

ACTION TRACK #1:
**ENSURE ACCESS TO
 SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS
 FOOD FOR ALL**



FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT ACTION TRACK 1 - PUBLIC FORUM 1

17 NOVEMBER 2020

Summary Report & Responses to all questions

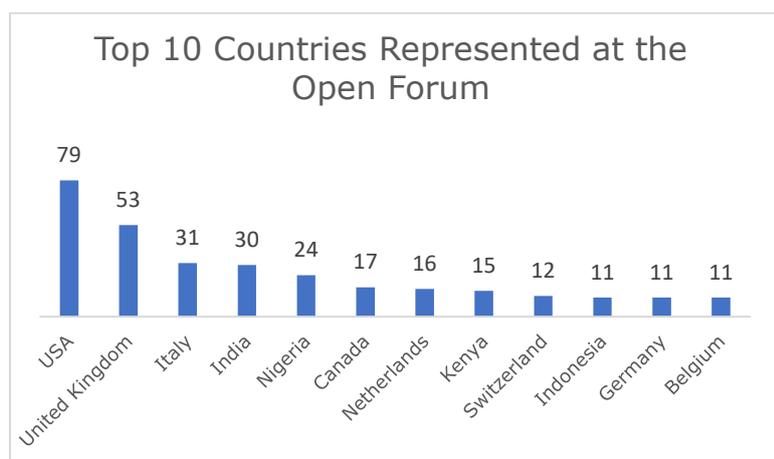
The first open forum of Action Track 1 of the Food Systems Summit (FSS) took place on 17 November 2020, 14:00-16:00 CET. The objectives of the forum were to:

- Raise awareness among key stakeholders and a broader group of the interested public on the work of Action Track 1
- Begin the process of engagement with stakeholders and the public on AT1 work, including the process for how ideas for ‘game changing solutions’ can be submitted to the AT1 leadership team.
- Solicit feedback and ideas to inform future work, particularly around ways of engaging

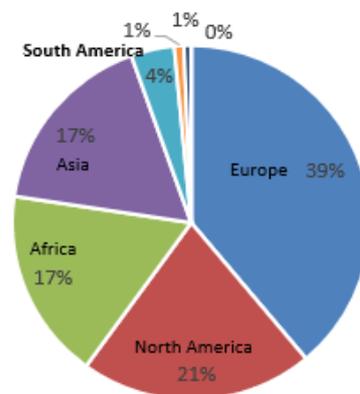
The format was an open meeting using Zoom teleconferencing software. Registration in advance was required, but it was free and open to all. The event was promoted widely beforehand through email listservs, Twitter, and on the website of the FSS.

Participant Information

The event had approximately 280 attendees. A total of 476 participants from 67 countries had registered for the event. Based on the registration data (which may differ somewhat from the actual attendee data), the geographic breakdown of attendees was as follows: 39% from Europe, 21% from North America, 17% from Asia and Africa, respectively, 4% from South America and 2% from rest of the world. The best-represented countries were the US and the UK.



% Participation By Continent



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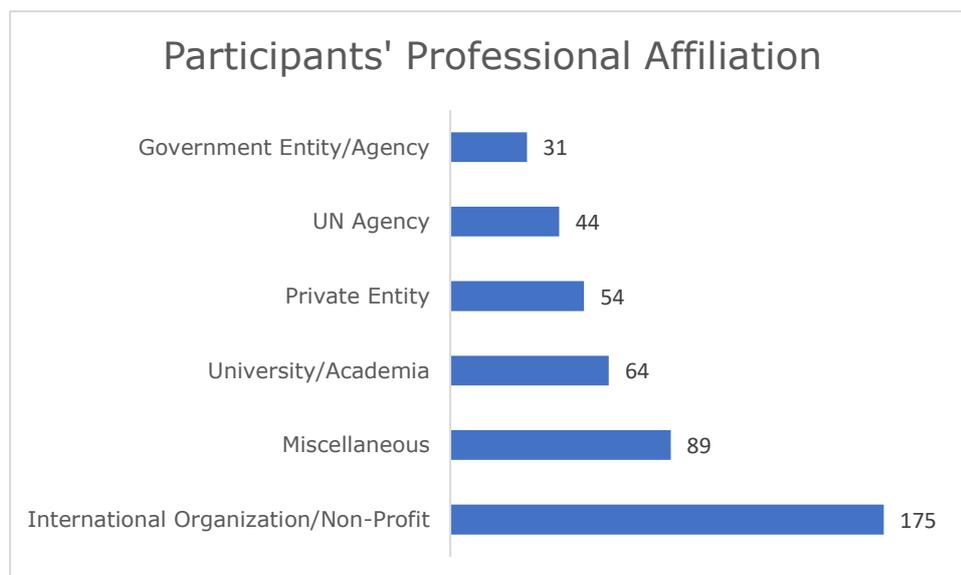
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In terms of sector, most of the participants belonged to international organisations and non-profit organizations. Detailed breakdown of participant affiliation is shown below.



Session Overview

The event was facilitated by Tom Arnold, UN Food Systems Summit Champion and former Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) coordinator, who opened the event and explained the motivation and how it would work. Jamie Morrison, Director Food Systems and Food Safety Division, UN Food and Agriculture Organisation and the UN Anchor for Action Track 1 (AT1), then delivered a short overview of the FSS process. He noted the two main motivations behind the food systems summit. First, the transformation of the food system can play a key role in accelerating our progress towards achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Second, it will provide an opportunity to sync and connect innovative solutions for improving food systems that are currently operating in silos without recognition of the complex trade-offs and synergies that exist. He further listed the four main outcomes that the summit aims to achieve: (1) elevate public discourse on the importance of food systems in helping to achieve the SDGs, (2) through five action tracks, identify game changing solutions that can enable the achievement of the SDGs, (3) establish a set of principles that can serve to further increase food systems' capacities, and (4) a develop system of follow-up and review. Mr. Morrison also emphasized that the summit is not just a solutions summit but also a people's summit, meaning that the solution-finding process will invite the participation of voices from all stakeholders directly and indirectly involved in the food systems. This engagement is happening through different channels, including global events like conferences, member state-led dialogues in their countries, and independent dialogues.

This was followed by a video presentation from Janya Green, the youth chair of Action Track 1 and 4H member and a food activist in Georgia, USA, who runs a two-hectare community garden that provides free fresh fruits and vegetables to her community members in need. She was unable to join live due to a clash with her high school class schedule. In her video, she highlighted the importance of an FSS that aims to find solutions to fill the hunger gap and provide nutritious and safe food to people. She also emphasized the importance of the youth voice in improving food systems and why young people should take keen interest in food systems and their wider impact on the globe. She hopes to inspire young people like her to step up and play an active role in food system transformation. Next, Godfrey Bahigwa, Director of Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission and vice-chair of Action Track 1, gave an overview of AT1's work. He presented the challenges and opportunities for securing safe and nutritious food, including the potential long-lasting impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. He explained that Action Track 1 aims to develop systemic and game-changing solutions in three main areas: (1) zero hunger, (2) access to nutritious food, and (3) safe food for all.





Question and Answer Session

The event then turned to the Question and Answer section. The first questions were framed around the focus of AT1, on reducing hunger, increasing access to affordable and nutritious foods, and improving food safety. To set up this discussion, Corinna Hawkes, Director Centre for Food Policy, City University of London and member of the AT1 Core Team, offered brief remarks on the importance of the three areas of focus of Action Track 1: (1) zero hunger, (2) access to nutritious food, and (3) food safety. She used data to make a case for why these three focus areas need dire attention, such as the fact that 3 billion people cannot afford a healthy diet, a healthy diet costs five times more than an unhealthy one, and there are 600 million cases of foodborne illnesses globally, most amongst children.

This was followed by questions from the attendees, which were responded to by a panel of respondents (Godfrey Bahigwa, Sheryl Hendriks, Jessica Fanzo, Maureen Muketha, Corinna Hawkes, Jamie Morrison, and Lawrence Haddad). The questions from participants, delivered via the Zoom chat and Q&A functions, were very active and covered the following main topics: framing of food access through a human rights lens rather than just an economic lens, trade-offs and synergies between healthy diets and the environment, and diet-related non-communicable diseases. The full list of questions asked during the event is included in Annex 1.

The second topic for discussion was solutions, which was framed by a brief presentation from Jessica Fanzo, Bloomberg Distinguished Professor of Global Food and Agriculture Policy and Ethics at Johns Hopkins University, and member of the Leadership Team of AT1. Dr Fanzo talked about game-changing solutions, defined them, and set out potential criteria to select them. These solutions must be feasible, based on evidence and/or best-practice, and would shift the norms, operational models, rules, incentives, and/or structures of the food system. The solutions should act on multiple parts of the system or have ramifications throughout the entire system. These game-changing solutions should be sustainable over time, they must ensure equity, focusing on young people, marginalized, and differently abled populations. The floor was opened to the audience to seek their perception of game-changing ideas and the criteria that should be used to define them.

This was followed by another round of active questions from the attendees on the theme of solutions, which covered the following main topics: urbanization, workers' nutrition (including undocumented workers), community gardens, behaviour change, social protection programs, COVID-19, and livestock systems.

The final topic for discussion was engagement, which was introduced by Maureen Muketha, Founder and Executive Director of the Kenyan NGO Tule Vyema and a youth representative in the AT1 leadership team. Maureen talked about the engagement process with Action Track 1. She stressed that everyone is part of the food system and impacted by it. Anyone can come up with ideas, and there is no monopoly on good ideas. The FSS is a people's summit, and it wants to engage everyone, from the centre to the margins, including youth, women, and people from low- and middle-income countries. For further engagement, Action Track 1 will hold a few more open fora for a global audience. There is a Google Form where anyone can submit an idea until the end of January 2021. In addition, summit dialogues will be held by member states and also independently organized to solicit input. Finally, the FSS secretariat is developing an online portal for stakeholders to give feedback and engage in the discussion of the action track development.

The final set of questions from the audience focused on the theme of 'engagement' and covered, among other topics, engagement of youth in food systems and the summit and involving farmers and their voices in the summit.

Not all questions posed by the participants were able to be answered during the time allotted for questions, so the unanswered questions were responded to by the panellists in writing after the event and are included in Annex 1 at the end of this summary.





Closing remarks were delivered by Sheryl Hendriks, Head of Department and Professor of Food Security, Department of Agricultural and Economics, University of Pretoria and member of leadership team of Action Track 1 (and its link to the FSS Scientific Group). She thanked all the participants for posing thoughtful questions. She noted the key words that came up during the discussion, including equity, inclusiveness, incentives, and place. She urged participants to alert their networks about the FSS and the public dialogues. After Lawrence's final words, where he encouraged everyone to stay involved in the Food Systems Summit and the work of Action Track 1, the event was closed by Tom Arnold.

Resources for Further Information:

- The video from the event can be viewed here: <https://youtu.be/krNQvC-TMcw>
- To learn about how the FSS relates to the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) summit, [see this blog](#).
- To learn about holding food system summit dialogues in your country, see this website: summitdialogues.org
- To submit any ideas that you may have for 'game changing' solutions for Action Track 1, use [this Google Form](#)





Annex. Questions Posed by the Open Forum Participants

Note: Questions that could not be answered during the event due to time constraints but were answered afterwards are noted in *italic text*. Grammar and language imperfections in the original questions and answers are to be expected, given the rapid nature of the Q&A, and have not been corrected. The initials before each response indicate the respondent (LH=Lawrence Haddad, CH=Corinna Hawkes, JF=Jessica Fanzo, SH=Sheryl Hendriks, GB=Godfrey Bahigwa, JM=Jamie Morrison, MM=Maureen Muketha).

No.	Themes	Question(s)	Response(s)
1	Food system Issues to address - Problem Framing/ Narrative	<p>Why not proposing a different narrative: food as a human right, public good and commons? "Affordability" is not a relevant policy goal when we talk about health or education, because both are "philosophically" considered as public goods. Why food cannot be also considered a public good? naming the right to food in the final documents is an important policy message.</p> <p>Moreover, I have seen many references to improve "access" and "affordability" thus implying that "we" are working under the old hegemonic paradigm of "food as a commodity". As a commodity, only markets mechanisms are privileged by public policies and state subsidies.</p>	<p>LH: We are interested in universal affordability. One of the facets of our work is a strong accountability mechanism. Focusing on who has and has not made commitments, are they addressing the right issues and are they being followed through on. We are also focusing on the capacity to claim rights and the capacity of duty bearers to deliver.</p> <p>CH: We are proposing to alter the narrative. We are not adopting a named philosophical approach to this. We are taking into account the different narratives that are out there and push forward an overarching narrative to get this action done on the ground that work for people, the philosophical narratives will follow.</p> <p>JF: Any game changing idea we take forward should always have that rights-based approach. It's been called upon all the action tracks to take on an equity less across the Food Systems Summit. Your comment resonates well, and we can continue to talk about it.</p>
2	Food system Issues to address - Synergies and Trade-offs	<p>Will AT1 focus on nutrition and health issues alone or also environmental impacts? If considering environmental impact, how will this AT be influenced by other ATs? For example, animal source foods have high nutrient density but are typically considered to have high environmental impacts. How will nutrition and health be balanced with environmental impacts? Which will be the priority when there are inevitable trade-offs?</p>	<p>JF: At the conundrum of animal source food, to me it comes down to an equity issue. There are some countries that will need bigger changes moving towards healthy and sustainable diets than others. When we look at environmental footprints and health footprints on the portions of the population, we have to look at it from an equity lens. In the context of Action Track 1, environment will be included, and we are working closely with AT3 that will be addressing some of the sustainability and environmental issues of food systems.</p>
	Food system Issues to address - Climate Change and Agriculture	<p>Where does sustainability and the EAT Lancet framework fit into this track? Given that we know that ag is one of the top contributors to climate change, it seems critical to consider this alongside healthy/safe food.</p>	<p>CH: When we talk about nutritious food, animal source food is also nutritious food, so they will be included. The demand for animal source food from nutrition perspective is a very small/modest amount is required in the diet. When it comes to high level of consumption of meat, it is problematic from health and environmental perspective. So, there is a clear synergy there with that action track on sustainability.</p> <p>LH: I really recommend you read the Global Panel Foresight 2.0 report because it just shows you how complex the trade-offs are when we</p>





			think of animal source foods and greenhouse gas emissions. Once you start getting into other dimensions of environmental quality and degradation, the picture becomes very murky.
3	Food system Issues to address - NCDs	Will there be any efforts to curb intake of hyperpalatable ultra-processed foods, since they are often affordable, compete with nutritious foods and can facilitate overconsumption, obesity, and diet related NCDs?	CH: our ambition is that 3 billion are people are eating more safe nutritious food and less refined food. The idea is to focus on both in complement to each other. Often there is a group focusing on nutritious food and the other reducing affordability and the appeal of highly palatable food. We are looking at both. we need to understand the context in which people are making decision about the food.
4	Food system Issues to address – nutrition-specific interventions	Last week Francesco Branca of the WHO said that Nutrition Specific Interventions would not be part of the Food Systems Summit. The Game changer might be scaling up nutrition specific interventions to those in immediate need while nutrition sensitivity takes time to find long term solutions. Appreciate any thoughts on this.	CH: This is an important point about the world of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive actions. Since we are looking at long-term issues, other sectors becoming more sensitive to nutritional concerns are always going to be really important to us. SH: At this stage, there's no limit to what solutions we are looking at. We want to find from this kind of dialogue, what are the top priorities that we should be focusing on. We haven't swept nutrition sensitive solutions off the table. Since we are looking at long term issues, all sectors looking at nutrition are concerned. At this stage there is no limit to what type of solutions we are looking at. We know in theory what should work but in practice they do not roll out per the expectations that we have. LH: we are trying hard Pat to link N4G with FSS. We wrote a blog on how the 2 summits need each other, but more importantly, nutrition needs both.
5	Solutions - Trade-offs and Synergies	Affordability in the context of systems and people's realities is absolutely key. Linking to production system could help unlock some of the sticking points. What type of solutions might work across both affordability of nutritious foods and nature-friendly production?	CH: An example of a big upstream change that could help could be changing the way money is spent in the system. We know that billions of money is spent in the food systems through the private sector, public subsidies, agricultural research. So when we know how resources are allocated in the food system, we can start to map out how this affects the cost of food that people have access to and also incentivize certain production techniques.
6	Food system Issues to address - Plant-based diets	The EAT-Lancet report from 2019 argued for a change towards a plant-based diet in order to keep food production sustainable and help achieve long term climate change targets. Can you explain what the limitations are that might limit the ability for a wholesale move to a plant-based diet?	JF: The EAT-Lancet set out a bold global agenda. The complexities get into local context and national priorities of how to move towards a more sustainable food system for healthy diets. So, the challenge is the cost of some countries doing that such as traditional and social norms, trade-offs of ensuring that countries continue to grow and stay within planetary boundaries but also meet human health needs. The EAT-Lancet did miss some things and that is for the next commission report. LH: Food systems defy easy answers. People that eat a lot of meat should moderate their intake, that is the recommendation of most food



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			<p>based dietary guidelines. On the other hand, UNICEF recommends that most young infants are eating too few animal sourced foods. So, we need a geography, culture and needs based set of proposals.</p> <p>GB: In the next foreseeable future, the African continent's children will be feeding on an animal-based diet because it is the easiest way to address the nutrition deficit. Globally, and in Africa, as people's income rises, the consumption of animal products also increases.</p>
7	Engagement	Does the Summit have a conflict of interest policy regarding engagement? would be good to see this if there's a link.	LH: The private sector engagement group does have a principles of engagement policy. I don't know if it is published yet but I know it is being finalized. The action tracks took the decision that no individual multinational cooperation would be involved in the 150 people in the leadership team. In Action Track 1, we have six representatives of business networks. Four of those business networks are SMEs and two of them are networks of large companies, Consumer Goods Forum and the Food Industry Asia.
8	Food system Issues to address - AT1 Process	Do we have specific criteria of nutritious food (NCDs prevention and micronutrients contents) that we can all rely on?	LH: The Science Group is focusing on healthy diet definitions. But one of the first things Corinna's group needs to do is develop a crystal-clear definition of what is a nutritious food. Fortified jellybeans are not :)
9	Solutions - Workforce nutrition	Can we walk the talk with our own people and drive systemic change through the workforce? 58% of the global population spend at least 1/3 of their adult lives at work. Employers can play a role https://nutritionconnect.org/workforce-nutrition-alliance . Can we support this approach to address access for potentially millions of workers, the most vulnerable of whom may be facing hunger?	LH: There are between one to two billion people who are in regular employment. The workplace is an environment where they spend 8-10 hours of their lives every day. So, the environment needs to support good nutrition, whether that is exclusive breastfeeding, new affordable and nutritious food and nutrition education, sanitation, you name it. All of those things need to be provided by the employers, especially in the private sector who have the capacity to do that and the incentive to that. Workforce nutrition programs generate at least \$3 back in terms of more productive, more loyal and motivated workforce. It is a question for this action track to think why just a few companies are focused on workforce nutrition.
10	Solutions - Workforce in Agriculture	How can we engage food workers in identifying the hurdles and steps needed to improve access to safe, nutritious affordable foods? In some regions, a very large percent of the population is involved in some aspect of food production.	<p>JF: We are still dealing with people who work in the food systems that are undocumented and unrecognized. They don't have any rights and they don't get any benefits. We see this in the US, one of the wealthiest countries in the world. Similarly, there are lots of African in southern Italy growing lots of horticulture that we enjoy every day. So, we also need to think about those workers as well. So, government, NGO's, private companies, and the civil society becomes very important in that.</p>
11	Food system Issues to address - Summit Process	<i>If a right to food perspective is intended to be the backbone of the summit, will commitments to codify it within national food policies be a priority? Although the right to food and agroecology are common within UN narratives, toolkits, frameworks and policy advice, there are only a handful of countries that have actually committed to it in a</i>	<i>Member states are the principal decision makers when it comes to their food systems and the action tracks will work closely with them to co-construct, whenever possible, solutions that respect, protect and facilitate the right to food.</i>



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		<i>way that is legally-enforceable within national policies. Will commitments to legally enforceable right to food policies be a priority for the summit?</i>	
12	Food system Issues to address – local production systems	Food diversity available to each community is based on local food production system. How should programs find adequate response to nutrition needs?	LH: Food diversity in production is going to become more important to mitigating risk and promoting resilience in an increasingly uncertain world and also to promote biodiversity. All solutions are context specific, but our job is to find ways of making it easier for governments, farmers, communities that want to make their production more diverse to do just that.
13	Engagement - Youth Engagement	It was wonderful to hear from 4-H youth at the start of this meeting. Are we missing the voice of youth and students from low & vulnerable groups at difficult to reach locations around the world? Can education play a key role in creating awareness & innovative solutions to this global challenge - zero hunger? How to connect the global youth network to collaborate and co-create solutions to address zero hunger, access to nutritious and safe foods?	LH: Hi Kiruba, we have 3 youth leaders and champions in our leadership team (Maureen who you will hear from later is one of them). The other 2 are high schoolers (USA and Bangladesh). Youth leaders are vital. They are agents of change; our decisions often exclude them but hit them hardest. They ask hard questions, and they are demanding in terms of their response. MM: I like what the question says regarding using education to address zero hunger. If you have any ideas about how we should go about that, please share with us.
14	Engagement - Business	How can business get involved in Action Tracks? Why isn't there more business involvement?	LH: AT1 has 6 business network reps in it (4 from SME groups and 2 from larger biz groups: CG, FIA). There is also a Private Sector Engagement Group which I think is just getting going. The Private Sector Engagement Group also has a set of principles of engagement.
15	Food system Issues to address - COVID-19	I'm surprised syndemic / concomitant crises (e.g. climate change, social unrest, COVID19, among others) has not come up. I see syndemic as the new normal, even if COVID19 dissipates one day.	JF: Great point Rebecca. These events themselves are game changers! The question is, how to use these issues to respond to shocks in resilient ways.
16	Food system Issues to address - NCDs	Hi Jaime - do we have data on food systems being the solution to the overweight and obesity problem?	JM: Hi Eileen, the transformation to more sustainable food systems that deliver accessible and affordable healthy diets is certainly part of the solution. Check out some of the data in http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2020/en/ and the Food Systems Dashboard at https://foodsystemsdashboard.org/ for example
17	Food system Issues to address - Urbanization	One dimension of our food system challenges that I am not hearing thus far coming significantly into our dialogue is the issue of urbanization. How significant is the trend of urban growth in our analysis, and what kinds of considerations do we need to make there?	LH: We are very aware of the dynamism of urban spaces in terms of challenges and solutions. We are reaching out to urban networks. If you have some connections for us, please do share. SH: In the science group of AT1, one consideration we took seriously is not just the rate of urbanization, but also population growth and its multiple impacts on food safety, nutrition and equity issues. Urban context is quite unique in many ways. But when you are considering the food systems as a whole, you cannot ignore the rural-urban linkages.



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18	Solutions - Financing Food Security	How can we really finance food security beyond investing in companies like Beyond Meat and Danone and that includes smallholder farmers in poorer nations?	LH: A good question Jennifer. GAIN estimates that 0.1% of impact investing industry goes to SMEs producing and marketing nutritious foods in Africa. That is much too low. We need new mechanism to make it easier for impact investors to find SME investment opportunity and we need to help SMEs get more investor ready.
19	Food system Issues to address - Employment	How can decent employment, income, and social protection be better addressed by the Summit as key pillars to make nutritious food more affordable?	CH: It is very vital and certainly when we are talking about access to nutritious foods, we are thinking about three different elements, price, income, and perception of affordability and value of food. Regarding the social safety nets, that will be really important from the livelihood perspective which is the focus of another action track as well as the hunger subgroup of AT1.
20	Solutions - Trade-off and Synergies	Will there be a distinction in the way food is produced? Industrial agriculture, particularly of livestock, has significantly more negative climate, biodiversity and health impacts than food produced using regenerative/agroecological/sustainable methods. In contrast, the latter can have many positive impacts on the climate, biodiversity and health.	LH: Yes, our work has to generate co-benefits for all Action Tracks. So, something that increases the productivity of a food, but is bad for the environment, jobs, equity, resilience etc. this is not what we want. We want to be explicit about trade-offs and seek synergies. JF: People who work in the animal production system see the impacts on the environment and I think they know more than anyone else the ramifications of certain systems on the environment and livelihoods. There are a lot of commitments being made and a lot of technologies being applied to try and ensure that animal systems move towards being more sustainable. There were lots of interesting ideas from the Food Planet prize focusing on livestock and fisheries.
21	Engagement - Business Engagement	How can Independent Companies focused on Agriculture be empowered to achieve this course?	Individual companies are not part of the leadership teams of Action Tracks. We rely on business networks to reach individual companies.
22	<i>Solutions – civil society engagement</i>	<i>How would civil society organisations participate in the Action Track 1? What are the next steps or actions in which we can be involved in?</i>	<i>CSOs are strongly represented in the leadership teams of the different ATs and can also organise or contribute to food system dialogues.</i> <i>CH: Civil society groups can feed back and comment on the proposed game changers and share their experience of any implementation to date.</i>
23	Solutions – underutilised species	To what extent can promotion of neglected and underutilized species affect hunger/nutrition trends? Will this Action Track take on demand side issues?	LH: Action Track 2 will lead on demand shifts, but we are closely supporting them. I think the potential for underutilised, tradition, heritage, neglected crops—if they are nutritious, safe and environmentally positive—is huge, and demand is one constraint, but there are others, like ag R&D, trade policy etc.
24	Food system Issues to address – food system types	My question relates to the Food System Dashboard and to the 5 presented food system types. As for the Rural and Traditional type, this seems to be the most limited and associated with high levels of	LH: I think this is a good point. We need more disaggregation of this type of food system. Fully agree.



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		malnutrition. However, it might be important to further disaggregate this category, giving attention to traditional food systems, that include a wide variety of more traditional crops and dishes.	
25	Solutions – rural farmers	How can Rural Farmers be empowered independently?	LH: My view: they need to organise and form/join farmer groups, to speak with a politically stronger voice.
26	Engagement – CFS process	The ongoing CFS process to develop recommendations on food systems for nutrition shows that government might be reluctant to implement some solutions because of lack of evidence base. Would the game changing solutions be based on evidence? And what should be considered as “scientific evidence”? How is the CFS civil society mechanism engaged on action track leadership and on the summit itself?	JM: On the CFS process, we have engaged as the food systems summit secretariat closely with the CFS to see how we make the best use of that process so that we are not duplicating efforts. The CFS has generated a highly relevant number of products over the past three years.
27	Solution – Nutritionist training	As we developed the N4G UHC commitment guidance we observed that many countries do not educate/employee professional nutritionists, nor prioritize nutrition competency in other professional cadres. They therefore do not have consistent expert nutrition input into strategy, planning or implementation exercises. Perhaps establishing cadres of professional nutritionists nationally is a foundational element of our objectives?	LH: nutrition tends to be a low-prestige profession. e.g. doctors spend very little time (7 days in 7 years) studying nutrition. Capacity development and raising status of profession is key.
28	<i>Solutions – behaviour change</i>	<i>From a behaviour change approach, an important part of educating people and coming up with sustainable solutions includes guiding, influencing or boosting people’s behaviour towards a more desirable one. Are behavioural principles such as the power law of practice (maintaining desirable behaviours through practice) or changing / introducing social norms, being taken into account as powerful insights towards achieving those game changing solutions?</i>	<i>CH: The importance of making nutritious foods more acceptable and appealing and unhealthy foods and less aspirational is part of the AT1 subgroup focusing on access to nutritious foods</i>
29	Solutions – Fish/ seafood	What about fishers and blue food chains?	LH: we are looking hard for seafood solutions... please share...
30	Food system Issues to address - Inclusion	Transforming food systems is crucial for delivering all the Sustainable Development Goals. We are concerned about inclusion of persons with disability in this narrative, specifically the most marginalised i.e. children with deaf blindness and multiple disabilities. Are they getting represented enough in ongoing discussions to deliver the sustainable goals, as their need for nutrition is critical?	LH: The honest answer is they haven’t been involved enough. Whatever you can do to help us to put us in touch with the right people and the right networks be most appreciated.
31	Engagement – social movements	What sort of movements are active on this platform as part of a mandate to keep our governments accountable as far as food safety and nutrition solutions are concerned?	LH: The SUN Civil Society network is active in this AT. And we are engaging with the Asian Farmers Association.





			JM: In essence each of the 5 action tracks will be the same in terms of the ways the membership is being set in a representative member as well as their expectations and timelines.
32	Solutions – agricultural production	Nutritious foods relate to the spectrum of agricultural enterprises (crops, livestock, fish, and tree crops). Many countries have a very poor agricultural base; how is this to be expanded in a sustainable and long-term way?	LH: There are a number of large very recent reports that give evidence-based recommendations on what to invest in to strengthen the Agric base. Investing in farmer groups and extension is key. As is infrastructure. See the new CERES 2030 report. GB: The African Union Commission are taking number of steps to address high malnutrition on the continent. One of the key items on the agenda is to promote nutrient dense foods, especially through fortification such as beans, sweet potatoes, new high-protein maize.
33	Solutions – agricultural production	Do we already have current or past examples of successful sustainable (food) system transformations within local, national or international contexts? If so, what are they and how can they be adapted (and adopted) more widely?	LH: Thank you Anonymous. We are looking hard for exemplars: from the community, district, city, state and national levels. If you know any that we should be aware of, please do share. thank you!
34	Food system Issues to address – climatic variation	Is there any learning on variation in nutritional needs based on climatic variations or geographical topography?	LH: I think this will be a big part of Action Track 3, led by Joao Campari at WWF.
35	<i>Solutions -school feeding</i>	<i>Rolling all the comments on Governments, communities and others can feasibly do, the need for people to have access to nutritious foods and urbanisation - what role do the panellists feel that school feeding programs will have in the future of food systems?</i>	<i>CH: These programmes are important to provide children with nutritious foods provided well-designed and also can be used to support producers</i>
36	Engagement -tools	The discussion starter paper for AT1 shares identifies the Animal Source Foods/nutrition/env impact matrix as an example of a practical tool. Is there going to be a set of practical resources of tools that will be developed as part of AT1?	LH: All of the action tracks will be developing open source tool. The matrix that is referred to is an example to show how complex the trade-offs are. It was a call to the science group and scientists widely to evidence around trade-offs and synergies. We do not have evidence among the five action tracks. The evidence we have is from high-income countries and not LMICs. SH: The whole idea is to have these solutions science based. In the science group we are trying to find data gaps. The food safety domain is least documented than the nutrition domain.
37	Solutions - affordability and livelihoods	Many farmers have a hard time making a living, how do we balance affordability of nutritious food, particularly as they are asked to take on more to protect the environment?	
38	Solutions – Implementation	Best plans can be supplanted by poor implementation. With the challenges of cultures, regions, and governments, how do you plan to implement any plan that arises from your efforts?	LH: Every plan usually falls to pieces when it faces reality. The way we are going to do this is by working with interested stakeholders to construct realistic and impactful plans that can be delivered. So, for these game changing solutions, it won't be just a slogan on a postcard or in a tweet, it will have a 50-page implementation document. Equally



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			important is to look at political and capacity issues. Reality is dynamic and fluid and we have to constantly adapt and adjust but by working with those who actually are responsible for implementing these plans, we hope to develop some that will survive the encounter with political, technical, and capacity realities.
39	Solutions – Youth engagement	Farming is perceived by many young people as old-fashioned and offering little opportunity for a productive future, so they seek well paid jobs in towns and cities. With less workforce, how can we ensure zero hunger? Will increasing youth engagement in designing, co-producing knowledge, providing solutions (also by involving youth in the summit) be a good way to tackle this?	GB: Where I come from in Uganda, quite a lot of youth is involved in agriculture, so it is not exactly true. Youth are not only involved in the primary production but also in the secondary sections of the value chain. I think we need statistics and I think it is to be researched on youth engagement in agriculture. JF: We are seeing some game changing technologies that are reducing the drudgery of farming. Technology (forecasting, drones etc) makes farming much more attractive to younger people. With that comes new complexities of ownerships. We need to move delicately with those. MM: We need to encourage youth to position themselves along the different parts of the value chain.
40	Engagement – FSS Process	Is it the same process for each of the 5 action tracks?	LH: The ATs are developing criteria, and these will be published asap. Basically, we are looking for sustainable, impactful, systemic, equitable, evidence informed solutions where there is a lot of political energy
41	Engagement - Measurement	One question is about how these solutions/ suggestions will be measured/assessed against the criteria that Jess presented earlier as "game changing"?	This is still being worked out and discussed among the different action tracks and Summit secretariat. We aim to have answers by end December, 2020.
42	Food system Issues to address – Inclusion	How are you defining "marginalized populations"? I think we have to be specific here about what groups we need to include, and directly address racism in the food system.	LH: For me, marginalised means without power.
43	Solutions – improving efficiency	If someone is poor, how can they afford the time to grow food? Won't their efficiency doing so be low?	LH: There are quite a few farmers groups engaged in the action tracks and the food systems dialogue. A member of the Asian Farmers Association is part of the leadership team of AT1. The vice chair of another AT is also a leader of farmers group in India.
44	Food system Issues to address – COVID19	Another link between COVID-19 & our food system...as highlighted by Chatham House in the Global Hunger Index essay this year...that there are clear connections between land use and the emergence of pandemics...shouldn't this be highlighted as part of the case for change?	Land use issues are important for many reasons, including environmental effects, impacts on marginalised populations, and, as noted, emergence of zoonosis and pandemics. We should leverage COVID-19 as a case for change wherever that makes sense to do. Action Track 3 is the lead on land use issues with strong links to the others (e.g. in AT1 on food safety).
45	Solutions – agricultural markets	Agricultural markets and supply chain management are an important part of the food systems. There appears to have been little reference to the workings of the agricultural markets; is this deliberate?	CH: No it is not – understanding markets for nutritious foods is very important.



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46	Solutions – what is a game changer?	While I am all for Community rural and urban gardens. Would that be a game changing solution to that issue of promoting community garden feature in the vision of the African Union Commission?	<p>GB: Regarding African Union’s thinking about nutrition, there are two aspects: (1) education- we need to educate our households on diversification of their diet. (2) encourage households to have what you can grow, such as a vegetable garden, that can produce food crops other than the staples, but again this is in the same context of diversifying the diet through education.</p> <p>SH: The design of the programs, whether it is social protection or community gardens must consider the contexts and the local environment. The program can have positive or negative outcomes, so their design is critical.</p>
47	Food system Issues to address - Behaviour Change; Covid-19	How can we build positively on the changes which came about as a result of COVID-19? Norms and behaviour can be changed if the risks are clear. Can we tap into behaviour change research which may be underway looking at social policy and political change that happened throughout 2020?	CH: If we look at the impact of COVID-19 on people’s eating practices, there is enormous variation around the world. There are some consistent patterns emerging in terms of the way that food is being consumed and what is being consumed and it varies between low- and high-income groups. There is also change in the food systems and the availability of food. So, careful planning about food by government, business, and families can make a big difference. There has been over 600 new types of social protection programs and schemes brought in by governments around the world around social protection and a large majority of those are around food. So, it shows that when there is a need for food, which existed even before COVID-19, governments will act and can be innovative in the types of solutions that they are taking.
48	Engagement – Principles of engagement	How can we mitigate the risks of green washing through the principle of engagement?	LH: This is something we have to be vigilant about. I guess Lucy has companies in mind, but it could be governments and civil society groups who appear to be doing good on the surface but not really doing anything. We have got strong accountability mechanisms to make sure that commitments made are real commitments and they are evidence based.
49	Solutions – price controls	Should pricing be controlled? And what will be the trade-offs?	CH: We will be looking into the evidence on this as part of the AT1 work
50	Solutions - energy	Your thoughts on access to resilient, affordable energy infrastructure as a game-changer across the entire food systems value chain?	Access to energy is important for improving food safety and reducing food loss and waste, as well as for better use of technology on and off farm, like precision agriculture and proximate processing. Providing that energy in a ‘green’ way is important for reducing the environmental impacts of the food system. Which solutions, specifically, are needed for this will depend very much on local context and needs. Action Track 2 is leading on circular economy issues, and Action Track 3 will surely also look at green infrastructure.
51	Food system Issues to address – healthy diets	Is a one-fit-all definition of healthy diet helpful - would context-specific considerations, e.g. vegetarian sub-groups, poor people in LMICs with no access to adequate animal-derived foods?	CH: There are principles around healthy diets shared across all groups, but this translates into different foods dependent on contexts



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52	<i>Food system Issues to address – need for transformation</i>	<i>Should we also discuss for what we need a system transformation and for what not? What can we do within the existing systems, and for what do we really need a transformation? For example, for fortification or for biofortification do we really need a food system transformation?</i>	<i>LH: To scale up proven interventions we need transformation of incentives. For fortification we need legislation, standards and digitized tracking. For biofortification we need different R&D incentives and shifts in consumer demand. These are transformations that allow scaling of proven interventions. b</i>
53	<i>Solutions - markets</i>	<i>Food systems need to reach the targeted communities. Should market-based supply chains be leveraged as a solution?</i>	<i>CH: This is one of the potential solutions we will be looking at</i>

