

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Thursday, 17 June 2021 09:00 GMT -04:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Delivering a Global Coalition for Game Changing Solutions at Scale
CONVENED BY	Gabriela Burian, Sustainable Food Systems Lead, Bayer; Dhanush Dinesh, Head of Partnerships and Outreach, CGIAR; and Alison Rose, Science Officer for the CCAFS Flagship on Climate Risk Management, IRI/Columbia University
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/13252/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	No borders

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

105

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18 9 19-30 58 31-50 33 51-65 5 66-80 0 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

43 Male 61 Female 1 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

23	Agriculture/crops	10	Education	1	Health care
0	Fish and aquaculture	3	Communication	2	Nutrition
5	Livestock	0	Food processing	5	National or local government
0	Agro-forestry	0	Food retail, markets	0	Utilities
13	Environment and ecology	3	Food industry	1	Industrial
3	Trade and commerce	1	Financial Services	35	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

6	Small/medium enterprise/artisan	0	Workers and trade union
3	Large national business	0	Member of Parliament
14	Multi-national corporation	1	Local authority
2	Small-scale farmer	5	Government and national institution
5	Medium-scale farmer	0	Regional economic community
1	Large-scale farmer	5	United Nations
1	Local Non-Governmental Organization	3	International financial institution
19	International Non-Governmental Organization	8	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
0	Indigenous People	0	Consumer group
20	Science and academia	12	Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

To complement the work of others, the breakout room topics were chosen after reviewing the emerging action areas from across the UNFSS action tracks to build on their important body of work. Discussion groups were extremely useful as a way for participants to share experiences and add value to their work while complementing the work of others – thereby paving the way for new coalitions and partnerships bringing together different organizations and expertise. Eleven discussion topics covered a wide range of domains (finance, soil health, agrobiodiversity, regenerative agriculture, nutrition, resilience, innovation, human rights, gender, youth, etc.) to understand and recognize the complexity involved in food system transformation. Also, each group was asked to highlight the proposed actions needed to meet the discussion topic target, committing to the Summit with a clear list of actions to undertake. This dialogue embraced multi-stakeholder inclusivity through personal invitations from Bayer, CGIAR/CCAFS and The Earth Institute to a diverse and inclusive group of stakeholders, both globally and across sectors (agriculture, government, food industry, finance, health care, nutrition, retail markets, environment, trade, etc.) and stakeholder groups (farmers, NGOS, INGOs, governments, local authorities, science and academia, consumer groups, corporations, financial institutions, the UN, etc.).

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Each group discussed ongoing work that could be scaled up, as well as new actions, with a view to complement the work of others. Using the SDG agenda as a basis, discussions focused on the immediate actions needed to meet the 2030 deadline, thus representing the need to act with urgency. Discussion topics, all closely related to the action areas also showed commitment to the summit's vision, objectives, and final outcomes. This is especially true as the new solution clusters within action areas are currently being organized under coalitions, therefore we made existing and new partnerships which could form the basis of these coalitions (second focus of the breakout room discussions) an important second focus of the breakout room discussions. The transparency of this dialogue's organization, subsequent follow-up through this report, and continued partnerships between the organizers, as well as new collaborations, build trust and show respect. Trust was also built by highlighting that every participant could express their own voice, as diverse views were essential for the discussion. Also, Chatham House rules were applied and explained to participants to build trust among them.

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

It is recommended to other conveners to take the time to understand the complexity and contexts of the region or locality where the dialogue is held. In the case of dialogues that span the globe, it is important to be as diverse and inclusive as possible when inviting participants. While this dialogue was held in English only, it is a good idea to provide translation in other UN languages when possible. Furthermore, to ensure diverse and active discussion, building trust is highly recommended by emphasizing that different views are encouraged.

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

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

Hosted by CCAFS/CGIAR, the Earth Institute at Columbia University, and Bayer, this fourth and final dialogue brought together almost 100 key stakeholders from across our global food system to discuss game-changing solutions that can put us on a transformative path to an equitable, sustainable, climate-smart future. Following the five Action Tracks, this event opened with high-level presentations and then moved participants into groups for intensive, facilitated discussions that explored the solutions needed and how they can be delivered on the necessary scale. Through this dialogue, the game-changing solutions put forward will inspire action from global leaders in what is potentially a make-or-break year for international cooperation on sustainable food systems.

The dialogue's objectives were:

- Identify current coalitions, partnerships, and programs that are aligned with priority game-changing solutions
- Evaluate key actions to advance priority game-changing solutions
- Identify key stakeholders for implementing these actions

The MAJOR FOCUS topics from the group discussions were:

1. Consider food systems in the broader context of the SDGs

Planning for action and partnerships for food systems transformation must be considered in the larger context of sustainable development, with a more holistic approach for interventions, innovation, and solutions. Transforming food systems will advance progress towards numerous SDGs, including no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, decent work and economic growth, reduced inequalities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life on land, and partnerships toward the goals. Addressing food systems in alignment with related SDGs will optimize results in serving humanity and the planet.

2. Address environmental threats and opportunities

Biodiversity loss threatens humanity and the planet. Additionally, soil degradation interferes with carbon sequestration. Researchers and scientists are vital partners in developing new technologies to monitor and evaluate progress in mitigating the effects of climate change and biodiversity loss. Evidence-based scientific findings and innovations must be disseminated to farmers and inform policymakers and consumers. By aligning efforts, diverse stakeholders can work together to improve food systems for a healthy and sustainable planet.

3. Provide support and resources for smallholder farmers

Providing smallholder farmers with technical assistance, access to technology and connectivity, the best seeds, and crop insurance, will promote sustainable farming while also improving farmers' livelihoods. Regenerative food systems and foodscapes must be attuned to local cultures, and economic and biophysical circumstances to produce food, on land and in water, in ways that actively restore habitats, protect biodiversity, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

4. Educate consumers for healthier food choices

Educating consumers is essential to supporting food decisions that are healthier and better for the planet, according to evidence-based science. For example, stakeholders should build awareness of the impact of the excessive consumption of animal-sourced foods, provide guidance regarding healthy portion sizes, and label food more clearly with regard to "sell by" and "use by" dates.

5. Promote government and public policies to advance food systems transformation

Developing evidence-based scientific recommendations from the UNFSS to guide national and international action will be key to advance access to nutritious food for all, better livelihoods for farmers, and a healthy planet.

6. Take a broad view of innovation

Innovation is not only new technology – it is knowledge sharing and combining traditional knowledge and technology to create enriched practices that better farmers and their livelihoods. Promoting what is working and disseminating it through extension and application will close gaps and make innovations accessible to the smallest farmer. Innovation can apply to farming practices, how we share information, and how specific innovations are adapted to work in local contexts.

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

MAIN FINDINGS

ACTIONS

1. Support smallholder farmers in adopting evidence-based regenerative agriculture practices.
 - Recognize that smallholder farmers are often on the frontlines of catastrophic impacts of climate variability and change, nature loss, deepening poverty, and the wide inequality gap.
 - Develop evidence-based regenerative food systems and foodscapes that are attuned to local cultures, and economic and biophysical circumstances.
 - Integrated approaches are good for soil and the environment, healthy animals, and raising farmer productivity and livelihoods.
 - Provide smallholder farmers with technical assistance, resources, incentives, payment systems, and access to technology and connectivity, the best seeds, and crop insurance, so they can produce crops sustainably, while making a livelihood for themselves and their families.
 - o Ensure that digital tools are co-created and farmer-centric to address their issues, including lowering production costs and improving incomes.
 - o Explore payments for ecosystem services.
 - Address challenges facing women farmers, such as lack of access to land, financing, markets, agricultural training and education, suitable working conditions, and equal treatment.
 2. Involve young people.
 - Make farming more appealing to young farmers, who are often in the best position to advance evidence-based scientific innovations and technologies for sustainable farming.
 - Provide school-based agriculture education, including experiential opportunities.
 3. Share effective, evidence-based, scientific practices beyond the communities where they originated.
 - Create coalitions that share these practices among NGOs, extension services, etc., that provide services to farmers so information can be disseminated widely.
 - Bring awareness about market trade to allow farmers to sell their crops to secure living wages and prosperity.
 4. Educate consumers.
 - Educate consumers about farming and making food decisions that are healthier and better for the planet. Build awareness of the impact of the excessive consumption of animal-sourced foods; provide guidance regarding healthy portion sizes; and make food label dates more easily understood.
 5. Better align international policy.
 - Promote harmonization of legislation/standards across regulatory systems.
 - Foster end-to-end solutions working across the food system and address the concrete needs of end users.
- ### PARTNERSHIPS
1. With organizations that work in the larger context of sustainable development, beyond the usual stakeholders who are involved in the food supply chain, for a more holistic approach for interventions, innovation, and solutions.
 2. Between research institutions, farmers, and consumers to support the development, deployment and scaling of evidence-based scientific innovations.
 3. With and among various government agencies and ministries, including agriculture, environment, education, etc., to provide education, technical assistance and outreach, data collection, financial assistance, and financial investment to smallholder farmers in remote rural areas. Everyone in food systems can benefit from these partnerships including many other food system actors.
 4. With the private sector, to bring innovation, digital technology, finance, and insurance products to farmers, especially smallholder farmers.
 5. With schools, to provide agriculture education and provide a market for local farmers by providing locally grown sustainable food, especially in countries greatly relying on smallholder farmers.
 6. With youth – include them in decision making and empower them to bring innovative solutions to farming, and the rest of the food system, as they are often early adopters of technology.
 7. With consumers to help them understand the challenges and opportunities related to farming and the environment, the true cost of food, and how to create change through demanding sustainably grown food.
 8. Within regional and context-specific coalitions that include technology providers, farmers, NGOs and INGOs, and businesses.
 9. Between conservationists, policymakers, and farmers.
 10. Among members in the value chain to reduce the cost of food related to transportation, food waste, and pest reduction. A close network of communication from a coalition/connection between farmer, supplier, wholesaler, etc.
 11. Between regulatory systems coalitions to promote harmonization and end-to-end solutions.
 12. Between governments to create more compatible and global solutions.

Going forward, it will be key to continue existing coalitions, building on partnerships that are already doing the work, as well as create new coalitions and continue conversations with people from diverse backgrounds far beyond 2021 to ensure action. It is important to ensure young people are at the table, as youth are not only our future, but the planet is their future. It's up to all of us to keep the conversation going – the UN, farmers, companies, agricultural workers, academia, researchers, etc. The Summit should just be the beginning.

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
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- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/10

Discussion Topic, Group 1

By 2030, food loss and waste have decreased by 50% across key supply chains and demand for food production has diminished proportionally, leading to lower production emissions.

ACTIONS

1. Recognize the long-standing inequalities that have been exposed by COVID, the Black Lives Matter movement and the present “policy window” to address these inequalities. Given this context, the dialogue process is a moment of opportunity that should not be squandered.
2. Recognize the urgency. There are only nine harvests remaining until 2030 to get this right.
3. Recognize lessons learned from food banks in 2020. It was the first year where 85% of the food they distributed was recovered from the industrial/agriculture sector (not purchased). There was a sense of solidarity among the communities they worked with, and there was no decrease in the amount of food distributed.
4. Map the actions that would lead to reduced production. Companies should have public commitments on reduced production based on food loss reduction programs. Indicators that would demonstrate this could be identified.
 - Companies and producers are there to create products to sell. Therefore, decreasing food loss will not necessarily lead to a reduction in production.
5. Understand the unique challenges facing smallholder farmers and provide resources to help them.
 - Understand and acknowledge the unique challenges facing smallholder farmers, who first need to meet their daily needs before addressing food loss.
 - Provide technical support and guidance to smallholder farmers to reduce food loss from the beginning of production.
 - Scale programs that assist smallholder farmers in distributing products via larger producers.
 - Work with the private sector to get insurance to small and medium farms. The group discussed a current example in Latin America.
 - Find ways to help smallholder farmers stay in the market when international trade is not possible.

PARTNERSHIPS

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 farmers.
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.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/10

Discussion Topic, Group 2

By 2030, livestock production ensures planetary health by fostering soil health, soil fertility, increased carbon sequestration, and biodiversity services.

ACTIONS

1. Increase promotion and knowledge-sharing about sustainable livestock production practices.
 - Create collaboration between smaller/newer producers and more experienced producers to create a farmer-to-farmer knowledge exchange.
 - Capture, study, and share traditional knowledge, especially integrated farming systems that provide ecosystem services and support livelihoods, to understand the contexts within which they work best.
 - Ensure women have the same access as men to education.
2. Create blended finance mechanisms and tailored financial instruments for farmers and increase the total availability of finance.
 - In certain locations this could be transition financing to move from unstable production to stable production methods, i.e. to reduce deforestation in Latin America.
3. Examples of successful practices that could be scaled up:
 - Create a global beef quality assurance program like the U.S. Beef Quality Assurance Program.
 - Integrated smallholder farming systems that have benefits for food security and income, and provide ample ecosystem services, such as those in Cambodia that also use small biogas digesters to provide energy to cook food.
 - Successful adoption of integrated approaches that include other tree species and livestock by coffee farmers.
4. Share the evidence of sustainable production with consumers, help them understand that livestock production can be a solution to help increase demand for sustainable production.
5. Adapt innovations to work within local contexts.
6. Provide incentives for adopting innovations and solutions. For example:
 - Incentivize smallholder farmers to transition to more sustainable practices.
 - Incentivize farmers to improve the quality and sustainability of livestock production, as is already done in Germany.
 - Incentivize farmers to promote carbon sequestration. Find financial solutions to bring measurement tools, such as remote sensing, to smallholder farmers in developing countries; otherwise, measurement is prohibitively expensive.
7. Drive progress with government regulations and laws that repurpose subsidies, and support incentive programs.

PARTNERSHIPS

Foster partnerships:

1. Among players involved in the larger context of sustainable development, such as health and environment, for a more holistic approach for interventions, innovation, and solutions.
2. Between smaller, newer producers and those with more experience, as well as multi-generational farmers.
3. Between countries – both developing and developed.
4. With the financial sector, through blended finance mechanisms and tailored financial instruments.
5. Between retailers, public sector, farmers, and farmer associations.
6. Researchers and scientists who can disseminate information to farmers and consumers.
7. With animal agriculture alliances, USFRA, WFO, etc. and other rancher/farmer groups.
8. Tech experts who have monitoring methodologies, including those for carbon sequestration.
9. With schools, by providing locally grown sustainable food, especially in countries greatly relying on smallholder farmers.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/10

Discussion Topic, Group 3

By 2030, soil health is managed sustainably through sequestration and organic carbon content, rewarding farmers and land managers through payments for ecosystem services, carbon farming and trading carbon credits.

ACTIONS

1. Better understand and increase the use of MRV (Measurement, Report and Verification) with technology, as soil is the most critical and diverse area related to food systems.
 - Practices need to be flexible to each region across the world.
2. Consider how to address the economics considering the market has been moving farmers away from diversification.
3. Climate finance is a must; this includes cover crops for smallholders.
4. Award early adopters of carbon markets. This will help uncover the value of improving soil health.
5. Need to improve/scale up projects around:
 - Soil carbon
 - Transparency for carbon (blockchain)
 - Science-based understanding of technologies and products which enable no-till (such as some products important for farmers, like herbicides)
 - Capacity building
 - Landscape approach
6. Engage youth – for example, through the Climate Smart Youth Ag. This initiative aims to engage 100 million youth.

PARTNERSHIPS

1. A “soil hub” can be an umbrella to ensure synergy in each project to deliver each region’s vision and include farmer and youth voices. It is crucial to reinforce and support potential solution clusters coming through Action Track 3. Living Soils of the Americas (LiSA) – founded by IICA and Ohio State University with Dr Rattan Lal and considered a lighthouse project by the World Economic Forum. Bayer, PepsiCo, and other companies are supporting it and welcome newcomers.
2. Regenerative food systems with a focus on regenerative foodscapes. These are meant to be food, action land- and seascapes that show the transformative impact of improved management practices which restore nature – climate-freshwater-biodiversity – in ways that are attuned to the local culture, economic and biophysical situation.
 - Implementation on initial foodscape in North West India, through the support of the Bezos Earth Fund.
 - Foodscape started in Latin America in the Argentine Gran Chaco with initial support from IKI (20M euro program across five foodscapes in LAR) and Nestle. Agenda setting science analysis will be issued on foodscapes in Aug 2021 with partners – FOLU, SystemIQ, and CCAFS.
3. Engage youth through the 100 million youth coalition.
4. In the US - in the central region TNC is working to make 100 million acres sustainable by to 2030. Also, Bayer is enrolling farmers in a carbon sequestration program that pays farmers for sequestering carbon through specific practices.

ACTION TRACKS

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

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/10

Discussion Topic, Group 4

By 2030, more than half of investment in agricultural innovation provides end-to-end solutions that support the SDGs related to food, climate, and environment.

ACTIONS

1. Recognize economic sustainability as an essential aspect of environmental and social sustainability.
2. Recognize that smallholder farmers are often on the frontlines of catastrophic impacts of climate change, nature loss, deepening poverty, and the wide inequality gap.
3. Grow financial investments in innovative and sustainable solutions by:
 - Promoting multi-lateral funding and creating a flow of financial investments in regions that are trying to advance agricultural innovation.

Recognize that LMICs with a dependence on agriculture are key; help them to leapfrog the agricultural development curve and deliver benefits for people, nature, and climate.

 - Leveraging public funding to promote private financial investments, such as concession financing and de-risking.
 - Reducing exorbitant interest rates that put unreasonable burdens on farmers, particularly smallholder farmers. For example, 20+% in West Africa.
 - Driving procurement to regions that are advancing agricultural innovation.
 - Using carbon financing approaches to compensate regions for emissions reductions.
 - Shifting from a value chain to an ecosystems approach, while developing internal knowledge along the way.
 - De-risking food systems through innovation - making progress with climate and information systems.
 - Making innovations accessible, including to people who are the most vulnerable.
 - Rethinking how the private sector itself works together – because this often involves competitors working together. Right now, companies work on their own, using various platforms, which means other actors must pick companies to work with rather than picking a shared initiative on which to work.
 - Transforming the regulatory systems to promote end-to-end solutions, accelerating speed to address the urgency, and harmonizing regulations across countries.
 - Fostering collaboration among private companies in addressing pre-competitive issues.
 - Developing innovative payment systems to support sustainable farming. For example, using digital tech for consumer payments to go directly to farmers.
4. Ensure that the other half of investment is not actively undermining the SDGs. That is, if more than half of investment in agricultural innovation provides end-to-end solutions that support the SDGs, those efforts might yield limited results if there is little or no control over the other half of investment.

PARTNERSHIPS

Foster partnerships:

1. Between public and private actors to produce blended finance streams.
2. Between farmers and the private sector, including farmers who are often excluded because they don't fit as easily within company sustainability paradigms.
3. Between the private sector and development banks for systemic approaches to leverage funding and expertise, while gathering real-time insights.
4. With consumers, to engage them in finding solutions. For example, farmer earnings are not keeping pace with consumer prices.
5. Among private sector companies to advance solutions.
6. With telecom and mobile banking providers to return more market value back to producers.
7. With research and development to inform private sector investment.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/10

Discussion Topics, Group 5 & 7

Discussion Topics, Group 5

By 2030, 100 million farmers have adopted regenerative agriculture practices, supported by 1 billion consumers who demand and support products coming from regenerative agriculture.

ACTIONS

1. Ensure that regenerative agriculture (RA) is defined in a way that encourages access to tools and technology. RA is about modern agriculture and about technology and innovation (this may include fertilizer and inputs). Modern agriculture can help the soil, biodiversity, etc.

- The voice of the farmer (all farmers) should be heard.

2. Provide tools and tech for small- to medium-sized export-oriented agricultural producers in the Global South.

3. Reach all farmers, because in some contexts, farmers don't have access to knowledge and resources. Additionally, access to technology may not be affordable, and many new technologies are not made for small scale farmers; small scale farm technology can be substandard/outdated. Reach them through:

- Government policy and legislation

- Forms of shared ownership. Shareholders in countries can create a boost of benefits reaching the farmers that work with these countries.

- Distribute innovations to other countries: more crop per drop, better crops with higher nutrition.

- Promote a science-based approach and international standards: (e.g. global statements, global policy approaches/frameworks), that nations can readily align themselves with.

- International companies that have the access/resources can hand over the tools and tech to the farmers.

- Create broad statements from the UNFSS that are science-based and provide access to tools and technology to guide national-level action.

4. Ensure that RA products are affordable for consumers to demand RA products.

5. Buy farmer direct to shorten value chain where available.

PARTNERSHIPS

1. Harmonize a baseline of legislation, including standards, to create a level playing field. This is achieved via strong international engagement.

2. Leverage farmer networks where there has been success. For example, the Global Farmer Network, which consists of local and regional industry leaders and role models who can provide technology demonstrations, break down myths, and add a voice to the regulatory legislation discussion. The key is for this to be practical to provide local credibility to demonstrate that technology isn't scary or that companies aren't trying to take advantage of local farmers.

Discussion Topic, Group 7

By 2030, 300+ million small scale agricultural producers have become resilient to climate change.

ACTIONS

1. Foster the adoption of new technologies by smallholder farmers by showing that they address/solve the risk of losing crops that are so precious.

2. Dignify lives by addressing basic needs such as better living, water, and other basic supplies.

- Infrastructure is important. Farmers need access to basic needs and technology, but it is difficult to talk about innovation when they don't have access to basic resources like water.

3. Ensure financial investment – make lines of credit available for smallholders with less guarantee requirements.

4. Provide tech tools via mobile phones – they are the key device. Social media is also an important tool.

- Better use of digital space - For example, companies like Bayer could provide technology to diagnose plant diseases. This could also connect to government information and support.

- Digital platforms - Big data works if it is run in a massive way and includes a lot of data, especially regarding smallholders.

The consolidation of data is impossible – data needs to be in collaboration platforms.

- Digital solutions are key.

- Re-engineer rural area schools for the future. Include policy related topics in the curriculum.

5. Rethink the role of philanthropy.

PARTNERSHIPS

1. Develop partnership platforms to benefit small farmers; also involve governments.

2. Companies that provide digital tools should work in collaboration platforms; the consolidation of data is very difficult with low number of farmers. Big data performance will increase with the scale-up of information.

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 6/10

Discussion Topic, Group 6

By 2030, all food systems workers globally are paid a living wage, making rural livelihoods sustainable and attractive, and generating economic prosperity.

ACTIONS

1. Identify who is responsible for providing a living wage. The responsibility needs to tailor towards the government, where farmers are paid for externalities such as weather damage, environmental impact, etc.
2. Deploy policy, innovation, and research to develop economic prosperity for small holder farmers to create a living wage.
3. Provide farmers with access to crop insurance, the best seeds, and technology so they can make a profit and feed their families.
4. Ask farmers what they need. Policymakers and governments then need to provide those resources to farmers. Examples include finance, infrastructure, and proper seeds for growing. The risks are huge; governments must take action to expand assistance in the farmer sector to allow for "farmer security."
5. Introduce more dialogues for farmers to participate in and address issues they are facing in which their voices can be heard.
6. Enforce labor law and labor policies. Promote dialogue and action to help fight child labor and gender policies. Promote social policies to ensure that workers feel safe and secure.
7. Governments and trade organizations need to make farmers aware of market trade to allow farmers to expand their horizons and sell their crops, which would help secure living wages and prosperity. Africa is a clear example where crop exports are high, yet many smallholder farmers are not a part of this market trade.
8. Make farming more attractive to young people to create greater prosperity in the agriculture sector. Youth have ideas and awareness of new technology, and they can be a key solution in protecting farmer rights and making society regard farmers as an important area of expertise for prosperity.
9. Increase economic opportunity to allow advancement for each farming generation. Greater opportunity will reduce the stigma of harsh labor that keeps people from staying with farming or starting to farm, which could improve lives.
10. Create tax incentives to bring new technologies for farmers, such as no-till farming, that will mitigate the risk for farmers.

PARTNERSHIPS

Promote partnerships:

1. Among members in the value chain to reduce the cost of food related to transportation, food waste, and pest reduction. A close network of communication from a coalition/connection between farmer, supplier, wholesaler, etc.
2. Among youth to form support in farming to advance new technologies and better wages for farmers. Such a coalition will encourage people to stay in farming.
3. Government needs to play a very important role in providing assistance and partnering with farmers to protect them. For example, providing crop insurance and subsidies for bad harvests, to help them feel secure.
4. Among big businesses involved in agriculture production, such as Bayer, and farmers to introduce products and technologies that allow farmers to reduce waste and be more efficient in keeping up with feeding a growing world population. This partnership will allow farmers to make a fair living wage and reduce the risk of pests and diseases that ruin their harvest and their security.
5. Among older and younger farmers to better understand the need for innovation and changes occurring in agri-food systems. Older farmers can introduce younger farmers to farming and also learn from younger farmers how to use more efficient technologies to improve sustainability.
6. Among researchers and scientists to provide regulatory practices to help address challenges facing farmers and provide better support for new innovations that will emerge from such research partnerships, such as gene technology.
7. Between private and public sectors, such as universities and research facilities. Such partnerships will extend the scope of research in developing farmer prosperity by bringing sustainable and attractive agricultural practices into action.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 7/10

Discussion Topic, Group 8

By 2030, diversity in production systems has contributed to preserving and increasing agrobiodiversity, improved production and resilience, and provided livelihood opportunities for farmers.

ACTIONS

1. Use local cultivars that can resist the impact of climate change. This will help address the loss in biodiversity, which endangers ecosystems.
2. Do not blame the agriculture sector. People producing food are responding to markets, policy, and climate. Agriculture must be considered a positive. It's about being carbon-negative and more.
3. Recognize the roadblocks to innovation in the current system, especially for farmers.
4. Provide access to finance.
5. Recognize that for people in developing countries, deepening levels of poverty push farmers to put economics above the environment; they are aiming for survival. "We can't NOT FARM."
6. Consider the successes of developed countries and their environmental work.
7. 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.
8. Consider the consumer. Educate the consumer. We see changing perceptions on the quality of food, and we need farmers in the conversation because a gap exists.
9. Look at the food market as a system, too.
10. Give young people who are stepping into advisory roles a seat at the table, including the UN. Provide a forum for their solutions and use their ideas for inspiration.
11. Create a coalition to repurpose agriculture subsidies and support. Consider doing this in partnership with farmers. The climate community has been seen in opposition to farmers and that needs to change.
12. Continue exploring payments for ecosystem services.
13. Understand that for farmers working on biodiversity – pests like birds and bugs aren't seen as beneficial by farmers.
14. Understand that there are technologies out there that are applicable, but they are dependent on things like glyphosate. What are the less toxic or less controversial chemicals? Companies need to radically change, too. Only 10-12 companies in the world dominate the input space.
 - Can we use other approaches that aren't dependent on the same chemistries?
15. Recognize that small-scale farmers have different needs. Policies are too broad – they need to consider scale and location. All policies don't work for all farmers.
16. Mitigate the fighting among farmers. Farmers have the same problems in Brazil as in France. Consumers don't believe what they are doing anymore. They think it is so easy.
17. Diversify better. With climate change we will not have an option.
18. Understand that feeding the world sustainability does not mean we focus on fewer than 10 crops and 4 animals. Technology is key but it's not the only answer.
19. Form coalitions for public markets. The situation in China is that with the economic growth and cities, there is aging infrastructure. Wet markets face challenges. COVID-19 exacerbated this. Let's not create unsustainable scale in China as they grow.
20. Create partnerships based on an understanding that economics and resources influence food systems – money talks and influences decisions made by companies and policymakers, too.
21. Create coalitions to change the system so that we can include, for example, 5 crop rotations. If we do that (large scale farms in Kenya show this) then herbicides, for example, are minimized/phased out. There are pockets of real change, which is very exciting.

PARTNERSHIPS

Foster partnerships that can:

1. Help consumers understand what really happens on the farm and that farmers do care about agrobiodiversity and make decisions daily about how best to manage their farms for the future.
2. Form coalitions for public markets.
3. Encourage healthy eating among consumers with slow food organizations
4. Explore places across geographies to try various technologies and diversify diets.
5. Work even more closely with farmers
6. Embrace & encourage youth

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 8/10

Discussion Topic, Group 9

By 2030, excessive consumption of animal-sourced foods has significantly dropped at the global level, associated with an increase in consumption of plant-rich diets and a switch to animal products from sustainable practices.

ACTIONS

1. Shift focus from avoiding animal-sourced foods to a more diverse intake of animal-sourced foods, as well as a better balance with other foods (for example, flexitarian diets), recognizing that health issues come from the overconsumption of animal-sourced foods.
2. Improve production practices. Support sustainable production of animal proteins by creating greater visibility for innovative technologies that support sustainable production of animal protein (reduced emissions, net zero, if not net negative).
 - We need governments to:
 - Integrate food system reform within “building back better” plans (and not only focus on energy and mobility).
 - Integrate into food action plans, combining health and environment plans.
 - Redirect subventions and public procurement to prioritize products of these supply chains.
 - For farm policy, adopt a comprehensive and inclusive approach that includes experts in human nutrition, farmers/producers, and climate experts.
 - We need companies/brands to:
 - Develop technologies to reduce emissions on-farm (manure handling, enteric methane emissions, husbandry practices, genetics).
 - Find premiums to make the choice easy for consumers.
 - Keep farmers in the conversation (in particular, need to bring the food industry closer to the farmer).
3. Educate consumers.
 - Share a balanced message. Speak to healthy consumption rather than increased or decreased consumption (context-specific).
 - Consumer education is key, as it will allow consumers to:
 - o Understand the impact of excessive consumption of animal-sourced foods.
 - o Understand how animal-sourced foods are produced to help them make choices accordingly (ultimately increasing demand for sustainable production practices).
 - BUT make sure we don't marginalize groups; we don't finger point to them.
 - Potential actions:
 - o Changing labels (changing “best by” to “best to use by”), including on animal-sourced foods (e.g. dairy).
 - o Positive imaging of healthy food and portions by chefs and youth.
 - o Regulation by governments on healthy portion size.
4. Build consensus on information such as:
 - What the best plate should be.
 - GHG data (still varying estimates today)
 - Pesticide use and the safety of those.

PARTNERSHIPS

Establish partnerships and coalitions including:

1. Regional and context-specific coalitions that include technology providers, farmers, and brands that sell products on the market (as livestock is very heterogeneous and very regional).
2. Soil health solutions and partnerships (including regenerative agriculture and carbon storage).
3. Make farmers' voices heard. Involve farmers in conversations.
4. Key question of how to partner with the food industry.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 9/10

Discussion Topic, Group 10

By 2030, data and digital tools have allowed 100 million farmers - including low-income, smallholder farmer - to increase crop productivity and resilience under a changing climate, and to invest in nature-positive agricultural methods.

ACTIONS

1. Address key issues, including:

- Connectivity improvements (limited or no access to internet).
- Training, with focus on co-creation which is key for digital uptake and must be serious about lowering production costs/improving income.
- Potential inequality for gender, youth, and older farmers.

2. Ensure that tools are co-created and farmer-centric and actually address farmer issues, rather than tools developed that are disconnected to the actual use. Tools need to be USEFUL and APPLICABLE and they must be serious about lowering production costs/improving farmer's income.

a. Train farmers to use the tools - learning and literacy. Have farmer organizations partner with the minister of agriculture and other government partners such as education and health and the private sector.

3. Recognize that farmers are not a homogenous group; there are competing interests and a wide range of situations and needs.

4. Avoid inequality. Digital and data should come along with literacy and inclusivity. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown how fragile the system is, including other issues like a lack of electricity/access to the internet, etc.

PARTNERSHIPS

Foster partnerships between:

1. Farmer organizations, public sector (especially inter-ministerial cooperation for a more comprehensive data collection for decision-making), agriculture, health, and education areas of government, private sector (including farmers), and academia (especially interdisciplinary).

2. Consumers and farmers

3. Inter-ministerial collaboration to enhance data collection, allowing for more comprehensive/holistic data.

4. And with research institutions, where there is a lot of niche work that's disconnected from other efforts. Incentivize harmonization between these efforts and make sure the tools are broader and less niche:

- Granting systems could be a catalyst to bring this together
- Reduce duplication and redundancy
- Identify problems and then create solutions, rather than developing tools without understanding the problems (doesn't respond to a farmer-driven need).

5. How can foundations deal with these different stakeholders?

- Think about the end user/downstream impacts
- Do due diligence on the needs of the target beneficiary

6. Support and build on existing partnerships that are already doing the work:

- 50 by 2030: Foundation and FAO, World Bank, IFAD - scale up development surveys
- FAO's international digital platform
- WUR - Digital AgriHub
- CGIAR Agroecological Transitions (IFAD)
- CCAFS Big Data for Climate Smart Agriculture

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
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✓	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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 10/10

Discussion Topic, Group 11

By 2030, agriculture is attractive to the next generation as a sector with opportunities, and young farmers are empowered and equipped with the skills to work sustainably.

ACTIONS

1. Empower youth, include them in decision making and power sharing.
2. Young farmers have a vital role in bringing innovative solutions to farmers; young farmers are the early adopters and change-makers. Young people as tech-conduits for both innovation and the application.
3. Provide school-based agriculture education. Include an experiential model to develop young people for farming.
4. Improve rural livelihoods. Economics are important. Young people need to see that farming is an option to support their families.
5. Integrating small and large farms is important to limit risk.
6. Facilitate young people moving back to farms if they see such careers as a choice.
7. Scale up effective approaches, such as: AgriCorps, Whole Child Development, and Integrated Community Development.
8. Recognize the opportunities of multi-generational farming.
9. Make sure that farming and nature come together. In Belgium, there are internships for policymakers and conservationists to spend time on farms; farmers, policymakers, and conservationists begin to align their understanding of the interrelationship between farming and nature.
10. Focus on consumers as well as farmers. Build a conduit of expectations of young consumers back to farmers.
11. Change the narrative to food and nutrition. Food as a way to deliver nutrition.
12. Conduct inclusive needs assessments.

PARTNERSHIPS

Create partnerships:

1. Among farmers, consumers, conservationists, and policymakers.
2. That are inclusive and diverse, such as the Global Poverty Research Lab at Northwestern University, Ministry of Education, World Bank, National Science Foundation, 4H, USFRA, and USAID.

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

1. Fragmentation of efforts to find evidence-based scientific solutions for nature-positive production.

There was much discussion about innovative and evidence-based scientific solutions that some NGOs, multilateral organizations, academic and research institutions, governments, and companies have discovered to improve food systems so they provide sustenance to all and a healthier planet.

- The dominant concern, however, was that these efforts are often fragmented—made in isolation from each other, in different parts of the world, without information-sharing or collaboration. Farmers, and particularly smallholder farmers in developing countries, on whom food systems ultimately rely, often have limited access to data and technology which are essential to advance nature-positive production. There was a strong sentiment that by fostering partnerships among diverse stakeholders, progress can be achieved in transforming food systems for a better world.
- There were diverse ideas on how to make this happen, and how to make it important to smallholder farmers who might be more focused on solutions to day-to-day issues around providing basic needs for their families. Everyone agreed that knowledge needs to be shared, however some felt it was the responsibility of the government and extension services, while others felt large corporations should be sharing information. A third group suggested farmer organizations were key. A final group suggested these and other entities should partner to make sure knowledge gets to farmers.

2. Advancing equitable livelihoods, while boosting nature-positive production.

There was also agreement that success in boosting nature-positive production will only be achieved by providing much needed resources, training, technology, support, and incentives for smallholder farmers, including women, and including farmers in remote rural communities in developing countries.

- The perspectives varied somewhat in terms of emphasis, however. That is, some participants were more focused on the environment and conservation, while others put greater emphasis on providing sustainable livelihoods to farmers. Some of the concerns regarding the economics of sustainable farming included these:
 - o Labor market governance and institutions need to be strengthened to advance more equitable livelihoods.
 - o A challenge in advancing more equitable livelihoods is that rural and urban labor markets in food systems involve such a wide variety of employment relationships - in the small-scale agriculture sector, which is heavily comprised of women, as well as in large commercial farms, plantations, and cash-crop systems.
 - o A barrier to equitable livelihoods among agricultural workers is the lack of access to social protections, such as health insurance. They also lack rights to collective bargaining and to health and safety.
 - o To ensure more equitable livelihoods, it will be essential to address the lack of infrastructure, systemic marginalization, and limited skills and knowledge development opportunities. These constraints curb equitable access to resources and services and therefore to secure livelihoods.

3. The lack of coordination and alignment between governments and public policy worldwide.

Participants shared doubts and concerns about the likelihood of success in terms of actions partnerships and without greater collaboration between national governments. The fragmentation of global public policy makes it difficult for diverse stakeholders to collaborate in advancing evidence-based scientific solutions and making measurable progress.

4. There was acknowledgement of the divergence of definitions around regenerative agriculture.

The group discussion noted that it should be defined in a way that encourages access to tools and technology, including fertilizers and pesticides. Others were concerned about the inclusion of certain pesticides that they considered “toxic” and/or “controversial.” They asked if there were other approaches that could be used instead. However, there was consensus over the concern that farmers would not be included in making these decisions about what is included in regenerative agriculture.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Full report with links**
https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/FSS_Official_Feedback_Form_Final.pdf

RELEVANT LINKS

- **Living Soils of the Americas (LiSA)**
<https://iica.int/en/press/news/rattan-lal-and-iica-launch-living-soils-americas-initiative>
- **Regenerative Foodscapes**
<https://tnc.app.box.com/s/p0muww0qbj6abo2qduyof76ihvvuie4t>
- **100 Million Youth Coalition**
<https://www.100million.org/>
- **50x2030**
<https://www.50x2030.org/>
- **Climate Smart Agriculture**
<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/research/projects/big-data-climate-smart-agriculture>
- **Empower Youth, Transform Agriculture**
http://sbae.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Empower-Youth-Transform-Agriculture_0102.pdf