

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Monday, 31 May 2021 14:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Food for All: Food conflicts and the future of food systems
CONVENED BY	Holy See Secretariat of State
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/14976/
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

9

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

2 31-50

3 51-65

2 66-80

2 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

7 Male

2 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
4 National or local government
Utilities
Industrial
5 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan
Large national business
Multi-national corporation
Small-scale farmer
Medium-scale farmer
Large-scale farmer
1 Local Non-Governmental Organization
2 International Non-Governmental Organization
Indigenous People
3 Science and academia

Workers and trade union
Member of Parliament
Local authority
1 Government and national institution
Regional economic community
2 United Nations
International financial institution
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?

Act with urgency: participants were asked to propose concrete social and policy changes in light of the unique opportunity for radical change implied by the COVID-19 pandemic; and highlight the role of the Holy See as a moral guide and global convener in preparation of the UN Food Systems Summit. Embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity: participants represented social movements, UN agencies and pontifical academic institutions with the goal of combining scientific knowledge with the richness of Catholic Social Teaching and its ethical prescriptions in order to articulate morally-sound proposals for action. Speakers from the UN elevated these proposals with a global call to action. Complement each others' work: the dialogue was organized in a way that the speakers in each session gave an overview of the intricate link between food security and peace and how food insecurity disproportionately affects the poor. Guided by ethical reflections about human dignity, the care for the planet and social justice, participants spoke of the need for holistic and collaborative action to service of the common good through ensuring peace and food for all. Finally, testimonies from social movements and local NGOs in Latin America and Africa showcased where such actions are being taken and where this change is already happening. these actions are being taken today.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Commit to the summit: participants identified challenges/shortcomings in today's food systems and offered concrete policy proposals to rebuild food systems in a more resilient, sustainable and inclusive way (action-oriented). Proposals were complemented with real-life testimonies of local NGOs and social service workers involved in food systems in low and middle-income countries that highlighted the differential vulnerability of the poor to food insecurity and conflicts and "best practices" that are leading the change towards resilient, inclusive and sustainable food systems (people-centred). x Recognize complexity: the dialogues convened experts from diverse backgrounds and sought to analyse present-day food systems in light of their origins and consequences on the environment, economics, peace and health. The objective was to come up with holistic proposals for food systems that neutralize tradeoffs between feeding the world, ensuring peace and destroying the environment. Build trust: The Vatican COVID-19 Commission acted a convener between high-level representatives of the UNFSS and those working for the poor. The dialogue, which explored the structural issues and inequalities underlying current food systems, sought to bridge the gap between the poor who are excluded from their right to food, and the high-level political actors that are working to service their needs, with the ultimate goal of building-up trust in the UNFSS process

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

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

On the 31st of May 2021, the Holy See Secretariat of State and the Pontifical Academies for Science and Social Science hosted an online event on Food Conflicts and the Future of Food Systems. This was the final webinar of the “Food for Life, Food Justice, Food for All,” series, born from the collaboration between the aforementioned organizations, the Permanent Mission of the Holy See to FAO, WFP & IFAD, the Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development and the Vatican COVID-19 Commission. Building on the knowledge generated in the previous two webinars on The Role of Women in the Promotion of Integral Human Development and Jobs, Innovation and Finance at the Service of Food Justice, this webinar deepened the analysis of responses to food conflicts and how the Church can best contribute and collaborate to address hunger and food inequality around the world. It featured presentations from H.Em. Card. Pietro Parolin, Secretary of State of the Holy See; Dr. Qu Dongyu, Director General of FAO; H. Em. Peter K.A. Turkson, Prefect of the Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development; Dr. Agnes Kalibata, UN Special Envoy for the Food Systems Summit and many more.

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

The first session focused on the current state of global food insecurity, its driving factors and present-day opportunities to reformulate them. Cardinal Turkson opened the panel with a presentation inspired by the knowledge and proposals shared in the previous two webinars. Following a see-judge-act methodology, His Eminence reiterated that conflict, climate change and COVID-19 are the main drivers of global hunger today, and emphasized integral ecology, human dignity and the common good as guiding principles for a holistic regeneration of food systems. He highlighted the need to bring the voices of vulnerable communities to the center of international political debates, promote circular models of food production and consumption, enhance local and traditional knowledge to ensure better protection of natural resources and reform present-day technological and financial structures to support the transformation of food systems. His intervention was followed by FAO Director General, Dr. Qu Dongyu who highlighted the interconnection between global conflicts and food insecurity and the need to guarantee food for all as a fundamental premise for world peace. In that regard, he called for further collaboration and partnerships, especially between humanitarian and development workers, to address the root causes of food insecurity and ensure coherent and sustained actions are taken to end the cycle of hunger, poverty and instability. Dr. Dongyu's remarks were followed by a deepened analysis of the economic dimension of food systems by Prof. Stefano Zamagni, President of the Pontifical Academy for the Social Sciences. Given that national and global policies determine the availability, affordability and quality of available foods, these must aim at: i) enhancing and diversifying local food markets and curtailing monopolistic tendencies so that food may be immediately available at fair prices to all; ii) promoting quality-based strategies for food production in light of growing consumer sovereignty and demands for ecologically and socially responsible food systems, iii) reformulate financial structures to support the transformation of food systems, and iv) nurture partnerships to ensure food for all in the context of mass urbanization. The panel was closed with a testimony from Fr. Fabio Mussi, Coordinator of Caritas of the Diocese of Yagoua, Cameroon, who offered examples of concrete, creative, community-based solutions to responses to malnutrition in Western and Central Africa.

The second session sought to address the topic of conflicts and food systems from an interdisciplinary perspective. The discussion was opened by Dr Agnes Kalibata, UN Special Envoy for the Food Systems Summit, who insisted on the need to address poverty and inequality, which are at the root of global conflict and hunger. She called for deeper dialogue in light of the UNFSS, to emphasize the idea of human beings as a critical element of agroecology and the necessity to come through for the people who need it most. Following her presentation, Professor Joachim von Braun, President of the Pontifical Academy for the Sciences, spoke of the long-term consequences of food insecurity and conflicts (armed conflicts, resource conflicts, conflicts derived from food insecurity) on social fabrics and ecosystems. He called for renewed political action to affirm access to food as a fundamental human right, and heightened investment into the development and empowerment of local communities affected by food conflicts. Maurizio Pitzolu and Virginia Solis of the Agriculture and Justice village of the Economy of Francesco brought the voices of youth leaders and changemakers involved in the transformations of food systems. They shared the work of the village across the world and highlighted the opportunity to respond to the pandemic through a unified response to the cry of the earth and the poor. The panel was completed by Professor Vincenzo Buonomo, Rector of the Pontifical Lateran University, who expressed the need to develop a stronger sense of moral responsibility toward creating and governing food security, and the need for structural change on the basis of the common good. Concluding remarks were given by His Eminence Cardinal Pietro Parolin, Secretary of State of the Holy See, who reiterated the need for concrete action to transform food systems, especially in the wake of the pandemic, which has exacerbated all humanitarian crises. A new paradigm with integral ecology and respect for human dignity at the core is needed to put people at the center.

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 - 1/2

- 1) Bring the voices of vulnerable communities to the center of international political debates
- 2) Promote circular models of food production and consumption
- 3) Enhance local and traditional knowledge
- 4) Reform present-day technological and financial structures to support the transformation of food systems
- 5) Need for further collaboration and partnerships, especially between humanitarian and development workers, to address the root causes of food insecurity and ensure coherent and sustained actions are taken to end the cycle of hunger, poverty and instability
- 6) Strong policies to; i) enhance and diversify local food markets and curtailing monopolistic tendencies to ensure availability and affordability of food products; ii) articulate quality-based strategies for food production in light of growing consumer sovereignty and demands for ecologically and socially responsible food systems, iii) reformulate financial structures to support the transformation of food systems, and iv) nurture partnerships to ensure food for all in the context of mass urbanization

ACTION TRACKS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> | Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> | Policy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Innovation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Data & Evidence |
| <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Environment and Climate |

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/2

- 1) Emphasize the idea of human beings as a critical element of agroecology at the UNFSS
- 2) UNFSS to renew political action to affirm access to food as a fundamental human right, and increase investments into the development and empowerment of local communities affected by food conflicts

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

ACTION TRACKS

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

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

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

RELEVANT LINKS

- **Food for All: Food conflicts and the future of food systems**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=49oarfZH7qQ>