

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Monday, 26 April 2021 13:30 GMT +09:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Sustainable Consortium for Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Food
CONVENED BY	Mr. Makoto OSAWA, Vice-Minister for International Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan, Convenor of Japan
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/20322/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Japan

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

39

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

30 Male

9 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

3 Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

4 Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

Education

Communication

Food processing

4 Food retail, markets

12 Food industry

4 Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

2 National or local government

Utilities

7 Industrial

3 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

2 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

24 Large national business

3 Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

2 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

United Nations

International financial institution

5 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

3 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

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

In the Japan National Food Systems Dialogue with Sustainable Consortium for Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Food (SCAFFF) held on 26th April 2021, MAFF explained the outline of FSS including the purpose and the key issues of sustainable food system. The members from SCAFFF made comments on that.

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

In this dialogue, we discussed challenges and opportunities especially related to Action Track 2 and 3.

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 meeting with SCAFFF was held to exchange opinions related to SDGs and sustainable food systems.

The main remarks of the participants are as follows.

(Manufacturer of horticulture facilities)

(1) In order to transform the present system to sustainable food systems, it is important for each stakeholder to cooperate one another. Our company has used the exhausted heat and gas from local incineration plants to produce agricultural products, which is called a circular economy approach. Other measures include establishment of a matching site between producers and consumers, which includes demand-oriented production systems, agricultural education through SDGs scoring, and other measures in cooperation with different stakeholders.

(Airline company)

(1) Our company is trying to establish a system that directly links with disaster (e.g. typhoon) stricken farms. They may need cash as soon as possible, and we think it would be helpful if there was a system to connect the farmers, who want to secure income by producing their agricultural products in short terms, and the companies that desire to promptly support them.

(2) On the other hand, as Japanese consumers are not yet to widely understand the food issues well, it is important to make them involved in the matter through suitable measures.

(3) According to a joint press release by Unilever plc and WWF (World Wildlife Fund), they list 50 items of agricultural products with low environmental load, high nutrition, strong risk tolerance of disease/pest and climate change, titled '50 future ingredients'. Our company uses those ingredients for our in-flight meals.

(Japan GAP Foundation (JGF))

(1) In JGAP and ASIAGAP, certified producers are obliged to submit to the JGF their management plans that will consider environmental aspect and contribute to biodiversity. The JGF conducts monitoring based on biological research. In addition to conventional inspection items, other items such as reduction of greenhouse gas emission and carbon sequestration will be incorporated into the ongoing revised certification. Many fertilizer/pesticide/material manufactures are participating in the scheme as GAP Partners, and therefore we will continue working together.

(Food manufacture)

(1) We are promoting environmentally friendly approaches. However, there have been cost barriers. Although the supply side promotes the efforts, the demand side would not respond well, which means our efforts have not yet to impact consumers' purchase behavior. Therefore, a system in which consumers are willing to purchase environmentally friendly products even if prices are a bit high should be established.

(2) Producers of agricultural products are making efforts to reduce costs, but it is difficult for a single company to do that, and therefore it is necessary as the whole of Japan to work together including research and development for improving productivity.

(Farming Corporation)

(1) Regarding organic farming: (i) In Japan, while the organic farming certification standards and its operational standards are extremely high, producers cannot earn the income commensurate with costs and risks (e.g. insufficient yield), which has been a barrier to enter the business; (ii) In the case of small scale farming, their products can be sold at local markets or on electric commerce sites. However, in the case of larger scale farming businesses, sales promotion becomes extremely difficult under the current distribution system for agricultural products. As one of solutions, it is necessary to establish a business model for organic farming through industry-academia collaboration, and based on that, comprehensive efforts are needed including the expansion of production scale and development of new sales channels, and the financial support by the government is also important for that purpose.

(Food manufacturer)

(1) Our company is working on the production of grapes for Japanese wine. We have heard that utilizing abandoned land can contribute to preserving biodiversity. We would like you to discuss 'effective use of village mountain (Satoyama)' at the Food Systems Summit.

(1) The dissemination of the certification system for sustainably produced agricultural products is left to the private sector such as NGOs. We need governmental support for raising awareness of the certification through the government network, and also support for our entry into developing countries.

(Food delivery business)

(1) Our company has been working on CO2 sequestration by applying bio-charcoal to farmland for several years, and sells agricultural products grown on bio-charcoal applied farmland with a branding strategy.

(2) We are working on providing environmentally friendly farm products to school meals, conducting farm experience classes by providing opportunity to visit biochar farmlands and its manufacturing plants in order to improve consumers' awareness toward environmentally friendly farm products.

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input 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

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

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

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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