

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Friday, 2 April 2021 09:00 GMT +07:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Food security vs Sustainable Food System
CONVENED BY	Mr. Raphibhat Chandarasrivongse, Deputy of Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative (MoAC)
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14377/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Thailand

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.

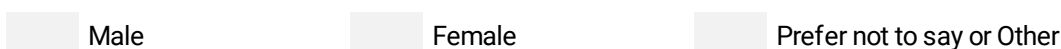
1. PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE



PARTICIPATION BY GENDER



NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR



NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP



2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The Convenor reached out to National Health Commission Office (NHCO) for co-hosting this National Dialogue. National Health Assembly (NHA) is a process and platform of developing participatory public policy based on wisdom. It seek to bring together three sectors – the government sector the academia sector and the people sector – from health and non health background – to dialogue for healthy public policies and solutions. The uniqueness of Thailand National Health Assembly lies into inclusive participation from the government, academia, profession and people sector throughout the process. The first NHA was officially convened in 2008, since then the public health policies has been formulated through their organization. The participatory process is in line with the UNFSS dialogue Principles.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The inclusive and respects for one's responsibilities and actions in the field of natinal food security. We recognized how complex between food and health aspect especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. Through the preparation and organized the dialogue, the trust from different agencies is reassured. After the dialogue, more engagement both official and non-official is continued.

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

The principles of Engagement is very useful to set the scene for the dialogues. It breaks the usual way for our discussion which requires consensus or conclusion. The principles helps participant to share ideas without prejudices the output of the dialogue.

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

The focus of this dialogue was to inform the global development for achieving SDGs through transformation of food system. With the 5 Action Tracks, we explore how it relates to actions and plans from 2 Acts related to food and health security.

The National Dialogue Convener informed the upcoming UNFSS through the mechanism of Thailand's National Health Assembly. The national body played a key role in driving the endorsement of the Food Act B.E.2551 and key certification standard for example taxation and financial measure. The consensus of the 13th National Health Assembly agreed to support knowledge and capacity building and food system development and implementation both at domestic and international levels. So, Thailand will be equipped resilience and capacity to deal with crisis for example food production, food storage, food marketing and trading, and development of food distribution system that can be accessible among vulnerable population.

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

Thailand has strategies, structure and resources towards food security. There are National Committees which comprised of relevant government agencies; agriculture, food and health. The main findings are;

- the clear and well understood definitions is needed. there're many agencies, regulations and approaches in various both international and national arrangement. SDGs, food systems and food security is implemented within boundaries of agencies' responsibilities.
- mainstraming the "good" actions.
- the action tracks is similar to our strategies. How to make integrated actions among different agencies involved should be considered.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

There were 3 breakout rooms which approximately 40 participants would go through all 5 action tracks. Each room shared their views on 5 ATs through 4 questions. Food equality is the other topic that has been discussed in details. The success of food bank project during the first phase of COVID-19 outbreak was shared as a case study. Community enterprises and community forest are considered as long-term solution for food equality. The response to the 4 questions from breakout sessions as follow;

1. Idea, definition and framework :

- AT1 : (1) Need clear direction towards sufficient and adequate access to safe food and good consumption. (2) The right to food that humans all need adequate food. Land areas must be available for producers to produce good quality and safe food so that consumers will have good health. (3)
- AT3: (1) Realise about the issue of land ownership for agricultural purposes. Majority of farmers in northern Thailand, for example, face this limitation. Without rights to land, farmers will not be able to ask for organic certification. They have to seek Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification instead. Government should provide support to the PGS standard so they could expand their market competitiveness. (2) Change from multicropping to monocropping cause problems to farmers as they could not depend on themselves.

2. Linking to work experienced and expertise with areas

- Thailand should be equipped with food security, and goal for adequate food supplies and food safety. Safe food producer standard should be promoted. Loei is a sample of case study where food safety standard has been promoted and implemented since 2018. The provincial food safety panel includes representative from consumer network and other multi-stakeholder. A total of 39 food operators have been certified for food safety standard. No chemical use. Farmers market are open every Wednesday and Saturday and receive positive response from consumers in the province.
- A case study from National Health Assembly in Phetchaburi province was discussed. Food safety strategy has been implemented in the province since 2015. Cropping and GPS certification are promoted. Provincial governor is the person who takes care of certification standard. The goal is to link the elderly as the targeted consumer with community enterprise. The province is also selected as a pilot area for green growth policy by the National Economic and Social Development Board.

3. Involving factors for implementation, current situation, challenges and supporting factors for policymaking.

- AT5 (1). Growing local plant should be promoted. (2) Different implementation from different agencies regarding land use and protected areas prevents to farmers' access to food production source. The Community Forest Bill has made the situation even worse. Farmers and locals cannot access to food resources available in the forest areas nearby their communities, unlike their ways of living in the past. Such issues limit the local's access of food and health security.
- there is no linkage between institution and local actions.

4. Suggestins and proposals for driving implementation of each action track.

- there should be rules and regulations to support food safety producers on technology. Government should recognize biodiversity of local plants, agricultural identity by speeding up registration process of these plants as protected species and synchronize all government sectors by using one map.
- Use the food system mechanism to direct implementation and added value to the agriculture for boosting GDP and link all involving sectors
- the policy and plan for the new BCG model should be suitable for different context at the local community.

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

- areas that need further exploration. (1) the right to food. (2) even there's many action on food safety, but the public is not confident. (3. the trade-off between producer and consumer when comes the sustainable production.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

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