

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Sunday, 20 June 2021 19:30 GMT +08:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Food Education to inspire holistic values and support a caring economy : The Good Food Guide Pledge
CONVENED BY	Annie Yang, Founder of The House of I; Song Shanna, Chairman of Bonasse Biochemistry Technology Industry(Zhanjiang) Co., Ltd;
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/19904/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	China

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

12

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18

1 19-30

7 31-50

4 51-65

0 66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

2 Male

10 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops

2 Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

4 Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

3 Education

1 Communication

Food processing

0 Food retail, markets

0 Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

1 Nutrition

National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

1 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

3 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

1 Local Non-Governmental Organization

0 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

2 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

1 Local authority

Government and national institution

5 Regional economic community

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?

Facilitator and curator did the training online and were particularly respectful and sensitive to context, dealing with technical difficulties as well as cultural differences. Chose facilitator familiar with context (living/working in China) and with knowledge of the eco-village community where it was set. During the dialogues, facilitator ensured everyone was on track and that all were invited to speak. The Dialogue was a hybrid in-person and online event. A group of people met physically in Beijing with 1 interpreter based in Shanghai and the rest joined by Zoom. There was a technical rehearsal the day before and adjustments were made to ensure sound quality and interpretation channels.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

1. The local convenors (HOI ecovillage community) are fully committed to practicing what they preach , personally and professionally , and have signed up to the Good Food Pledge. 2. HOI are forward-looking, fostering new connections with other agencies such as the Global Ecovillage network (GEN) and Holistic Centres Network (HCN) and forming working partnerships with other organisations within China. 3. HOI are respectful of local cultures and contexts, while promoting food products and consumption that are both innovative and sustainable. 4. HOI recognise the complexity of food systems and offers examples of old/new technologies such as viticulture and home grown marine products 5. In this way they hope to complement the work of others and to build trust

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

These principles of engagement are fully transferrable to other contexts as they are very useful principles to find ways to fully co-operate with others, in order to build positive changes together. As such , they are worth learning and utilising in any teams or cooperative group situation.

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

- 1.Community-based nature education and kitchen culture
- 2.Exploration of the practice of Good Food Pledge on various platforms
- 3.Exploration of platforms that support “Business for Good”
- 4.Exploration of nature-friendly production methods as well as sustainable consumption pattern

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 |

MAIN FINDINGS

Topic 1: The role of eco community in the context of food education

Dorota Owen, GEN ambassador, mentioned that there are four sections to the education program of Global Ecovillage Network: economy, environment, social and culture. And food comes into all the four aspects. At the House of I, people love to grow, harvest, cook and eat together. It's a social experience and part of the local culture. We all understand that people need to grow food and then to sell it within an environment. But it's so much better to sell food locally. Because the minute you sell food nationally or internationally, you have to transport it, which costs energy - what we call 'food miles'.

Topic 2: Solutions for a sustainable lifestyle

Ms. Luo, a Zhanjiang Daily journalist, shared the case of using eco enzyme in order to create more zero-waste communities and villages in Hangzhou city of China. A detailed action plan regarding the use of eco enzyme is available now for more communities and villages throughout China. Then, Ms. Yang, who represented Bor Shang at the meeting, shared her ideas on solutions for a more sustainable lifestyle. First of all, Ms. Yang talked about a system which allows shrimps or fish to live together with vegetables or other fruit plants. This system can be practiced at people's own homes. The first step is to build a pond. In this system, the feces of shrimps or fishes will become perfect fertilizers for the growth of those plants living above them. Then, Ms. Yang shared her opinions on the benefits of "home cooking". Nowadays most people in China choose to eat outside in restaurants which is very likely to cause food waste. By practicing more "home cooking", we can each make our own contributions to the pursuit of sustainable living and consumption.

Topic 3: How could an eco education base connect more parties together to push forward "Business for Good"?

Outcomes: Ms. Fan Zhihong from Beijing Normal University said, "What the House of I and Bor Shang has been doing together is of general significance. At the beginning, the House of I was only practicing sustainable development within its own community, including food education and exploration of sustainable food. Later, it formed a close partnership with Bor Shang since they share common values regarding sustainable business development. Now, both are working together to bring the concept of "sustainable development" to more communities, pushing forward interactions among different provinces as well as interactions between urban and rural areas, enhancing communications and collaborations among various sectors.

Ms. Annie Yang, founder of the House of I, said, "The House of I hopes to practice on various platforms in a holistic manner. We tend to be more open and inclusive, respecting the unique cultural traditions of each industry, making contributions to the social values of sustainable development in a larger ecological chain."

Topic 4: Exploration of nature-friendly production methods as well as sustainable consumption pattern.

There were questions relating to this aspect which raised a lot of discussion and various points of view were presented. The effects of relying on a monoculture for animal feeds was raised, as well as overall changes to the planet such as climate change and rising sea levels, which will impact food production in future.

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

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

Topic 1: The role of eco community in the context of food education

Identify the role of HOI as an educator in its various platforms to ensure knowledge is disseminated and change ensured in both production and consumption. Examples: less meat, more plant based, no food waste, ensuring composting and regrowth, completing the food cycle. Ensure the whole community has access to this education and awareness of the need for sustainable food production and consumption.

Topic 2: Solutions for a sustainable lifestyle

Ensure that animals (in this case, marine animals) bred for consumption are still part of an ecosystem. Particularly, how does the production of animal feed as a monoculture fit in with the principles as above?

Topic 3: How could an eco education base connect more parties together to push forward "Business for Good"?

Even during the dialogue, questions were asked which showed different points of view and the importance of working together as teams successfully despite their differences. Bringing together different points of view shifts our thinking and makes solutions more effective.

Topic 4: Exploration of nature-friendly production methods. This was discussed, but as yet no conclusions were reached.

ACTION TRACKS

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

One area of divergence was noted when one producer of marine products which can be grown in a small pond near to the home was asked about the sustainability of such a project , given the importance of maintaining the integrity of an eco system. While discussing the case shared by Bor Shang, one participant asked about the food source for animals in aquaculture. He was concerned about how foods for shrimps were produced as well as the way they enter the aquaculture system. Two representatives from Bor Shang responded to this concern, respectively. However, the stakeholders will keep thinking and communicating about whether the choices for food materials and food production in aquaculture are sustainable in terms of the overall food system.

ACTION TRACKS

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