

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Monday, 28 June 2021 14:00 GMT +01:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	ONE HEALTH, ONE WELFARE: FOOD SYSTEMS OPPORTUNITIES FOR BETTER HUMAN, ANIMAL AND ECOLOGICAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
CONVENED BY	Philip Lymbery, Global CEO, Compassion in World Farming International and UN Food Systems Champion
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/19321/
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

134

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18 12 19-30 65 31-50 40 51-65 11 66-80 1 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

53 Male 76 Female 4 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

5	Agriculture/crops	7	Education	8	Health care
1	Fish and aquaculture	3	Communication	2	Nutrition
24	Livestock		Food processing	8	National or local government
	Agro-forestry	12	Food retail, markets		Utilities
25	Environment and ecology	14	Food industry	0	Industrial
2	Trade and commerce	5	Financial Services	18	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

5	Small/medium enterprise/artisan	4	Workers and trade union
15	Large national business		Member of Parliament
8	Multi-national corporation		Local authority
5	Small-scale farmer	17	Government and national institution
3	Medium-scale farmer		Regional economic community
4	Large-scale farmer	1	United Nations
9	Local Non-Governmental Organization	5	International financial institution
25	International Non-Governmental Organization	5	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
	Indigenous People	1	Consumer group
20	Science and academia	7	Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

We reviewed the Principles to ensure they were addressed in the agenda design and participant engagement process. The Curator also emphasised a number of these Principle during his introductory remarks including the importance to listening to and understanding the viewpoints of all participants. We designed an interactive session giving everyone the opportunity to participate in plenary or via the discussion groups.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

'Act with urgency', 'Commit to the Summit' and 'Recognize complexity': The dialogue was framed as a contribution to the Food Systems Summit by highlighting the opportunity presented by a One Health One Welfare approach recognizing the complex interconnections between human, animal, and ecological planetary health and thus a need for systemic and integrated approaches to food systems transformation involving actors from across human health, animal health and those working on ecosystem/planetary health dimensions. 'Be respectful' and 'Build trust': We asked participants who were not designated speakers and panellists to share their insights and questions online via the chat functions, through breakout group discussions and through the use of Slido as an online platform. We asked participants to engage with each other and with the speakers in a respectful and constructive way. We informed participants that all input will be summarized as input to the Food Systems Summit and shared with participants. 'Embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity': We explicitly sought to engage the participants from a wide variety of sectors – covering human, animal and planetary health dimensions. We also sought presenters and participants who from a wide variety of geographies with registrants from over 40 countries represented within our dialogues. 'Complement the work of others': We identified the theme of One Health One Welfare emphasising interconnections between human, animal and planetary health. 'One Health' is often defined as 'an approach to designing and implementing programmes, policies, legislation and research in which multiple sectors communicate and work together to achieve better public health outcomes.' One Health as a concept has gained significant traction in national and international settings and many actors highlight the opportunity it offers to strengthen interdisciplinary collaboration and action.

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

The use on online polling is recommended as a way of ensuring participants are engaged through the dialogue. It is a great visual tool which provides real time results to questions posed to the participants. We found this particularly useful to glean participants feedback following the break-out group discussions. Rather than a report back from each group, which can take a lot of time with many groups, every participant has the opportunity for anonymised feedback and results can be collated quickly and efficiently. We used Slido.

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

We spent a considerable amount of time to ensure we designed the dialogue so it was as interactive as possible, giving every participant an opportunity to engage – This was very well received by participants. The event started with an introduction by the Curator, Mark Driscoll from Tasting the Future. The use of the chat function was encouraged with all participants given the opportunity to introduce themselves at the start of the session. We used Chatham House rules as the basis for discussion. Slido was used as an interactive real time web-based platform to pose questions at various points during the plenary discussion sessions. Our first two questions included: 1) When you hear the term 'One Health, One Welfare' what one word springs to mind? 2) Do you think One Health, One Welfare is getting enough attention in the Food Systems Summit? The first part of the dialogues involved 8 quick fire presentations from representatives covering various dimensions of animal, human and planetary health – as some initial 'food for thought' and as a way of stimulating discussions in the 8 breakout groups. To encourage active participation each breakout groups had between 8-10 participants and a dedicated facilitator. Each facilitator introduced themselves and then got each participant to introduce themselves too. The 50 minute break out discussion then focussed on 3 questions: 1) What are the opportunities to drive forward and operationalise a 'one health, one welfare' agenda, linking animal, human and ecosystem health in a post pandemic world? 2) What are the main barriers to a One Health and One Welfare approach and how can they be overcome? 3) What would be your food system summit call to action? Once all the breakout groups came back into plenary, instead of getting a report back from each group we used Slido, combined with the Chat function for those who could not access Slido, to give everyone an opportunity to report back. This was based on the following questions: 1) What are the opportunities to drive forward and operationalise a 'one health, one welfare' agenda, linking animal, human and ecosystem health in a post pandemic world? 2) What are the main barriers to a One Health and One Welfare approach and how can they be overcome? 3) What would be your food system summit call to action? This method created a rich array of information and feedback used as the basis for this report. The curator and convenor then led a short reflection session before the event closed.

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

Alongside a human and ecological health crisis we confront an animal health crisis: Approximately 70 billion animals are farmed for food worldwide every year (60% of all mammals on Earth), the majority of which are produced under intensive livestock production systems with little, if any, animal welfare standards. These systems drive the increased use of antibiotics and are connected to the emergence of a range of zoonotic diseases, diminishing animal health, exacerbating the human health crisis, and contributing to the ecological health crisis. According to a 2021 Chatham House report, launched in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme and CIWF, the production of food is the primary cause of biodiversity loss globally – driven by the conversion of land for agriculture and the intensification of agriculture reducing the quality and quantity of available wildlife habitats.

'One Health' is often defined as 'an approach to designing and implementing programmes, policies, legislation and research in which multiple sectors communicate and work together to achieve better public health outcomes.' Traditionally areas of work in which a One Health approach is relevant includes the control of Zoonotic diseases (Diseases and infections that are naturally transmitted between vertebrate animals and humans. A zoonotic agent may be a bacterium, a virus, a fungus and includes flu, rabies, rift valley fever, Ebola etc) and combatting antibiotic resistance (when bacteria change after being exposed to antibiotics and become more difficult to treat). One Health as a concept has gained significant traction in national and international settings and many actors highlight the opportunity it offers to strengthen interdisciplinary collaboration and action.

One Welfare extends the approach of (and partially overlaps) the One Health theme used for human and animal health. A One Welfare approach promotes the direct and indirect links of animal welfare to human welfare and environmentally friendly animal-keeping systems. It fosters interdisciplinary collaboration to improve human and animal welfare internationally. It helps to promote key global objectives such as supporting food security, sustainability, reducing human suffering and improving productivity within the farming sector through a better understanding of the value of high welfare standards.

In this Dialogue, participants focussed on addressing a number of key questions:

- 1) What are the opportunities to drive forward and operationalise a 'one health, one welfare' agenda, linking animal, human and ecosystem health in a post pandemic world?
- 2) What are the main barriers to a One Health and One Welfare approach and how can they be overcome?
- 3) What would be your food system summit call to action?

Dialogue Objectives:

- 1) Ensure better animal health and wellbeing outcomes are at the heart of the Food Systems Summit highlighting how animal health and welfare are intrinsically interlinked human and ecological health
- 2) Create support for an integrated, holistic approach to policy reform and coordinated action across food sectors, identifying food systems opportunities for better human, ecological and animal health
- 3) Using a couple of case studies from around the world, to demonstrate what 'one health' practice/policy reform is being practiced (would be good to identify a couple of case studies from the Global South for example).
- 4) Highlight opportunities presented by a 'One Health, One Welfare approach and what this would look like in practice.

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 following is a list of the main findings with regards to the opportunities for taking forward a One Health One Welfare Approach:

- Many participants welcomed a focus on and highlight significant opportunities and advantages to a One Health One Welfare approach - as governments invest in new solutions to build post Covid-19 economies, there is an opportunity to focus and build narratives around the interlinkages between animal welfare (health), ecosystem health and human health. Some fear governments may squander the opportunity.
- In some countries there is increasing political will. E.g., the French Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation and the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs launched PREZODE (PREventing ZOonotic Diseases Emergence), a new initiative to prevent future pandemics.
- There is a need/opportunity to move One Health beyond a theoretical concept into something that is practical and tangible. There are lots of frameworks particularly at an international level, but these are often disconnected from the needs and realities of practitioners on the ground.
- An opportunity to adapt One Health approach depending on the very different political contexts and priorities of a country. That it is important to develop tools for competent authorities to work together and that it is important to take the one health and one welfare idea to a broader public and to create a public pressure on industry and decision makers to influence the political agenda
- There is an opportunity for a universally agreed definition of One Health, the principles that underpin it, and a framework, which can be adapted to meet the needs according to geography and culture.
- Leveraging research and developing One Health strategies based on practical experience is key
- There is a need for a One Health Systems approach that identifies those systemic interventions which address the root causes and underlying determinants which lead to better animal, human and ecosystem health outcomes.
- There is a need to broaden the application of the One Health approach and encompass a broader range of ecologically mediated diseases, such as encompassing the agendas of AMR, malnutrition, epidemic preparedness, integrated surveillance systems, environmental health, food systems and food safety – which are all driven by and dependent on healthy ecosystems and both animal health and welfare.
- Working in a multidisciplinary way will build bridges between individuals/organizations working on related issues and enable more impactful work
- One Health presents an opportunity to understand how people value food, nature and a sense of place and avoid potentially damaging and polarising debates. There is often more that unites people across sectors, cultures etc. than divides them.
- There is a need to incorporate environmental determinants in One Health policy and the links between One Health, Climate Change, and nature-based solutions. (Agroecological and regenerative forms of agricultural practice)
- The need to strengthen national surveillance systems so they provide an early warning system for a range of human and animal diseases, including the underlying ecological conditions that drive disease emergence.
- There is a need to invest in higher health systems with good animal welfare ensuring farmed animals enjoy a good quality of life. Some systems should be outlawed.

We asked participants to highlight the main opportunities for ensuring a One Health One Welfare approach is taken forward within the Food Systems summit:

- There is a need for policies that prevent and reduce antibiotic use in animal production.
- Countries should commit to country level One Health action plans and collaborate internally on the implementation.
- Farmers/producers/indigenous groups must be part of the story and we need greater levels of participation within the One health agenda.
- The summit needs to focus on solutions that are more locally, culturally and geographically relevant - a one size fits all approach will not work.
- To mainstream One Health, One welfare we need to reflect the true cost of food – out pricing systems and systems of agricultural needs to change to ensure high animal welfare standards subsidies supported by production systems that are regenerative
- Online training is growing, it has the potential to support institutional training and education programmes to covering the one health one welfare concept.
- There is a need to place more emphasis on trade and its importance in creating One health One welfare outcomes linked to trade standards and issues of fairness.
- There needs to be better dissemination of science and ensure this is linked to meet the needs of different cultural contexts. One Health science is often driven by the Global North with little relevance to practitioners.
- Putting animal welfare more central to the FSS is key to human health prevention and will be cost effective in the long term.
- The need to link One health one welfare with the need to reduce meat consumption, particularly of animal-source foods from industrial/intensive livestock systems.
- The need for greater recognition of one health- one welfare as guiding framework across all action tracks of the summit.
- Food systems should consider all animals as sentient and critical to healthy and sustainable food systems.
- One Health should be underpinned by a respect for life both human and animal, ideally through the UN and an animal welfare SDG. It was felt the post-pandemic era was fertile ground for this approach.

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KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/3

Topic #1 - What are the main Barriers and Limitations to One Health, One Welfare Approach?

- There is not an agreed and commonly used definition of One Health.
- One health does not address take a holistic approach and make the links between improved animal welfare standards/better husbandry and the links between AMR/Zoonosis/environmental contamination.
- Insufficient attention is paid to the One Welfare concept that enhances One Health
- One Health is commonly perceived as addressing human health (achieving human health outcomes or managing disease) through the lens of animal and ecosystem health rather than as an opportunity to address the upstream determinants of human, animal, and ecological health together, exploring the interdependencies. Climate change for example is a threat to human health and this needs to be considered through the lens on One Health.
- The need to broaden a One Health approach to include the triple burden of malnutrition and food security.
- Plant Health is often missing from the One Health story but needs inclusion.
- One health does not always recognise the connections between animal and human abuse and neglect.
- Gaps in national public health surveillance systems pose a significant threat to health. Gaps in monitoring ecosystems, ecosystems services and wildlife/wildlife diseases were all highlighted (including the use of indigenous knowledge and social sciences).
- Accessing national level data, across many dimensions (animal, ecological and human health) and across different farming systems can often be challenging.
- Awareness and engagement of veterinary authorities in the field is often very low and needs to take place in many countries. There is still a weak connection between veterinary and human public health institutions.
- The siloed approach between different government departments/ministries e.g. between health, agriculture, trade and environment.
- A Siloed approach between One Health and One welfare – often it is either “health” or “welfare,” but these silos need to be broken down to work collaboratively and more impactfully.
- One health research can be very theoretical – it needs to be done in a more practical way involving farmers, indigenous groups and local communities (those with ‘Lived experiences’) so that it can be scaled up locally
- Businesses can view One Health agenda as a threat rather than as an opportunity to align their own strategies to health, sustainability, nutrition, branding and marketing etc. Need to move from short term profit to long term value creation.
- There is a need for more collaboration between NGOs, governments and projects on the agenda as there is a lot of reinventing the wheel. Multi-disciplinary projects are harder to implement but produce better results and hence the importance of getting the One Health framework right from the start.
- There is a perceived false categorisation of humans as distinct from other animals. Ideally there should be addressing this binary classification.
- It was felt that there was a lack of transparency on the realities of intensive livestock production systems in society with a rosy-view being perpetuated in marketing and education settings

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/3

Topic #2 - What are the main Governance Challenges to One Health One Welfare?

- A siloed approach to One health is still commonplace, particularly within governments, meaning One Health is often focussed on AMR/Zoonosis with the responsibility of health ministries rather than as a cross departmental issue.
- Whilst more governments are looking at One health approach not all governments are – there is a need for greater civil society mobilisation around the One Health agenda.
- There is not always much unity of approach at national and national levels when exploring One Health interventions.
- There is a need for leadership from politicians and governments and businesses to ensure human, animal and ecosystem health are at the heart of policy.
- As more One Health initiatives emerge, we need to be careful that systemic interventions are really being identified and therefore due diligence is required to ensure a systems diagnosis remains at the heart of a One Health approach.
- Engaging people and organisations from the human health side (dealing with triple burden of malnutrition for example) is often weak within governance structures.
- Many people working on One Health are experts in disease and health and do not necessarily include professionals covering wellbeing.
- Scope of One Health – Many governance systems at national and international levels often define One Health around AMR and Zoonosis and therefore programmes can be limited in scope.
- Governance mechanisms do not always focus on systemic drivers and shy away from sensitive issues – e.g., dealing with industrial farming systems and excessive meat consumption that drives antibiotic use.
- There is often a disconnect between the theory and frameworks provided at international levels and the tools needed by local and/or national practitioners.
- There is a need to bring the science on One Health together with participatory processes that identify the needs and challenges of local populations. The risks and benefits of One Health need to be defined by culture and geography and cant be mediated at an international level.
- There is a need to understand local power dynamics when assessing local One Health dimensions and careful consideration needs to be given to the process of local engagement, so it is participatory and is based on the views and values of local actors.
- There is need to engage actors beyond the clinical field (doctors and vets) engaging indigenous groups and citizen science, complimenting quantitative data with more qualitative data from the field.
- There is a need to focus on a bottom-up approach and ensure any tools developed internationally are to be relevant locally to national and local level decision makers. One Health needs to be framed by practitioners themselves.
- Sovereignty of national governments is paramount and there needs to be an effective formulation for governance structures across international and national scales.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/3

Topic #3 Systemic Food Systems Interventions for One Health One Welfare

There is a significant opportunity to ensure a One Health approach and principles are embedded within the Food System Summit process and beyond. Food lies at the heart of human, ecosystem, and animal health and well-being. Participants agreed that our health and well-being are being impacted by our food systems - the way we grow, harvest, process, transport, market, consume, and dispose of food, through multiple and inter-related pathways. Today our industrial food systems are making us ill, are driving climate change and undermining the health and wellbeing of animals and of ecosystems and the essential services on which our own health and well-being depends. Two-thirds of farmed animals are reared in industrial systems that deprive them of the opportunity of a good quality of life and that do not respect them as sentient beings. This requires changes to our food production systems – from systems focussed on a productivist, ‘feed the world’ mindset which favours the production of homogenous nutrient rich foods to ones that produce a diversity of nutrient rich crops, using nature positive solutions such as those provided by regenerative or agroecological forms of agriculture. It also requires us to change our consumption habits, ensuring healthy, sustainable and culturally appropriate diets remain the norm.

The issue of meat consumption and what we eat was also highlighted during the discussions – the need to eat less but better meats with significant reductions in meat consumption required in countries particularly in the global North/West. There was also lots of feedback on the need to focus on more plant-based proteins within diets with a focus on nutrient rich rather than energy dense foods. The need to transition from industrial farming systems to more regenerative and agroecological systems were considered to be key to transforming food systems.

There was general agreement that 2021 offers a unique opportunity to build forward a more compassionate, resilient, fairer, healthier, and sustainable food systems, that will also engender and promote better animal welfare outcomes- with better human, ecological and animal health outcomes central to economic stimulus packages and policies that governments put in place to support post Covid economic recovery. A source of both past and future pandemics is industrial animal agriculture or factory farming. Keeping thousands of animals crammed and confined creates the perfect breeding ground for disease. Industrial agriculture is also a major driver of deforestation, biodiversity loss, a consumer of more than two-thirds of the world’s antibiotics, and the biggest source of food waste.

Participants agreed on the need for a new food systems paradigm and a shift of narrative putting the health of animals, people and the planet and the heart of food systems transformation.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

A few concerns were flagged during the discussions including:

- Some discussion on the role of businesses in One Health and how to use corporate power and influence for good than commercial interests, which prioritize profits over health and nutrition or those in businesses that weaken regulation for foods with high animal welfare/ environmental standards.
- How broad should One Health be? There was general agreement on the need to expand to include dimensions of planetary health and to place animal welfare at the heart of the One Health agenda, but some concerns that if it is made too broad it could make it a bit meaningless and that planetary health should provide the umbrella.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

RELEVANT LINKS

- **One Welfare**
<https://www.onewelfareworld.org/>
- **Action for Animal Health**
<https://actionforanimalhealth.org/>
- **The Animals' Manifesto: Preventing COVID-X**
<https://wfa.org/animals-manifesto/>
- **What kinds of agriculture will help us reach the SDGs?**
<https://www.ciwf.org.uk/research/solutions-for-humane-and-sustainable-agriculture/what-kinds-of-agriculture-will-help-us-reach-the-sustainable-development-goals/>
- **Why we need a Global Agreement on Food and Agriculture**
https://www.ciwf.org.uk/media/7435793/ciwf_un-report_18_global-agreement.pdf