_Cadogan_Hincks

³⁰⁹⁵ 214:6 p 7 in 374_June_03_21_DG INTPA

*value chain activities to ensure women participation and to increase their adaptive capacity to adequately respond to climate change challenges.*³⁰⁹⁶

*Promote the access of communities and small producers to land, water, technical assistance, and technologies for the production and sale of safe food, with the support of public agencies, research institutes, and universities.*³⁰⁹⁷

*Every hectare of cultivable land that is urbanized is lost. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), it takes about 1000 years for one centimeter of soil to be replenished, which means that we will not be able to produce more soil in our lifetime. This is why initiatives, ensuring not only the sustainability of the agricultural vocation, but also of land ownership, must be fostered in various African countries.*³⁰⁹⁸

*Support and empower the land access strategies that rural women have developed themselves.*³⁰⁹⁹

*Enabling women farmers to have the rights to the title of their land.*³¹⁰⁰

The recognition of the rights of farmers to the production of food. We have to go back to the basics and further push this in the UN food systems summit. I think we have to address the basic problems to address these rights. In organic agriculture, it's difficult if farmers do not have access to land and water. This would be helpful in the recognition of their rights.

*It was suggested that, in order to overcome this hurdle, governments in the region need to review policies and make provisions for women and youth to have access to land for agricultural activities.*³¹⁰¹

*Finally, an issue reflects as addressing the funding gaps focusing on smallholder farmers in less developed countries especially female smallholder farmers (closing the gender gap) including land access guarantees.*³¹⁰²

*However, the members suggested that this can be remedied by proper policies that make access to land, credit facilities and training opportunities possible for women and youth, making it possible for smallholder farmers to have access to agricultural land through favourable concessions, and reducing or eliminating prohibitive cultural practices that discriminate against women and youth regarding land matters.*³¹⁰³

³⁰⁹⁶ 215:1 p 6 in 376_June_04_21_IFAD_Multi

³⁰⁹⁷ 228:4 p 20 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

³⁰⁹⁸ 229:2 p 6 in 226a_May_17_21_Oteyami O_English

³⁰⁹⁹ 273_May_12_21_ILC_FILAC_Multi_Eng

³¹⁰⁰ 242:9 p 7 in 478_June_19_21_SEWA

³¹⁰¹ 270:14 p 12 in 506_June_29_21_EAFF

³¹⁰² 273:64 p 11 in 509_June_30_21_FFA_Nestlé

³¹⁰³ 275:14 p 11 in 511_June_30_21_EastAfricaFF

The members proposed that there is need to break cultural barriers regarding land ownership, there is need to have proper documentation and laws regarding land ownership and succession, idle land should be made accessible to youth for farming purposes, and there is need to look into ways of managing human conflicts occasioned by population explosions.³¹⁰⁴

Concise land policy and an integrated and inclusive land planning approach, that reflects the many, varied interests in a territory (rural/urban areas, indigenous groups, commercial farmers).³¹⁰⁵

Land use planning with attention to urban-rural linkages to address urbanization, promote nature-based urbanization and reframe urban-rural linkages with nature-based interfaces.³¹⁰⁶

Land-tenure rights and land concession policy reform can provide common good benefits for natural resources and help ensure common good is established as the goal not a simplistic productivity focus by private landholders and private sector.³¹⁰⁷

Fair compensation, living wages for farmers and food system workers, and land access for farmers are also necessary for a just food system, and can be made more attainable with a democratic system.³¹⁰⁸

Participants identified that perhaps the government could provide financial incentives to landowners who own land not used for agriculture and share the land use with youth or other farms for regenerative agriculture purposes.³¹⁰⁹

Participants identified that it is important to move away from commercialization and focus on local and resilient change. On the other hand, it was emphasized that a barrier to facilitating sustainable food systems at the local and individual level includes housing without a garden or a green space to grow your own food (e.g. apartments without balconies and housing with unusable or inaccessible backyard space). Therefore, community-level initiatives such as community garden spaces are essential for sustainable food systems to be accessible to all youth.³¹¹⁰

Improving land tenure systems and ensuring the possession of land over the years for small holder farmers to stimulate long-term investments and perspective is also important.³¹¹¹

³¹⁰⁴ 279:20 p 10 in 515_July_01_21_EastAfricanFarmers

³¹⁰⁵ 299:24 p 6 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

³¹⁰⁶ 299:41 p 9 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

³¹⁰⁷ 299:60 p 11 in 535_July_08_UNESCO Chair on Food

³¹⁰⁸ 307:23 p 7 in 543_July_13_21_YRYFC

³¹⁰⁹ 307:52 p 12 in 543_July_13_21_YRYFC

³¹¹⁰ 307:54 p 12 in 543_July_13_21_YRYFC

³¹¹¹ 324:13 p 7 in 561_July_19_21_OCCAM

*Give farmers access to financial institutions. Micro-credit and insurance increase farmers' capacity to be part of the value chain. One of the ideas proposed is to work for reducing land tenure and increasing possession of land over the years, as farmers often do not think in a long-term perspective.*³¹¹²

*Climate volatility and high on-farm costs mean Australian farmers need to have either high levels of equity or off-farm income in order to survive, or to support their transition to more sustainable practices. This need for diversification and financial backing should be supported by both the public and private sectors. For instance, natural capital is becoming a highly valuable and sought-after asset class in its own right, and new opportunities for farmers to create revenue streams through both nature protection and restoration is critical in supporting a future sustainable system.*³¹¹³

*Increased land access, titles/rights for women.*³¹¹⁴

*Facilitate access to land, water and seeds for FFs (prioritizing youth and women).*³¹¹⁵

*Non-returnable financial support for the development of co-innovations by AFCl organizations and research institutes to expand biologically, environmentally and economically sustainable agroecological production systems.*³¹¹⁶

*Indigenous women identify as the main obstacle not having a territorial guarantee, although there is a Law on demarcation of lands and habitat (2001), their communities are surrounded by landowners, many communities have been evicted from their ancestral lands, and the expansion of mining, forestry, large estates, guerrillas, paramilitaries, drug trafficking and organized crime are destroying their natural resources. Women recognize that without land there is no life, no future, no food.*³¹¹⁷

*Food sovereignty is a complete strategy of struggle that takes up transcendental and necessary issues for its development, such as access to land, water, and territory through mainstream and integral agrarian reform and agroecology. This will create the resilience necessary to face crises caused by capitalism, the pandemic and post-pandemic.*³¹¹⁸

*Priority must be given to the most vulnerable women through mechanisms for accessing land and seeds for production, and to improve their livelihoods.*³¹¹⁹

³¹¹² 324:41 p 10 in 561_July_19_21_OCCAM

³¹¹³ 326:8 p 6 in 563_July_20_21_ClimateWorksAustralia

³¹¹⁴ 330:63 p 11 in 568_July_21_21_Cooper-Liverpool M

³¹¹⁵ 340:8 p 9 in 406a_June_10_21_COPROFAM_CLOC_Eng

³¹¹⁶ 340:27 p 12 in 406a_June_10_21_COPROFAM_CLOC_Eng

³¹¹⁷ 343:1 p 6 in 417a_June_18_21_Fernandez L_Eng

³¹¹⁸ 346:5 p 7 in 420a_June_19_21_CLOC_Eng

³¹¹⁹ 351:10 p 7 in 552a_July_15_21_Frente_Parlamentario_Eng

Access to water

*There is required to develop the long term regional limited planning for water allocation between sectors.*³¹²⁰

*These systems should become more circular, and activities such as regenerating clean water and putting it back into the system should become the norm.*³¹²¹

*Immediate multi-stakeholders and multi-sectors action to enhance resilience governance that sustains water and land resources and to achieve livelihoods and communities well-being.*³¹²²

*Invest in technical solutions for productivity with less water i.e. grey water reuse, water harvest, etc especially in the Southern Mediterranean countries that are more fragile to climate hazards.*³¹²³

*Rights and control of land, water, seeds, livestock breeds, territories.*³¹²⁴

*Cheap energy could lead to pumping too much water. Water use needs to be automatically recorded and used for monitoring...Utilizing wastewater for biogas rather than fresh water.*³¹²⁵

*Practices that are needed for food system sustainability: Culturally intact communities with access to water, land, seeds, technologies and traditional knowledge.*³¹²⁶

*This means upgrading their markets systems -including wholesale and street markets-, securing roads connections between agricultural areas/cities, and improving water facilities and access to regular electricity.*³¹²⁷

*Consistent access to water and agricultural sites will enable farmers to meet the standards of rearing, protect the communities against pollution, make expansion of enterprises possible and enable participation in formal markets.*³¹²⁸

*They should have access to food, water; as basic minimums.*³¹²⁹

Water for Irrigation: The group felt that intensification and increasing water harvesting and storage facilities in all regions to cater for the irrigation needs of Primary Producers is vital for increased and sustained productivity. They recommended that small reservoirs

³¹²⁰ 18:39 p 6 in 114_Apr_19_21_Maurer H_Roskrug N

³¹²¹ 18:39 p 6 in 114_Apr_19_21_Maurer H_Roskrug N

³¹²² 23:76 p 10 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

³¹²³ 23:85 p 10 in 205_Apr_27_21_CIHEAM_Multi

³¹²⁴ 116:6 p 6 in 093_Mar_25_21_Adeboye_T

³¹²⁵ 117:19 p 8 in 109_Apr_13_21_Jacobs-Mata I

³¹²⁶ 129:4 p 11 in 179_Apr_01_21_Livingston_Way

³¹²⁷ 151:40 p 7 in 261_May_03_21_Carrara_Le More

³¹²⁸ 173:119 p 19 in 331_May_24_21_LNFU

³¹²⁹ 180:8 p 6 in 338_May_27_21_UNHCR

*suited for that group of primary producers can be appropriate instead of constructing large projects that will demand huge resources.*³¹³⁰

*No action track can be achieved if the rights to lands and waters for indigenous peoples are not first guaranteed.*³¹³¹

*Participants identified the need to provide access to clean water and healthy foods to developing populations and populations in refugee encampments.*³¹³²

*Protect groundwater.*³¹³³

*Explore alternative sources of water for irrigation for urban farming such as intensive rain water harvesting.*³¹³⁴

*There is need to promote pond ownership at household level and to ensure access to public water bodies by resource restricted families, as fishers and most marginalised communities' livelihoods depend on common water resources.*³¹³⁵

*While there is policy provision that small-scale fishers should have access to government owned water bodies, the situation is often different, with large fishers having most access and small fishers having very limited access. There is need to ensure that there is equality in access to public water bodies. Co-management approach would be the best option to including the poor fishers and other resource users in accessing government owned public water bodies.*³¹³⁶

*There was a strong sense that governments need to think beyond their national borders to be able to solve this issue. Everyone agreed that water, as a basic human right, should remain a public resource and should not be privatised...incentives to reward sustainable practices, and penalisation for bad water use...*³¹³⁷

*Assurances to family farmers of access to land and water, through actions of the three spheres of government (federal, state, and municipal), representing agrarian reform in the countryside and fostering urban agriculture in the cities.*³¹³⁸

Agriculture requires many resources, including natural, human and technical resources. The most important one, which is the basis of agricultural activity, is land. Water, soil, inputs and infrastructure are the other fundamental resources to ensure its practice. Thus, water and soil must be managed very well in order to allow the farmer and/or producer as

³¹³⁰ 182:44 p 10 in 340_May_27_21_Mamba_L

³¹³¹ 188:18 p 5 in 346_May_31_21_CANEUS_Multi

³¹³² 195:2 p 7 in 353_June_07_21_Blum N

³¹³³ 196:28 p 7 in 354_June_07_21_NAMAC

³¹³⁴ 201:16 p 7 in 360_May_18_21_ICLEI Africa_Multi

³¹³⁵ 208:8 p 7 in 367_May_27_21_Kachulu_Thilsted

³¹³⁶ 208:20 p 9 in 367_May_27_21_Kachulu_Thilsted

³¹³⁷ 224:6 p 6 in 385_June_09_21_Lazzaris S

³¹³⁸ 228:17 p 6 in 222a_May_11_21_FTI_ZHI_English

*well as the final consumer to enjoy the benefits of agriculture and to fight against hunger.*³¹³⁹

*Investing in efficient water use mechanisms will improve soil nutrient management and enhance food productivity in atoll islands.*³¹⁴⁰

*The benefits of projects like this are tangible but they also need financial support. The government has a responsibility to provide funding for initiatives like this when there is so much evidence to support how successful they can be. Rural schools are often space-rich and should be empowered to start these initiatives; inner-city should be encouraged to look at installing roof top vegetable beds to bring students closer to real whole food.*³¹⁴¹

*We realize that sustainable Agriculture is dependent on water resources. We urge deliberate and concerted efforts towards conserving and maintaining our water resources through a participatory ecosystem-based approach.*³¹⁴²

*There should be more investments in irrigation systems and purification of water sources.*³¹⁴³

*Upscale irrigation facilities by utilizing available water bodies or constructing of new ones, new technologies need to be used in drawing and conserving water for agriculture purposes.*³¹⁴⁴

*Climate volatility and high on-farm costs mean Australian farmers need to have either high levels of equity or off-farm income in order to survive, or to support their transition to more sustainable practices. This need for diversification and financial backing should be supported by both the public and private sectors. For instance, natural capital is becoming a highly valuable and sought-after asset class in its own right, and new opportunities for farmers to create revenue streams through both nature protection and restoration is critical in supporting a future sustainable system.*³¹⁴⁵

*There was a collective concern about limitations on access to water to maintain crops. Access to water is a constitutional guarantee as a human right, therefore the participating leaders request the state and competent bodies to guarantee the right of access to water, to sustain their own food systems.*³¹⁴⁶

Food sovereignty is a complete strategy of struggle that takes up transcendental and necessary issues for its development, such as access to land, water, and territory through

³¹³⁹ 229:3 p 6 in 226a_May_17_21_Oteyami O_English

³¹⁴⁰ 268:43 p 10 in 504_June_30_21_Susumu_Leiva

³¹⁴¹ 308:29 p 9 in 544_July_13_21_Omved Gardens_Chefs' Manifesto

³¹⁴² 309:18 p 7 in 545_July_13_21_Mbenya R

³¹⁴³ 310:24 p 7 in 546_July_13_21_INDEP

³¹⁴⁴ 318:6 p 6 in 555_July_15_21_Zombe K

³¹⁴⁵ 326:8 p 6 in 563_July_20_21_ClimateWorksAustralia

³¹⁴⁶ 343:10 p 7 in 417a_June_18_21_Fernandez L_Eng

*mainstream and integral agrarian reform and agroecology. This will create the resilience necessary to face crises caused by capitalism, the pandemic and post-pandemic.*³¹⁴⁷

³¹⁴⁷ 346:5 p 7 in 420a_June_19_21_CLOC_Eng