OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM



| DIALOGUE DATE | Saturday, 20 March 2021 10:30 GMT -06:00 |
|---------------------|--|
| DIALOGUE TITLE | Envisioning Sustainable Food Service by 2030 |
| CONVENED BY | Bree Rostan, Caterer Sales and Events Farmer and Abby Fammartino, Senior Food Manager Chef Entrepreneur |
| DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE | https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/1514/ |
| DIALOGUE TYPE | Independent |
| GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS | United States of America |

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

37

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

Male

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

2 Communication

4 Food processing

1 Food retail, markets

20 Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

National or local government 1

Utilities

1 Industrial

2 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

12 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

2 Large national business

1 Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

0 Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization 1

Indigenous People 1

Science and academia 5

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

Government and national institution

5 Regional economic community

0 **United Nations**

International financial institution 0

4 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group 1

2 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

| In email communication sent to all registered attendees leading up to the event, I included the Principles of Engagement as an attachment, and directed the group to review them. I also included the principles in trainings for the Facilitators a month before the event. |
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The participants were engaged in open dialogue, and the facilitators and speakers laid the groundwork for a trusting environment conducive to acting with urgency and complimenting the work of others as a collaborative group working toward a common vision. We discussed network weaving the and importance of diverging opinions, although each group experienced very little to no conflict or divergence in opinions during discussion sessions.

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

I would encourage conveners to present the Principles to participants in advance of the dialogue to help frame how participants will work together, as they help inform the welcoming environment 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 major focus of the dialogue was to envision a future for food service centered on equity, sustainability and economic well-being for food and farm workers. Through six discussion questions which focused on Action Tracks #2 and #4, groups used a systems thinking approach to evaluate and propose food system ideas which benefit and relate to food service. Using "Advancing Equitable Livelihoods" and "Shifting to Sustainable Consumption Patterns" as a guide, we explored and shared key actions to take in the next 3 years to achieve a vision of a more equitable and sustainable food service industry by 2030.

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

| | Finance | | Policy |
|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | Innovation | | Data & Evidence |
| 1 | Human rights | 1 | Governance |
| | Women & Youth Empowerment | | Trade-offs |
| | | 1 | Environment and Climate |

MAIN FINDINGS

The main findings of the dialogue related to:

- 1. The importance of knowledge building and co-creation of solutions across stakeholder groups, to increase awareness through transparent knowledge building.
- 1a. Increase consumer knowledge about where their food comes from and how, to incentivize more direct, local purchases and sustainable consumption habits.

Proposed methods:

- *Educational campaigns/consumer marketing campaigns to improve perception of the value of food and farm workers to the community at large.
- 1b. Product IDs which list the location/environmental impact of a consumable item Proposed method: Transparent information on packaging ratings to guide decisions in markets/groceries, which encourage climate-smart choices, and reward consumers through financial incentives/rebates
- 1c. Sharing resources among farmers to co-create new solutions Proposed method: facilitated community groups among farmers, embedding indigenous farmers to learn from the inherent wisdom of the past to solve for climate adaptation in the future
- 1d. Transparency of best practices for farming in the era of climate change can lead to less energy required to produce food, which could reduce the cost to the consumers (increasing fresh food access for consumers at an affordable price)
- 1e. For Consumers: education to change mindset to value quality over quantity, to increase inclusivity of the sustainable food movement, including imperfect foods and how to reduce waste and enjoy more of the food available.

Proposed methods: Education about diet related diseases and packaging impact on environment

Goal Outcome: to reduce convenience eating, and encourage a different environment in which eating occurs (slower, at a table, eaten on reusable plates even in schools and institutions)

- 1f. For Farmers: invest in beginning professional farmer training programs, free, transparent education for all farmers on agroecological practices that support the environment, especially in the face of climate change and severe weather patterns.
- 1g. For Food service workers: invest in education and empowerment, so that this entry-level profession can become a career path, acknowledging the trickle down effect to other industries. Include "food as medicine" education, climate education, and the value of sourcing close to home to support the local food economy.

Empowerment can lead to social change through climate-friendly menus, menu marketing, and better production habits that reduce waste, aiming at a closed loop system.

- 2. Relationship building to increase community connection and incite community-led action.
- 2a. Connecting the land-owner and farmer to co-create equitable land access. Goal outcome: Could increase cooperation through co-creation and involvement in decision making by the operator of the land, in conjunction with the landowner.
- 2b. Connecting the consumer to farmer/producer to build livability of farmer profession and to increase responsible consumption by consumers.

Proposed solutions:

Connect institutions like schools more closely to the farmer, directly, by weaving school procurement into the educational programming in K-12 schools (next level Farm 2 School programming)

Embed indigenous food leaders into school food programming, to influence menus, and represent traditional, climate-smart foods that reduce packaging and can increase healthy food knowledge for food workers and students.

2c. Increase ability for WIC/SNAP dollar holders to spend money directly to farmers, including CSA shares, farmers markets, and community-owned groceries.

Proposed actions: Create financial incentives for farmers or local stores to improve access for more consumers at lower costs.

Increase cultural sensitivity of WIC/SNAP approved foods to promote inclusivity and reduce diet related diseases

- 3. Improving the living wage standards of farmers and food service workers, acknowledging the ripple effect of investing and empowering our entry level workforce as a lever to increase sustainability practices and advance equitable livelihoods, while security the future of food production.
- 3a. Political restructuring, more collaborative structures that support and increase value of food and farm worker jobs, which creates a sustainable ripple effect in our economy.

- 3b. Reimagine grocery stores that shorten supply chains and put more money directly into the hands of the producer/farmer
- 3c. Create accountability for land stewardship through consumer tax programs that invest in regenerative land practices (ie a public utility model to develop agroecological practices that benefit the ecosystem in and around developed areas).

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Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

Discussion Topic: By 2030 we have reversed the way our food dollars are spent, instead of 15% to the farmer and 85% to the supply chain, it is now 85% to the farmer, and 15% to the supply chain.

Key outcomes: Remove or reimagine grocery stores to connect consumers more directly to the farmer and their food; increase education on healthy eating by way of revitalized home economics in schools, school interactive education with farmers, and through legislation with encourages more Urban Agriculture (UA) and diversity of farm owners. Goal is to reduce poverty by decreasing cost of food, through a shorter supply chain and stronger relationships between farmers and consumers, which creates community trust, support, community action.

Measures of success of these efforts evaluated by: an increase in number of farmers per capita, an increase in farmers with a livable wage, an increase of schools using farm direct sourcing, and an increase in number of farmers markets across neighborhoods (ie 1 market per neighborhood to increase food access).

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

Discussion Topic: "Our food system prioritizes the health and education of farmers and food service workers, which helps reduce diet related disease levels in the community by 40%."

Key outcomes: national public educational campaigns can help inform consumer choices, by explaining the vital role of farmers and food service workers in the web of food systems, elevating their profession and creating more social capital to support their role in community food and health.

Education and empowerment for food and farm workers funded by the food industry, government, or public campaigns can shift food service toward supporting environmental and public health goals. Increasing cooperatives and social groups among workers helps build knowledge sharing and facilitates co-creation of solutions, empowering workers and creating social responsibility among consumers.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

Discussion Topic: Foodservice professionals help reduce hunger by 50% in the city, where they work in partnership with a range of community organizations

Key outcomes: Key coordination needed between food systems, climate change and education industries. Collaboration is critical to inspire "radical community food action," where there is autonomy for people to access and grow their own food to increase food security. Reaching a liveable wage is also critical, and we need policy change and urban agriculture land use regulations that can support economic opportunities for fresh food production within city limits. Decreasing food waste through a shifting of labeling regulations (ie removing expiration dates in favor of 'best by' dates) and leveraging technology to connect organizations as a method to utilize food before it is wasted. Consider alternative means of payment for food, like meal tokens, to increase access and reduce friction especially for fresh, healthy food.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

Discussion Topic: Chefs enable lower greenhouse gas emissions markedly by reducing packaging and guiding consumer trends toward climate friendly diets, where the average consumer eats 40% less meat in 2030 than in 2020.

Key outcomes: Government led sustainable solutions for packaging are critical; we need tighter regulations and financial charges for non-sustainable packaging, recognizing the true cost of packaged food on the environment. Help change perceptions and habits of consumers through take out food re-envisioned, where food can be enjoyed on a plate rather than in a wrapper. Educate consumers through transparently shared information to guide their choices, and consider including financial incentives that reward purchases of less packaged, plant forward foods. Creativity in the kitchen is key to promote plant-based diets to mass consumers, so education for food professionals and chefs on how to cook plants creatively, and balance nutrition without meat, is crucial. Consider relying on blockchain technology to inform consumers of packaging implicant contracted are considering, as well as the environmental footprint, especially important with meat-centered vs. plant-centered main dishes.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

Discussion Topic: By 2030, school and institutional menus include 40% less packaging and feature culturally significant, inclusive foods, while addressing public health and climate realities.

Key Outcomes: Need to change the mindset and environment in which people eat in schools and institutions, in favor of a slower, more community based meal format. Look to other countries as a model (ie Italy) for how budgets are balanced to support labor and equipment needs to reduce packaging and encourage reusables in meal settings (the refettorio model). Leverage the power of community to increase support of local farm direct produce in institutions, incorporate food into the curriculum, and increase connection to traditional food knowledge specific to a location by embedding local indigenous leaders into institutional food program planning and procurement (ie The Intertribal Agricultural Council in the USA; rural community leaders in Indonesia). Fund program innovations through existing federal and state money, in addition to community-supported funding by schools, companies, and consumers.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

ACTION TRACKS

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|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Innovation | Data & Evidence |
| Human rights | Governance |
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| | Environment and Climate |

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

RELEVANT LINKS

Recording of Plenary Session https://youtu.be/cgGP_KW_dBo

CORRECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS, OR CHANGES

Formatting change for main findings section

| Date 28/03/2021 |
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| The formatting for the official feedback form looks hard to read, so I've attached a document that represents the feedback in an easier-to-read format. |
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ATTACHMENTS

Title

Feedback Summary https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/March-20th-Independent-Dialogue-Feedback-Summary.pdf