

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Wednesday, 9 June 2021 12:00 GMT -03:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	The power of sustainable collaboration models to create circular food waste products
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Joy Vieira - Global Member Engager & Paola Pollmeier - Global Community Netweaver at the Social Gastronomy Movement
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16368/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/16368/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Independent
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	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

66

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18

19 19-30

36 31-50

8 51-65

3 66-80

0 80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

21 Male

44 Female

1 Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

1 Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

4 Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

9 Education

3 Communication

6 Food processing

6 Food retail, markets

19 Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

1 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

18 Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

18 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

8 Multi-national corporation

1 Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

8 Local Non-Governmental Organization

10 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

6 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

1 Government and national institution

1 Regional economic community

1 United Nations

International financial institution

2 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

3 Consumer group

7 Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The Social Gastronomy Movement (SGM) is committed to this year's UNFSS and intends to bring diverse and often unheard voices to the table through its trusted network and partnerships, always embracing a multi-stakeholder approach. This dialogue is part of a series of 6, convened by SGM, encompassing all 5 action tracks, and a final 6th connecting the dots dialogue. We chose to focus action track 2 on Food waste since we believe that if we activate our ecosystem around Food waste awareness we can together think about solutions that support us in reducing, using or even up-cycling food waste. According to SOS Bali, 1/3 of all food in the world is wasted annually while over 174 million people suffer from acute starvation. At the Social Gastronomy Movement community we have several examples of the power that sustainable collaboration models can have. One great example is the Food Solidarity Fund, launched by SGM in 2020, where with the support of our partner World 50 best we were able to distribute funds for 10 different organizations around the world. Their work resulted in 12,371.447Kg of ingredients that were going to waste being saved, besides the 337k meals served. So in this dialogue we wanted to think about collaborative sustainable collaboration models to create circular food waste products and that is why we designed a dialogue that focuses on: - Hearing the community and exploring what are the solutions they have already found to make food a circular commons and how to replicate those. - Discussing the disparities between consumer and producers needs and how we can prevent food waste by changing the consumption patterns in a way that is beneficial for both. - Identifying how we can foster and adapt collaboration models across the different sectors to make sure the surplus of the food systems are being directed to solving hunger Understanding the complexity of the food waste dynamics we broke the topic down in 6 breakout rooms with different themes.

### HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

We really felt that all participants embraced multi-stakeholder inclusivity. We had participants from different sectors. From start-ups, multilaterals but also individuals who were just motivated to learn more about food waste. Next time we would like to make sure that if we talk for example about public policy we have also decision makers in this field participating to get more insights during the dialogue in this field. During the break out rooms participants were very open and embracing different perspectives and through the dialogue we were able to build trust between the facilitators and the participants which is even going beyond this dialogue. Many people felt connected and wanted to stay active and connected through our network.

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

We specifically encourage other dialogue convenors to engage diverse voices and thus ensure multi-stakeholder inclusivity. Hearing different opinions and hopefully starting to understand and appreciate them can lead to strong cross-sector collaborations, which we believe are crucial in order to achieve the 2030 sustainable development agenda. We especially advise other convenors to not be afraid of diverging opinions. When bringing together people of many different backgrounds, it is clear that not everyone will agree on all points of discussion. Yet, those divergences lead to a better understanding of different perspectives, and hopefully to concrete actionable outcomes between sectors and stakeholders. In order to create a safe space where areas of divergences can be discussed without withholding, we encourage convenors to invite a trusted network. This way, trust with participants is already established which can foster more in-depth conversations and room for disagreements.

# 3. METHOD

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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

In this dialogue, our main focus was on understanding what is necessary to work as a collective on new collaboration models to approach together the problem of reducing, using, and upcycling food waste. Initially one of our ideas was to focus only on product creation but since it is a multi-sectoral approach there are different components we wanted to discuss with the social gastronomy community before we talk about food waste product development that focuses on rescuing food excess. The components we decided to discuss were:

- 1) discussing the importance of the farming sector as they are the start of the food cycle and can influence a lot on how much is wasted and reproduced.
- 2) rethinking our multi-sectoral collaborations to create a future that leaves no space for food waste
- 3) understanding the role of public policies as it plays an important role in encouraging food waste reduction and fostering innovations around the subject.
- 4) contrast the powerful consumer voice and needs with the producers' point of view since we believe that shifting consuming and production behaviors can encourage a fairer food system.
- 5) exploring how we can improve the distribution of healthy food surpluses for food-insecure people and how these systems can become economically sustainable for community organizations and farmers, producers, and suppliers?

### 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 type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

### KEYWORDS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
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## MAIN FINDINGS

### 1) Farming sector

We must engage all parts of the food system to create multiple solutions that will collectively foster sustainable change.

We need to create a system of accountability for consumers, governments, small/medium businesses and corporations

Empowering farmers and making farming sexy again. We must harvest the talent of female, minority, and youth populations.

### 2) Multi-sectoral collaborations

Build a global campaign with multiple sectors around food waste – improving the chains of communication between producers, consumers, and large supermarkets (donate)

Educate young minds on the importance of preservation of ingredients and acknowledging the entire products, for example through traditional culinary methods

Educate the producers on how to meet the demand of consumers more responsibly, for example by not overstocking (and more possibilities)

### 3) Role of public policies

Education. If we are going to generate change, we need to focus on education. It is the true pillar for change. We need to educate on resources and systems, and teach people the real value of food.

Partnerships. We would like to see incentivization of profitable networking. Partnerships are key for change. There should be an incentive for collaboration.

Transparency. The system cannot change, if systems aren't transparent.. Trust makes change. We can only trust food systems if they are transparent.

### 4) Consumer voice and needs with the producers point of view

Food literacy as a tool for mindset shifts in every part of the food chain (teaching the value of good food and impacts)

Giving visibility and responsible messaging about the solutions that currently exist, their added value and impact in the food systems.

The power of togetherness and networks of networks; creating an ecosystem of change.

### 5) Distribution of healthy food surpluses for food insecure people

NURTURING EQUITY across our food system: We need to build models that support economic equity and benefit all stakeholders in order to see true systems change. By creating examples and mechanisms how sustainable practices can bring value and opportunity. With this we can build a new culture around the value of our food

EDUCATION IS KEY to bridging inclusivity and social equity across all cultures. EDUCATION needs to be democratised: accessible and recognized by all class systems to ensure adoption and a shift in behaviors. It should also be responsive to the diverse communities and represent food customs and heritage

The need for a GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE owned and supported by governments that expresses the value of our food system, recognizes how their countries' systems are interconnected and asks for commitments that will positively influence and incentivize sustainability, health and equity

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

### Outcomes breaking room 1: Role of the farming sector

The farming sector starting the food cycle can influence a lot on how much is wasted and reproduced. Many participants outlined the following challenges during the session:

- consuming in ethical ways can be out of people's possibilities and that the logistics of maintaining food waste creates winners and losers
- waste of talent, especially among farmers and on the farm
- relationships are lacking between chefs and farmers
- the issue of food waste has to be seen from a wide perspective that considers government while creating alternative systems for farmers

After understanding and discussing the challenges the participants moved quickly to the ideation of solutions:

- empowering farmers to create products could provide an income all year long and change the way people view farmers
- changing the way we consume and not taking advantage of biodiversity
- looking at the value chain and implement regulations on the value of food
- creating infrastructures that teach farmers how to invest and grow their portfolios
- consumers need to start caring and the youth needs to be empowered and be connected to the land
- food in schools is a way to support local farmers and teach kids about the biodiversity that surrounds them
- hosting zero food waste events at farms
- women are the farmers that must be empowered and have their own economic weight to pull in their communities
- we can co-create projects that preserve foods and then be given to food pantries
- integrate too good to go into our community to help solves these problems
- cocreate a system that feeds itself with value. this can be done through political change pressured by consumers

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

Outcomes breaking out room 2: Rethinking our multi-sectoral collaborations to create a future that leaves no space for food waste?

Our Food System already involves multi-sector partnerships but resources such as food are still wasted. That is why we want to explore together how to rethink our multi-sectoral collaborations to create a future that leaves no space for food waste.

Participants outlined how hard it is sometimes to partner with big companies because of branding and food manipulation guidelines. Companies don't want to be liable.

Another problem many mentioned is that there are no communication channels established that support in announcing overproduction from the private sector to NGOs and to businesses who treat food waste. Also the connection between companies and farmers is not well established. Farmers have a big challenge with overproduction and have no efficient ways to connect and deliver in an efficient way their products for food processing to avoid it getting wasted. And last but not least the consumer. There is no real discussion and connection between the producers of food with the end consumer.

Even if many countries have food banks who have taken over that role of being an articulator and connector, a big challenge is their capacity of distribution and logistics. They do not have enough funds to bring food at the right time to the right stakeholders.

That is why we came up with different solution approaches that we recommend to investigate further:

- Create chains of communications between all – create a marketplace where all actors can easily exchange information around food waste
- Communicate and build awareness in the consumers and the restauration sector on the food waste and methods to fight against it
- Convert kitchens in laboratories where chefs can experiment recipes and apply traditional techniques through fermentation for example.
- Support more entrepreneurs who cook home and sell food at home and promote their Ideas on how to reduce food waste in the food delivery system. The idea of cloud kitchens is definitely a concept to research and explore further.
- promote education with consumers focusing on teaching traditional methods of preservation
- work together on a global campaign undermining that we don't get our money and throw it in the trash! Food is money. Food has value.
- acknowledging food ingredients and their virtues. Create awareness within the consumers, educate young minds at school, professionals at hospitality, producers etc., on traditional methods of preservation and that throwing away parts of ingredients that are perfectly edible is throwing away energy (water, work, light, effort etc.).
- composting systems must be re-enforced
- Communicate overproduction - we need to know how much to actually become active!

### ACTION TRACKS

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

### Outcomes breaking out room 3: Role of public policies

Public policies play an important role in encouraging food waste reduction and fostering innovations around the subject. In our session we asked ourselves how effective are those in creating circular collaboration models that incentivize the production of products. What needs to change in order to leverage more impact through policies?

Most of the participants agreed that this is a very delicate subject. Often organizations or companies have very good ideas and projects, but if they are not supported by real state policies, they will disappear when the new government comes, especially in Latin America. That is why one of the main recommendations is that we need to focus on collective impact programmes engaging: Government, Private, and Society. Projects need a common ground between these sectors. In order to achieve that collaboration we need one key ingredient: Communication. Only through active dialogues we can achieve alignment, understanding and TRUST. All agreed that only trust makes change.

We believe that the government can become one of those food system game changers, incentivizing people to join the farming business, and encouraging the next generation to trust and get involved. Public policies definitely CAN make a difference.

But very often only if not only the government is committed but also other actors in the food system especially because some policies are very hard to implement. So we need to find a good mix between laws and action-driven collaboration to solve food waste challenges. Here are the most discussed solution approaches for fostering public participation and collaboration:

- Get specific funds and bring either tax benefits or other incentives to allow people to get started. They often want to act, but don't know how. This can also have a snowball effect. Have specific
- If we are going to generate change, we need to focus on education. It is the true pillar for change. We need to educate on resources and systems, and teach people the real value of food.
- We need more transparency. The system cannot change, if systems aren't transparent.. Trust makes change. We can only trust food systems if they are transparent.
- underline that eating is a political act
- redesign social conscience of restaurants, and educate them. Government can encourage restaurants to repurpose food and therefore help the community.
- Normally we need to educate the consumer - but it's very hard to educate 6 billion people. Maybe what we can do is try to educate food manufacturers. They should be more aware of the real value of food; it is not just a commodity. A simple solution could be with labeling, for example, labels about expiry date can be confusing and food that is still very edible is thrown away as a consequence.
- Create a network where everyone can share knowledge but also needs. What can be an ingredient for someone, can be a waste for someone else.
- create workshops on how to reduce food waste - learn how to use composting bins, and use it for the fields. Reward system: If citizens recycle and create only little waste, you have to pay less for the rubbish. It can be implemented locally by governments (example: is already implemented in Switzerland where you pay per bag of waste)

### ACTION TRACKS

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

Outcomes breaking out room 4: Consumer voice and needs with the producers point of view

Shifting our consuming behaviors in order to produce less waste and encourage a more fair food system is more important than ever. Many from us work in communities that would not consume certain products. How can we reach them and make them part of the consumption chain? How can we drive consumer demand for sustainable food systems that reduce waste? What innovations/solutions already exist around our consumer culture that we can replicate in other markets/regions? How do we make by-products more accessible and desirable?

In this discussion all agreed that this will only be possible if we start building bridges between the consumers and producers. We need to think about bridging the gap between. These are the ideas that have been worked on to building bridges:

- Bring visibility to positive impact initiatives
- A chef in its restaurant can be a platform to educate and bring awareness to the consumer
- support farmers to offset their food waste with a network of restaurants & chef partners
- create a coalition of local farmers, create a stall to offer their products and meet the farmers.
- Food education as a main connector. How can we foster these knowledge transfers in Hospitality and culinary schools in order to create a new mindset for culinary students.
- create an open source supplier network and look for new mechanisms for more shared ownership

### ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

Outcomes breaking out room 5: Community solution around food waste

Whilst tons of food is wasted every day people are suffering from food security around the globe. In front of us are two problems that share common solutions to enable healthy, equitable, well-fed communities and sustainability of our food system. Social responsible actions can be led at the community level and help strengthen resilience for those most vulnerable.

Our discussion will address these 2 challenges with the goal of improving and sustaining access to healthy fresh foods while setting the foundation for social and economic equity. That is why we discussed three main questions based on these challenges.

- 1) How can we improve the distribution of healthy food surpluses for those food insecure?
  - Create a recovery chain within the city to transform the waste for ones into opportunities for others through distribution points. Change the system that is set up to perpetuate hunger
  - We need to redefine econ opportunity of waste/losses and change the culture of how food is perceived in the hospitality industry
  - Tackle the undernourishment of culture that can walk together with hunger but also alone perpetuating hunger
  - Food and class systems: while in Europe waste zero culture makes you a modern citizen, the concept of waste in poor countries where to waste demonstrates power (e.g. in Latam)
  - understanding government role and what countries produce
  - democratising local and indigenous food
  
- 2) What role industry can play to shift consumer behaviour to be truly sustainable:
  - redirection of Government subsidies and investment to support local farmers to create their circular economies and not only profit-driven
  - companies should offer a variety of food to allow consumers to choose what's right for them
  - incentivize local stores to invest in local food; and not just resell big corps highly processed products
  
- 3) How can we ensure these systems are economically sustainable for community organizations and farmers, producers and suppliers?
  - putting pressure on governments to force restaurants to have ecological and waste plans
  - build opportunities for people to realize the benefits to shift their behaviour: social stewards to connect social equity to economic equity
  - EDUCATION needs to be democratised: accessible and recognized by all class systems and in that process create channels and awareness
  - We need a global perspective on economic value of food and universal understanding about the value of our food system

### ACTION TRACKS

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

We did not identify many divergence points. Only one of the notetakers noted the following:

"I do not believe in fast change". The only way to get change is to educate the whole society. Kids and teenagers are our future, so we have to ensure projects keep getting carried on in 20 or 30 years. Education is key. We need to teach kids how the food systems work, and how important the whole cycle is. We have to be conscious about what we eat.

During the session the notetaker recorded all outcome on a Miro Board. For more information you can access the board with the link attached.

### ACTION TRACKS

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- Policy
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# ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

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## RELEVANT LINKS

- **Miro board with notes**  
[https://miro.com/app/board/o9J\\_ICVeaes=/](https://miro.com/app/board/o9J_ICVeaes=/)