

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Monday, 31 May 2021 10:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Multi-actor dialogue on farm to fork school food procurement
CONVENED BY	Betina Bergmann Madsen, City of Copenhagen
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/17414/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Denmark

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

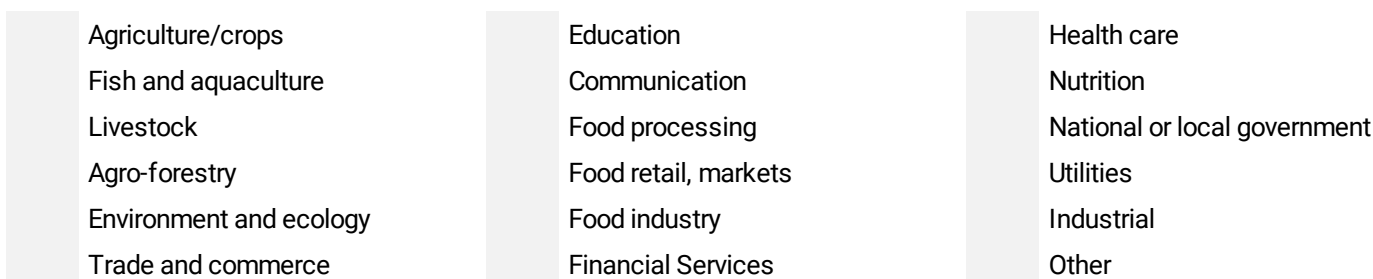
PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE



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?

We involved all sectors from the government, the municipality, the procurement, the wholesaler, the farmer and the interest organisations - Both before under and after the meeting.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

It shows, that it is possible to open tenders so that SME and farmers have a possibility to give an offer to the public tenders but it is not easy, and bends a lot of consideration.

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

Food public procurement is the main topic of discussion. The Copenhagen food strategy sets new and ambitious goals and strategies on food and meals of high culinary quality, which can contribute to a healthier and more climate-responsible city for all Copenhageners. The strategy comprises initiatives that help to promote Copenhagen as a food city and contribute to develop the local food system around the city,

The first part looks at the opportunities for farm to fork procurement involving local and regional small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and farmers in compliance with applicable legal frameworks. Another focus is on linking school food procurement with education.

The second part of the dialogue focuses on the domestic food market. Local and national stakeholders will discuss opportunities for upcoming tenders on the farm to fork procurement, focussing on potatoes ('Copenhagen potato tender').

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

ACTION TRACKS

- Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
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KEYWORDS

- | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy |
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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/2

A very important point that came up in all the discussions was the need to talk to each other to gain an understanding of the different needs and their reasons to act the way they are.

It also came up, that procurement can be a very powerful tool to reach the strategies (including the set) that a municipality has committed to. Besides, to ensure sustainable, healthy food environments, and in particular, farm to fork procurement, a multi-stakeholder market engagement and a proper assessment of what is consumed and produced in the peri-urban context.

Possible solutions:

- Change how we procure:

- Under threshold, direct purchasing i.e. buy a whole harvest from a farmer. Good for the producer, and results in good price for the buyer.

- Dynamic food systems – using software solutions (increasingly widespread in UK)

- Share farming i.e. as a municipality, agree in advance to buy a certain percentage of a farm's harvest.

- Follow good examples, and learn from leaders in your country i.e. Copenhagen and Milan.

- Mapping is crucial and should be happening in every city around the world, based on:

- What we consume (in the city)

- What we have on offer (at local/regional/rural level)

- We want the kitchens to be connected with the farmers, and also to bring this collaboration all the way to the teaching materials in the schools, but it needs to both involve the city officials so that not all have to know the procurement rules and how to do a food contract to do the cooking in the kitchens, this is what the project COACH can help with, by creating a teaching material of how to write public procurement that opens up for SME and farmers to give a direct bid to it. But it also has to involve the ministry level to have the right impact so that all the children in a country can have the benefit of the education material that is made.

- Discussion on inter-sectorial working groups and how important is it that these are made to share knowledge – This is done within the Best ReMaP project.

- Monitoring system is important (food waste, transportation miles, where crops are growing, what we are using and so on) and by gaining this knowledge, we will be able to make better and more sustainable food procurement. We need to understand the food system, and the flaws to be able to help to fix it.

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<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/2

Education on healthy and sustainable food is important and should be integrated into sustainable, healthy food procurement. It can be observed a lack of integration between procurement and education policy and departments. As outlined by the legal expert, it can also be a way to circumvent the difficulty to purchase local food by using a healthy food education strategy to ensure e.g. that school trips to (local) production sites are offered.

Today it is challenging for children to eat healthy and to have a food education. They learn about food from Tik Tok: is it the right source of information? Schools are not able to serve the function of giving any influence on that. There should be a better connection between production and consumption, especially for children to easily navigate the way we shop and make independent decisions on food.

Possible solutions:

- Make link to educational purpose of procurement. Can be a legal loophole, but it's also a fundamentally important opportunity to improve children's diets, and to teach them about the links between food choices and environment.
- Implementing interesting idea to "circumvent" local procurement prohibition by integrating food education (e.g. farmers visits) in public food tenders. Worth expanding the idea!
- Food education to be integrated in all school curricula (good food and good food knowledge are basic rights and skills are important)

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The participants did not agree on if it was a good idea (sustainable and green) or not to open To open the tenders to SME because of the more transportation.

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