

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Friday, 16 April 2021 13:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Danish National Food Systems Dialogue 2021
CONVENED BY	Mr. Tejs Binderup, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Danish Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Fisheries
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/11119/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Denmark

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

1. PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

66 Male

62 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

5 Multi-national corporation

4 Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

4 Large-scale farmer

Local Non-Governmental Organization

5 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

7 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

7 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

1 United Nations

International financial institution

4 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The overall focus for the Dialogue was how to establish pathways for game-changing innovations necessary for sustainable food system transformations with the purpose to contribute to the success of the 2021 UNFSS by providing input and showcasing examples that can lead to game-changing pathways. A large number of international participants representing governments, business, organisations, academia, civil society as well as university students representing the next generation of sustainability leaders, worked together to define actions necessary to transform the food systems. The discussion groups focussed on creating credible pathways thus recognizing the complexity of the challenges within each topic. The Miró-tool was utilized to structure the discussion enabling every participant to contribute on an equal basis. Each discussion group was chaired by a relevant external competent authority and the game-changers discussed were science and evidence based ensuring complementarity as well as trust.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

We sought a broad range of voices to the dialogue in order to promote an open and frank discussion. It is the general consensus that the complexity of the discussion and the challenges we face are multi-faceted and hence must be addressed from a multitude of angles. By providing the Dialogue with a large model of communication, the discussions encouraged every participant to voice their expertise and opinion on these complex matters. No matter the stakeholder, the entirety of the Dialogue was rooted in strong evidence-based and scientific understandings on the matters discussed.

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

In order to fully appreciate the Principles of Engagement, we would propose to invest the appropriate amount of time on developing, not only content, but format as well. We have found that structuring the discussions appropriately has been key to the success of the Danish National Food Systems Dialogue. More specifically, the backcasting tool that was utilized during the dialogue was instrumental for the success. Additionally, preparing participants as well as speakers properly was of equal importance to the success.

3. METHOD

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

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

☐ Yes

☒

No

A backcasting exercise was used as a collaborative tool to guide the working sessions and be an aid in developing pathways-to-uptake for game-changing solutions, and to describe how selected specific game-changing solutions can be moved towards reaching its potential positive impact(s) by 2030. Figure 1. Backcasting exercise overview (MISSING, SEE ATTACHMENT) The backcasting exercise was chosen because it is a useful method to understand the what/when/how of moving a solution towards uptake and serves as a starting point to help develop concrete actionable steps and find creative strategies to overcome barriers. The dialogue was held around four themes (sustainable and healthy diets, food loss and waste, Antimicrobial resistance and deforestation) with 2 discussion groups per theme. The vision for the ideal scenario for the game-changing solutions to be discussed under each theme was pre-defined by the facilitators and was shared with the participants at the beginning of the working session. After being presented with the vision, the participants were prompted to come back to the present and 1) define key steps, 2) define important barriers, 3) suggest creative approaches/resolutions to those barriers. This process was intended to help the participants to work collaboratively on creative steps and solve barriers to reach the vision. The back-casting exercise was meant as an inspiration for the facilitators on how to steer the working sessions for a concrete pathway/outcome. Since the session was held virtually we used a Miro board to keep track of the discussions. During the discussion, participants were also encouraged to write post-its on the Miro boards to capture all voices and opinions. Each breakout group had a specific Miro board filled with the predefined 2030 vision of the game-changing solution. See example below: MISSING, SEE ATTACHMENT

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The Danish National Food System Summit Dialogue discussed pathways to unleash the power of food to deliver progress on the SDGs through game-changing innovations by placing specific emphasis on game-changing innovations in the areas of:

- **Food loss and food waste:** One third of all food produced globally is lost or wasted in the process from production to consumption. We are producing twice the amount of food needed, while too many people are starving. Food lost and wasted accounts for an estimated 8 pct. of greenhouse gases emitted. A reduction of food loss and waste can play a significant role in reducing the environmental footprint. This requires a shift in consumption patterns and actions of all, from food producers to food supply-chain stakeholders, food industries, retailers and consumers.
- **Healthy and sustainable diets:** Malnutrition in one form or another affects every country, whether it be undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, or overweight and obesity and some countries are struggling with multiple issues. Food Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs) can be powerful drivers for healthy and sustainable food consumption and production. Private-public partnerships have the potential to support and accelerate sustainable development.
- **Prudent use of antimicrobials and prevention of resistance:** Antimicrobial resistance is a great threat to health, society, and economies worldwide. Over- and misuse of antimicrobials in many aspects of food production accelerates the global threat. Prevention of antimicrobial resistance is essential to ensure safe food for all and effective antimicrobials for the future. This also requires prudent use of antimicrobials in food production and monitoring of antimicrobial resistance.
- **Deforestation-free value chains:** Deforestation and forest degradation is closely connected to production of agricultural commodities. Ensuring deforestation-free value chains requires action from many actors at all levels in order to ensure the benefits for biodiversity, the fight against climate change and needs of local communities and indigenous peoples who depend on forests. Countries around the world must address illegal and legal deforestation and ensure that the production of all agricultural commodities is undertaken responsibly and deforestation-free.

ACTION TRACKS

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

KEYWORDS

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

MAIN FINDINGS

Main findings across discussion topics

It is necessary to establish strong partnerships between government, local partners, businesses, farmers and investors, and education. Multi stakeholder dialogues and needs analysis are necessary to understand motivations and needs of all stakeholders.

Multi-sector partnerships can facilitate transfer of essential know-hows and ensure stakeholder participation, commitment and co-ownership of results.

Cultural and behavioral change is a prerequisite and necessitates long-term personal, political and national commitment in order to succeed. For the necessary global impact, we need local action, regional consensus, and international commitment.

One solution cannot solve the global challenges and ensure sustainable food systems. Many different remedies need to be utilized throughout the whole global food value chain.

Main findings also included a need for a holistic approach to food systems and avoidance of silo thinking. Additionally, there is also a need for education and higher focus on science-based data on food.

Finally, concrete action points have included:

- Make the business case
- Mobilize and motivate all stakeholders
- Shared ownership of the problem up and down the supply chain
- Appropriate prioritization by governments as being key to farmer development and growth
- Giving incentives and tools

ACTION TRACKS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/9

The game-changers and visions discussed in the eight discussion groups.

Food Loss and Food Waste

- Game-changer: Sustainable cold chains
- Vision 1: Sustainable cold chain solutions are connected, bundled and up-scaled so that food loss between farmers' fields to markets does not exceed 10 pct.
- Vision 2: Community-ran cold centres and the rise of on-demand pick-up and delivery services for farmers and aggregation centres coupled with the wide adoption of pay-as-you-go model, has transformed the perishable food industry in Sub-Saharan Africa by 2030.

Healthy and Sustainable Diets

- Game-changer: Food-based dietary guidelines
- Vision 1: Majority of Consumers are regularly enjoying nutritious and sustainable meals / foods by applying food based dietary guidelines at home.
- Vision 2: All menus in schools follow the food based dietary guidelines and school food sourcing policies follow environmentally and socially conscious principles.

Prudent use of antimicrobials and prevention of resistance

- Game-changer: Use of surveillance data as a lever/tool to reduce usage of antimicrobials and prevent resistance
- Vision: Prudent and reduced use of antimicrobials in animals to limit human exposure to resistance through consumption of food.

Deforestation-free value chains

- Game-changer: Integrated supply chain approach
- Vision: Combining efforts at global, national and local levels to work systemically with actors that affect the production of and demand for commodities as well as the financing of their value chains has great potential to improve their sustainability.

Outcomes from the eight discussion topics are summarized below.

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	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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KEYWORDS

	Finance	✓	Policy
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✓	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/9

Sum-up from Food Loss and Waste - Team 1

Vision: Sustainable cold chain solutions are connected, bundled and up-scaled so that food loss between farmers' fields to markets does not exceed 10 percent.

Summary

1. Building on trust and interaction solutions are key - e.g. organizational structures, accountability, long-term contracts
2. Think up and down the supply chain and back (creating demand) and mobilize and motivate all stakeholders, e.g. public procurements as connecting drivers of change, increase capacity and awareness along the supply chain
3. Make the business case and measure loss and related costs and benefits, but understand whom you are measuring for, and on metrics that will drive change. If cost of reducing loss is greater than value of the loss, change will be difficult
4. Some technological breakthroughs/scale-ups are critical, particularly to ensure environmental sustainability - e.g. solar empowered cold chains, adaption of rental storage places for small scale farmers
5. Increasing access to logistics and solutions themselves especially by smaller producers and distributors -- this could be done by creatively aggregating resources and minimizing need for individual investments, e.g. maximizing collective storage, cold storage rental on small scale

Steps

Making the case / incentivizing improvements in waste reduction

- Make the business case.
- Mobilize and motivate all stakeholders
- Shared ownership of the problem up and down supply chain
- Appropriate prioritisation by governments as being key to farmer development and growth
- Giving incentives and tools

Building trust and awareness / stakeholder buy-in

- Organize farmers to bring scale to infrastructure - gaining trust, making sure to include key stakeholders (women, families)
- Work with attitude and trust toward joining new value chains
- Education, training, awareness of the benefits including economic for farmers
- Engage with women to describe need and mitigate negative impacts on joining cold chain infrastructure
- Sector to sector collaborations/knowledge sharing across countries

Mapping logistics and benchmarking / Increasing access, capacity & communication across supply chain

- Creation of an accessible map of cold chain
- Benchmarking to know what best practice looks like

Increasing access to logistics and solutions themselves

- Access to flexible, affordable cold storage solutions - small farmers don't have capital to invest in their own cold storage necessarily (so rental by hour/day, etc. is useful)
- Logistics support for timing harvest to storage
- Vehicles supplied with cold storage capacity
- Aggregating sourcing to drive efficiency
- Support small businesses to run parts of the cold chains

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/9

Sum-up from Food Loss and Waste - Team 2

Vision on sustainable cold chain solutions: Community-ran cold centres and the rise of "uber fresh" like / on-demand pick-up and delivery services for farmers and aggregation centres coupled with the wide adoption of pay-as-you-go model has transformed the perishable food industry in Sub-Saharan Africa by 2030.

The steps: The steps to achieve this vision by 2030 were categorized into seven areas of action, each with their barriers and strategies. It is important to mention that despite being organized in a sequential way, following the logic of a value chain, the different categories are very much interlinked and mutually dependent.

The categories for action:

- Farm-level: Use of improved seeds to ensure the production of quality produce and to apply the cold chain as soon as possible.
- Implement an operational model for a functioning cold-chain: Ensure an "unbroken Cold chain" (infrastructure) from farmer to consumer.
- Design for community: Understanding the farmers' challenges and finding ways to link them with the aggregators through establishing a business/operational model for participation in community centres.
- Make perishable food more accessible to consumers: Make a plan for uptake of perishable foods that are not sold fast enough through for instance, reduced prices in local shops (too good to go)
- Digitalization: Ensure digital access for everyone and set up integrated digital solutions that create transparency in the ordering and overview of produce. Could be in the form of an app (too good to go)
- Streamline Supply Chain: Maximize the use of resources to create less steps from farmers to consumers
- Build Partnerships and Learning from existing best practices: Create trust between the different actors in the system by creating alliances or multi-stakeholder forums

Strategies:

- Development of solution preservation methods and/or processing of produce to extend shelf life where cold-chains is not possible.
- Ensure adequate storage
- introduction of cooperative models
- Transformation of knowledge about best practice from farmer to farmer - business to business - consumer to consumer.. transform storytelling - food loss= money loss food preservation=money gained
- Carry out extensive market research and have stronger focus on measuring FLW to identify where to target efforts
- Organize local people (woman!) to find solutions and Invest in digital access for all people
- low-tech low-cost local solutions
- Use of apps in order to have a better strategic integration of the cold chain
- Establish strong partnerships between government, local partners businesses, farmers and investors, education
- multi stakeholder dialogue/needs analysis to understand motivations and needs of all actors
- Multi-sector partnerships and transfer of know-how

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/9

Sum-up from Food Based Dietary guideline - Team 1

Adjusted vision: All menus in schools (nurseries to High School) across the world follow the food based dietary guidelines and school food sourcing policies follow environmentally and socially conscious principles. Ingredients for meals are sourced locally to the greatest extent, and enhanced knowledge of what healthy and sustainable diets are has led to empowering children, schools, parents, and communities to take action.

Building on comprehensive school food policy centred around school meals for children (building the children's life skills and experiences with food).

Steps: Divided into 3 areas that are addressed in a coherent/coordinated way

Procurement – local sourcing, procurement networks/officers, local farms, wider supply chains – adhere to sustainable principles and ethical treatment of supply chain workers

School Context – meals that children will enjoy, curriculum about food and sustainability, teacher trainings, training for the cooks (might be local parents or hired staff),

Community – stakeholders and places where children interact – support the experiential learning with food – how children interact with food shapes their experiences/preferences

- Parents
- Retailers
- Other community groups

Strategies

• Inclusion and consultation – localizing solutions

• Support wider shared learning – build on what is happening locally but have ways that schools can join larger networks.

Local schools to cities to national to global

• Business case – who is going to pay for local meals; what type of taxes/levies might be used to support these programmes. How does school feeding support local economies (local sourcing/local farms). Global commitments for funding of school meals, by introducing a global fund for financing and a “global compact” for school meals

ACTION TRACKS

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

KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/9

Sum-up from Food Based Dietary Guideline (FBDG) - Team 2

Adjusted vision: In 2030, the majority of consumers in LMIC contexts are regularly enjoying nutritious and sustainable meals/foods by applying food based dietary guidelines at home. The different steps need to be taken to reach this 2030 vision and the barriers and strategies arising can be categorised in 6 groups.

Research consumer behaviour in the specific target context and develop setting-specific FBDGs: It is crucial to develop culturally/socially adapted and population-specific FBDGs.

Introduce the FBDGs in a comprehensive and enjoyable manner: Make the FBDGs visually attractive and easily understandable

Ensure the local availability and affordability of foods in accord with the FBDGs: Invest in the development and promotion to ensure a large variety of quality protein crops this could be enabled by introducing local production of such crops. Make sure that foods compliant with the FBDGs are the most affordable option. Strategies to enable this should still be identified.

Communicate and educate consumers to adopt FBDGs : Develop a clear and creative implementation plan! The beliefs and values need to shift: It is important to inform and inspire consumers where they decide what to eat: in food shops, restaurants etc. Educate consumers but also all the other food system actors such as doctors, nutritionists, farmers. Educate children about the FBDGs and their implications in an ethical way, but simultaneously also conduct massive behaviour change campaigns reaching all consumers. Implement the FBDGs in novel eating models such as communal eating. Educate consumers about "less consumed crops" such as legumes and collaborate with chefs. Take many diverse approaches to nudge consumers in using the FBDG. The best practices of effective nudging should be shared globally (with awareness that effectiveness may vary from one country/region to another). Avoid labelling consumers; focus on the action, not on the identity (e.g. eating a plant based/ green/vegetarian meal, not being a vegetarian/vegan etc.).

Implement policy changes and economic tools (tax and subsidies) that will facilitate the uptake of FBDGs and drive the consumer food choices: Could include taxes for ultra-processed foods or environmentally damageable foods or banning food advertising for these foods. Ensuring adequate and informative labelling around the FBDGs. Could also include subsidies for unprocessed, minimally-processed, and processed foods and foods that help mitigate climate degradation. Investigate new ways for consumers to obtain food for example centralized universal food assistance for foods classified as healthy and sustainable (vegetables, fruit, whole grains, legumes). The agricultural policies should reflect dietary guidelines

Multisectoral approach to enhance uptake of FBDGs: Strategic partnerships with all actors of the food supply chain and beyond. All sectors should follow the principles behind the FBDGs, from the farmers, food processing industry to the finance sector.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 6/9

Sum-up from AMR - Team 1

The Vision was slightly altered, so that it included food but was not limited to food. The discussion was guided by three key elements of the map: steps, barriers and strategies to overcome barriers.

The Steps to achieving the vision: Many ideas relating to surveillance of AMR were brought forward along with others with a broader perspective and tested for viability in the group. Cultural change, targeted use of antibiotics, publicizing and sharing data, awareness and the use of AMR heroes together with use of diagnostics were brought forward as possible steps towards the reaching the vision.

The Barriers to achieving the vision: Among the discussed barriers were the lack of general knowledge of AMR, the ability to use the data available, the cost of changing behavior for producers, the risk of creating a confrontation between villains and heroes and the availability and affordability of the necessary diagnostic tools.

The Strategies to achieve the vision: The solutions included the development of educational programs, benchmarking the use of antibiotics, supporting heroes, creating higher value products with higher profitability and more intensive data analytics and international cooperation.

The conclusion was, that there is not one solution that will remedy the risk of antimicrobial resistance. There is no golden bullet. A variety of approaches must be utilized throughout the value chain. Cultural change takes time and patience working hard on all the areas mentioned above.

Some of the key points in regards to solutions were:

- Transparency on the use of antibiotics is needed,
- Consumer awareness and thereby demand for food produced with less antibiotics is central
- More surveillance and surveillance data is necessary in order to know where to focus efforts
- Benchmarking of the use of antibiotics and publicizing best practice and profitability stories can facilitate cultural change.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 7/9

Sum-up from AMR Team 2

The vision: Prudent and reduced use of antimicrobials in animals to limit human exposure to resistance through consumption of food.

The Steps to achieving the vision: There was agreement that everything starts with realizing that there is a problem. Benchmarking and improved surveillance practices (including monitoring of veterinary clinical bacterial pathogens) were highlighted as important nudge factors, while other steps mentioned were: bringing together stakeholders (farmers, authorities, academics) in the solution-development process, showcasing solutions to practitioners, all while describing the impact of AMR and benefits of prudent use of antimicrobials on a variety of levels (financial, farm-economy etc.).

The Barriers to achieving the vision: The barriers focused especially on the lack of clear implementation strategies for NAPs, prioritization and short- and long-term target setting, especially in LMICs where surveillance capacity is low and unsustainable, and it is difficult to enforce targets. Other barriers include that farmers and practitioners have limited understanding and data, as well as cultural barriers that slow down behavior change when not properly understood and taken into account.

The Strategies to achieving the vision: The solutions included the co-creation of sustainable national surveillance systems, paired with appropriate translation of consumption data into nudges and positive incentives for farmers who use more antimicrobials than average. Information should be spread through the channels that practitioners use (be they mobile, social platforms or local gatherings) within existing networks. AMR interventions should be measurable and context-specific, while involving sociologists, economists and other social scientists to understand what is required for behavior change.

The conclusion: Antimicrobial resistance is an issue that needs to be tackled simultaneously from different angles, while ensuring that local practitioners, industry and governments are directly involved in the process. It is essential that surveillance efforts are designed for sustainability and driven/managed by the countries. At the same time, AMR interventions should take into account the effects on practitioners and make it easy for them to adjust their antimicrobial consumption behaviors.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 8/9

Sum-up from deforestation-free value chains - Team 1

The vision: Aligning and combining efforts at global, national and local levels to work systemically with actors that affect the production of and demand for commodities as well as the financing of their value chains has great potential to improve their sustainability.

Steps to achieve this vision: Clear political targets; strong EU-action to secure a level playing field, e.g. on standards; EU regulation to make consumers, producers, investors responsible; common definitions internationally. Traceability of commodities; targeted dialogue between producer and consumer countries. Provide incentives for forest-rich nations to protect existing forests. Farmer-participative interventions. prices that reflect real value; hold companies and financiers financially and legally accountable for deforestation. Bring all relevant consumer markets into the discussion; change mindsets. Education; create anti-deforestation organ with participation of civil society.

Barriers to achieve this vision: Complexity of the issue. Many different stakeholders. Lack of systemic approach – viewing the different challenges in isolation; one-fit-all development approaches; lack of awareness and knowledge. lack of political leadership. Insufficient public support and lack of funding. Lack of enforcement of environmental regulation. Insufficient market regulation in producer and consumer markets; lack of willingness to agree on deforestation free standards. Perverse incentives, subsidies. Lack of incentives to conserve forests; lack of capacity to convene systemic dialogue and multistakeholder processes that handle complex and divergent interests; consumers are used to food being too cheap. Lack of willingness to bear the costs; sustainable food systems will in short-term increase costs of products. After some time, innovation and new technology will reduce prices; deforestation needs to be addressed in a social context; potential issues regarding WTO compatibility; a tax on specific deforestation products is difficult to leverage; feasibility versus impact – easy/cheap solutions do not necessarily drive change.

Strategies to reach this vision: Recognition that deforestation is key to reach SDGs and Climate goals; need for a systemic approach. Does not work in isolation; address overconsumption of products through EU regulation and taxation; certification; public-private partnerships that can scale up best practices. Shared commitments; strong due diligence; screening for deforestation risks; change mindsets, less focus on growth; create market incentives (market access, securing resources etc.). Promote and fund sustainable agricultural systems; get “true prices” of products that reflect real costs. Systemic embedded costs and benefits that reflect real costs; set minimum standards for banks / investors to adhere to deforestation-free commodity financing. Requires metrics to quantify “deforestation exposure” for both lending and investment portfolios; important to involve consumers. They have strong impact on production.

Pathways:

- Undertake for each target region an initial systems mapping of root causes and barriers (surfaced and hidden) - across production, demand and financing - that have prevented significant progress towards deforestation-free value chains. This analysis must also cover the impact of policies and practices from producing and trading countries.
- Convene and professionally facilitate in producing countries - at both national and subnational levels - an inclusive dialogue that focus on a) enriching and (in)validating the findings from the above system mapping and b) agreeing on key points of leverage for change, across production, demand and financing.
- Evolve this broad dialogue process into effective multi-stakeholder collaboration processes owned by national and local governments that bring together the actors “holding to keys” to these advantage points. Facilitate these processes to define joint strategies and combine efforts towards acting on these levers of changes.

ACTION TRACKS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 9/9

Sum-up from deforestation-free value chains - Team 2

The vision was rearranged and simplified, so that the headline for the break-out group was the vision for discussion (Deforestation-free value chains).

The discussion was guided by three key elements in regards to ensure the vision: involvement, implementation and enforcement. The discussion touched upon all three parts of the map: steps, barriers and strategies to overcome barriers.

The Steps: E.g. getting main importers on board, use accountability framework, support and recognize industry voluntary initiatives, engage national and subnational governments.

The Barrier: E.g. opposition to change due to current profitability, lack of standards, very low consumer awareness.

The Strategies: E.g., Make expansion over degraded / low value areas financially attractive, Ensure at least full legal compliance, Create consumer awareness, More long-term agreements with producers or standard organisations to reduce financial risks, promote agroforestry, strengthen EU trade agreements (sustainability chapters)

The conclusion was clear in the sense that there is no easy solution. No easy fix. Many different tools will have to come in to play and focus will have to be at many different aspects and steps along the value chain; and it has to be a long-term perspective. Some of the key points in regards to solutions was:

- Transparency needed,
- Raise consumer awareness,
- Alternatives to expanding agricultural land have to be financially attractive (promote agroforestry, pay farmers to leave forest),
- Use standards and certification,
- Award European farmers for importing soy-free fodder,
- Engage with major traders and importers
- Use trade agreements to ensure stricter requirements for imports

ACTION TRACKS

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

KEYWORDS

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Generally, there was predominantly consensus throughout the discussions at the National Food Systems Dialogue in Denmark. By far most pathways were identified in common collaboration. This was in part a result of the back-casting approach which is based on promoting and facilitating a consensus approach and fosters a constructive dialogue through specifically addressing steps, barriers and strategies to overcome the barriers. The following divergences were registered throughout the discussions in the eight breakout sessions.

On food based dietary guidelines divergence in the discussions centred on whether solutions should take a top down or bottom up approach to changing consumptions patterns. Specifically regarding whether change should be initiated through influencing changed consumer behavior or industry/production practices.

On food loss and waste, divergences were similarly centred on whether solutions should take a top-down or bottom up approach for ensuring a functional cold-chain.

On antimicrobial resistance, the different approaches to solutions were mostly discussions on focus between human and animal antimicrobial resistance as well as on whether the use of data was paramount in making action possible.

On deforestation, the differences in the debate gave diverse results on whether solutions should be found in systemic change predominantly through a holistic or a more targeted and specific approach.

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KEYWORDS

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		✓	Environment and Climate

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Official Feedback Form DENMARK**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/FSD-Official-Feedback-Form-DENMARK.pdf>

RELEVANT LINKS

- **Danish National Food Systems Dialogue**
<https://bfmp.dk/>