

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Thursday, 8 April 2021 14:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Catalysing science-based policy action on sustainable consumption and production: the value-chain approach and its application to the food sector
CONVENED BY	Branislav Mizenko, One Planet Network
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22272/
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

150

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

69 Male

81 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

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

Government and national institution

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?

This Dialogue contributes to the work on strengthening multilateral cooperation on Sustainable Consumption and Production. The science is clear: human activities are putting extreme pressure on the planet. Our societies and economies are driving the three planetary crises the world is now facing: climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. The common thread that runs through these global crises, which are jeopardizing every country's prospects for sustainable development, is unsustainable production and consumption patterns. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need to re-shape policies, business practices and consumer choices that are driving production and consumption patterns globally. Science-based solutions and policy instruments are required at all levels to build an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. At the request of Member States, the One Planet network and the International Resource Panel developed the 'Value-Chain Approach', a methodology to identify key points of intervention within economic systems to reduce natural-resource use and environmental impacts through development of prioritised objectives. As part of this process, multi-stakeholder consultations take place this year and food systems were prioritized as one of the high-impact sectors. The analysis and dialogue help to identify where the opportunities for a shift to SCP exist, shape corresponding actions by building on current knowledge and available data and engage the relevant actors. This is aligned with the Summit's Action Tracks 2 and 3 to which the methodology was also submitted. The purpose of these events was also to engage new stakeholders and encourage them to join the Summit, which was highlighted through a keynote address from Dr Martin Frick, the deputy to the special envoy to the Summit. Dr Frick introduced the Summit, its goals, link between the activities around the Summit and building inclusive policy environment to support food systems transformation, and the importance of SCP in building this inclusive policy environment.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

This Dialogue built on the work on catalysing science-based policy action on sustainable consumption and production and the food value chain analysis done to examine existing initiatives and policy solutions on sustainable food systems around the world. These workshops further provided an opportunity to share existing solutions addressing resource use and environmental impacts in the food sector and created interlinkages between initiatives and stakeholders to broaden partnerships to transform food systems for the common good. Food, being one of the high impact sectors, was prioritised for our work to act with urgency to help shift food systems towards sustainable consumption and production patterns. The workshops also served as a platform to learn more about and commit to the process of engagement with the Summit, through an intervention of Dr Martin Frick, the deputy to the special envoy to the Summit. This Dialogue was organized to embrace multi-stakeholder cooperation as it comprised of representatives from private companies, civil society, governments, scientific and technical organisations, United Nations and intergovernmental organisations. The consultations worked to compliment the work of others by coordinating speakers with various expertise to provide views from different angles of the action tracks 2 and 3, followed by facilitated discussion amongst the attendees. Through the process of coordination, outreach, and dialogue – these consultative workshops aimed to build recognition and awareness amongst the participating experts. The Dialogue was facilitated in a way where attendees can share ideas and discuss challenges respectfully and in an open and trusting environment. The workshop reports from each of the consultative workshops focusing on different stages of the food value chains were shared with the participants for their feedback.

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

The principles are a great comprehensive guidance to creating a successful workshop contributing to the UN Food Systems Summit.

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

Strengthening the science-policy interface by adopting the value-chain approach is one of the key pillars in strengthening multilateral cooperation on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

Building on the findings of the joint task group of the International Resource Panel and the One Planet network presented in the report “Catalysing science-based policy action on sustainable consumption and production: the value-chain approach and its application to food, construction and textiles”, the One Planet network held consultations throughout 2021 to collectively define priorities objectives for Sustainable Consumption and Production.

The aim was to continue with the application of the value-chain approach in the high-impact sectors of food, construction and plastics and thereby ensuring its scientific foundation. These three sectors are prioritised based on the Fourth UN Environment Assembly Resolution, and the One Planet recommendations to the High-Level Political Forum.

The value-chain approach is a methodology for science-based policy action on sustainable consumption and production. Its purpose is to identify key points of intervention within economic systems to reduce natural-resource use and environmental impacts caused by production and consumption, and to define prioritised objectives to transform the system.

Critically, the value-chain approach goes beyond an understanding of where resource use and environmental impacts occur, to understand why this is happening and what the key points of intervention are for science-based policy action.

Shaping clear priorities for the food sector

Through consultation and collaboration, the Value-Chain Approach identifies where solutions already exist at key intervention points, and where there are gaps and opportunities, and defines a clear priorities that can transform the system. This participatory approach taps into the bodies of lay and practical knowledge that are collectively held among SCP practitioners, as well as ensuring their crucial buy-in for the implementation of prioritised objectives.

Food sector was the focus of the first set of consultations series concentrating on innovative business and policy solutions, which was undertaken in April and May 2021 in the form of 5 expert workshops, each focusing on the prioritised stages of the food value-chain:

- Food services and tourism, 8th April
- Agricultural inputs, food traders and primary production, 15th April
- Food processing/manufacturing and retail, 22nd April
- Individual consumption, 29th April
- Food-related policies and policy instruments, 6th May

The objectives of these workshops were to socialise the findings of the report, present key messages, opportunities and challenges identified during the consultative workshops and engage with experts to contribute to the development of clear priorities for the food sector.

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

The food value chain analysis showed that the middle stages of the food value chain -- controlled by food companies across trading, processing and packaging, retail and food services -- are structurally powerful and have a disproportionate influence across both primary production and final consumption. Actors at these stages have a huge impact on the activities at either end in determining both what food farmers produce and what food consumers buy.

The analysis of the food value chain identified three core challenges:

- 1) How we produce food: The majority of natural-resource use and environmental impacts takes place during production. Changing production practices is critical to using resources more efficiently and sustainably, while causing less damage to the environment.
- 2) How much food we produce and consume: One-third of all food produced is either lost at the production, transportation or processing stages, or wasted downstream in the food at the retail, food service and consumption stages.
- 3) What types of food we produce and consume: Different types of food can embody large differences in the natural resources used and environmental impacts caused along the stages of the value chain including production processing, transportation, and disposal.

The value chain analysis has shown that whereas the majority of natural resource use happens at the primary production stages, it is the structurally powerful actors in the middle stages of the value chain who are well-positioned to shift production practices. In the examples presented during the food value-chain consultations, most ideas around shifting production techniques involved capacity building of primary producers or facilitating access to finance. Missing, however, is a more holistic view of how the decisions made further downstream in the value chain (by traders, food processors and manufacturers, retails and food service providers) could systemically change the production patterns. The projects tend to focus on raising awareness around sustainability or increasing the capacity of farmers to produce sustainably without addressing the underlying constraints and bottlenecks inherent in the current economic system (e.g. short-term contracts, short-term profit concerns) instituted by the actors in the middle of the value chain.

The importance of having the right policy environment in place was highlighted in all workshops. From the issue of financing for smallholder producers, to enabling policy environments which incite retailers to select local materials, to the procurement practices of governments and private entities. Procurement in particular was highlighted as a major opportunity to reduce environmental impacts through local sourcing, and increase consciousness around healthy eating. It was noted, however, that procurement rules are often voluntary and done piecemeal on a local basis.

The importance of data and information flow within value chains is crucial to ensure accountability, traceability and an accurate picture of the impact of production practices. This necessitates a clear, science-based picture on the one hand, based on rigorous research and measurement. In terms of solutions, various technologies were proposed often as a way to shorten the distance between producer and consumer, and also to make sustainable (or unsustainable practices) more visible. Such technologies include online platforms, blockchain, etc. Multistakeholder initiatives were also proposed as a way to increase transparency and accountability across a broad range of actors. The incentives, however, need to be aligned so that the main actors in the middle of the value chains take these solutions on board.

The incentive structure of the global food value-chain, derived from the current global economic system, does not promote sustainable consumption and production practices. Contracts between suppliers and buyers tend to be short term, and producers do not have a long enough time horizon to commit to more sustainable production practices. The incentives are geared towards the short term, in terms of the contractual arrangements and profits. If the cost of producing more sustainably falls on the producer, and their visibility of the value chain stops at their immediate buyer, there is not incentive to produce more sustainably. Guaranteeing longer contracts, or certain volume purchases, is necessary. There are examples of major players in the middle of the value chain putting in place initiatives to improve the situation, such as responsible sourcing quotas.

Consumers are largely shaped by their food environment, and there is a need to address the paradox between actors at middle stages of the food value chain not providing healthy and sustainable food due to the lack of consumer demand, and consumers not being able to demonstrate this demand due to a lack of sustainable food choices. However it is important to note that plurality of reasons affect the supply of and demand for sustainable products. These could be but are not limited to market-driven demand; profitability and accessibility; social and cultural environment.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

Consultative workshop on sustainable food value chain with focus on food services and tourism sector - 8th April

The discussions of the workshop focused on existing initiatives of the tourism sector and have identified a number of enablers, challenges and gaps that exist at the food service stage of the food value chain, as well as its interlinkages with other stages, mainly that of primary production, individual consumption, as well as with policy environment.

Opportunities and enablers

- Establishing linkages between local producers and actors of the tourism sector provides multiple benefits. It gives market access for local farmers and the opportunity to diversify their production; and, on the other hand, allows the actors of the tourism sector to offer fresh, nutritious meals to their customers made from local products.
- Sustainable procurement practices play an important role in establishing this link and maximizing local sourcing practices. These practices should not be applied in a way that disadvantages some farmers over others.
- Training of procurers as well as kitchen staff is essential in this process as it allows to minimize waste and maximize the value of the food served.
- A greater opportunity exists when tourism sector actors not only purchase their products from local farmers, but establish long-term relationship with them, contributing to their training, logistics, access to innovation and technology related to such practices as agro-ecology, agrobiodiversity, avoidance of heavy pesticides and fertilizers and overall positively influencing the resource use and environmental impacts of the primary production and help diversify the offer.
- Developing sustainable menus adapted to local requirements and training of kitchen staff on topics related to food waste, resource efficiency, sustainable diets, etc. undertaken in parallel with consumer awareness activities contributes to building the demand for such meals and improve the sustainability of food preparation.
- Farm tourism is another opportunity to assure additional revenue for producers, as well as being an educational and awareness raising approach.
- Repurposing surplus food has multiple simultaneous benefits: it helps to avoid food waste and supports local communities by redistributing good and nutritious food to those in need (link to circularity in the food sector)
- Linking the issue of addressing food loss and waste as a way to reduce carbon footprint and improve cost efficiency is an important enabler for this topic to be addressed by the tourism sector more broadly.
- Digitalization of data on food loss and waste, its monitoring and accessibility to actors of the tourism sector, including chefs and policy makers.
- Making the economic case to tackle food loss and waste which results in positive return on investment is another opportunity to address it.

Challenges and gaps

- The burden of bearing the costs associated with sustainable production often fall on farmers, putting them in disadvantaged position. Adopting sustainable farming practices and being able to farm diverse local varieties of food should be economically viable for farmers for this to become common practice.
- Prevention and reduction of food loss and waste remains a challenge for the tourism sector.
- One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme, through its Advisory Group on Food Loss and Waste in Tourism sector, has identified the following gaps: Absence of sectoral baseline on food waste and loss; Absence/lack of strategic vision on company level with milestones that could be transposed into actions plans locally; Lack of continuity in measurement of waste and lack of consistent annual reporting on progress; Punctual and non-recurring character of activities aiming at reducing food waste and absence of consistent follow up; and levers to address food waste and loss are not identified in comprehensive and systemic manner (lack of value chain and circular approaches, solutions such as sustainable procurement not always clearly identified and prioritized). Based on the gaps identified the Programme aims to develop the Roadmap on food loss and waste in tourism.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

Consultative workshop on sustainable food value chain focusing on agricultural inputs, primary production & traders - 15th Apr

Through the discussion a number of enablers, challenges & gaps that exist at these stages were identified:

- There is a high degree of consolidation in the agricultural input industry, with a small number of companies controlling inputs on which farmers depend.
- Farmers and fishers are fragmented and find themselves in a weak position where they are compelled to accept the prices, standards and contract terms offered to them by food companies, with limited capacity to negotiate. Many farmers in traditional food systems suffer from a lack of physical and institutional infrastructure to improve productivity and profitability.
- Traders, an important player in the food value chain, are the closest link to farmers. Depending on the commodity agricultural traders can be either highly consolidated (e.g. grain) or fragmented (e.g. palm oil). Big import/export companies are increasingly involved in other stages of the food value chain including production, processing & distribution.
- Effective mechanisms for participatory and inclusive processes for policy development need to be rethought and established. They should be based on the real needs and realities of the stakeholders, especially farmers, to manage tradeoffs. These can be elaborated at local and regional levels to define the vision supported by concrete outcomes.
- Public procurement, as a strong enabler of sustainable farming practices, should be leveraged. Potential is identified within school feeding programmes that procure food from agroecological farm, improving nutrition, educating and raising awareness, and contributing to the reduction of resource use and environmental impact of the primary production.
- Certifications, connecting production and consumption stages, present an opportunity for systems change. Certifications should be streamlined and measures to reduce their costs adopted.
- Addressing food loss and waste presents an opportunity in reducing resource use and environmental impact at primary production.
- Farmer organizations/cooperatives play an important role in strengthening the voice of farmers and their negotiating power.
- Place-based agroecology initiatives present an interesting opportunity as it gives the farmers access to the market and directly connects them with local restaurants and retail.
- School gardens is also a way to educate consumers from early age and create the understanding and demand for sustainably produced food. Engaging young generations in farming is conducive to better adoption of new technologies and practices.
- Access to finance is a key enabler. Microfinance programmes can facilitate financial inclusion of farmers and help them to transform and incorporate best practices. This also links to the need to educate the financial sector and bring the understanding of the farmers needs to be addressed through adequate financial offer.
- Peer-to-peer learning among farmers and farm to farm collaboration has shown to be effective when accessing finance and adopting sustainable practices.
- Adopting innovative farming techniques (such as micro-biome applications) may not be very profitable, but beneficial in terms of planetary health. Diverse tools and incentives need to be developed by the governments to support the farmers in adopting these innovative practices.
- Transportation within the food value chain presents a significant bottleneck as it comprises a broad variety of means to be considered, is quite consolidated in some countries, and is crucial in determining the distances the food can travel. More focus should be put on the sector.
- It is important to consider the balance of power between exporting and importing countries, where government usually tends to play a major role as an exporter of food commodities and private companies are the importer. Policy interventions should therefore vary depending on the context.

The full list of opportunities and challenges identified during this workshop can be found in the workshop report attached as a Relevant Link.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

Consultative workshop on sustainable food value chain focusing on food processing, manufacturing and retail - 22nd April 2021

Through the discussion a number of enablers, challenges and gaps that exist at these stages were identified.

Opportunities and enablers

- Support to regenerative farming techniques from the actors at processing and manufacturing stage of the food value chain presents an important opportunity to reduce the impact of resource use at the primary production.
- Addressing food design through the decisions on what primary raw ingredients to use, how they are grown (e.g. regenerative agriculture) and how to turn them into a nutritious food product with reduced environmental impact is an opportunity to explore for processing and manufacturing companies.
- Diversified approach to addressing food loss and waste at the retail stage is an important opportunity. Improved ordering strategy, stock management, product range, optimization of product lines are important entry points for retail in avoiding and reducing food loss and waste.
- Repurposing and donating surplus food is another way for the retail industry to reduce emissions of the food value chain (i.e. circular economy).
- Retail is in a strategic position to educate consumers and raise awareness on such issues as food loss and waste; sustainable sourcing and deforestation. This opportunity is strengthened through collaboration and definition of the same goals with other companies in the industry, the suppliers and other actors along the food value chain.
- Retail is a very important player in the value chain for its power and interactions with other value chain players. Some of the solutions to reduce food loss and waste have been through setting clear targets and making the economic case; contractual arrangements with suppliers and allowing for greater flexibility of contracts between suppliers and buyers; better collaboration between the different players; finding collaborative ways to prevent food loss and waste; repurposing crops that don't meet cosmetic standards; connecting food banks with upstream and downstream players; and supporting the adaptation of new technologies.

Challenges and gaps

- Even though, the analysis has shown that the actors at the middle stages of the food value chain are consolidated and vertically integrated, 70% of the food trading, processing, manufacturing and retailing is comprised of Small-Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Most of these SMEs are not supported by the policy environment, especially in developing countries.
- Credible certification is a challenge for the actors along the food value chain. This problem can be addressed through pre-competitive collaboration based on internationally acknowledged documents.
- Affordability of sustainable food remains a challenge as it includes costs such as for certification that mainly falls burden on the primary producers. These costs have to be reflected by other actors in the supply chain but also other stakeholders like NGOs or financial institutions. All of them have to commit to similar actions so the burden is not just on the growers but all relevant stakeholder in the agricultural sector.
- Policy environment that enables the retail and processing and manufacturing industry to source sustainable products that are not linked to deforestation is needed.
- Fragmentation of initiatives and solutions makes it difficult to understand what works and where, which reflects on funding opportunities. Leveraging multi-stakeholder collaborations and platforms to identify solutions is one of the ways to address this issue.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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KEYWORDS

	Finance	✓	Policy
✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
	Human rights	✓	Governance
	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

Consultative workshop on sustainable food value chain focusing on Individual Consumption of Food – 29/04/2021
Through the discussion a number of enablers, challenges and gaps that exist at these stages were identified:

- While crucial, information dissemination and consumer awareness raising alone are not sufficient to lead the changes in practices and behaviors that are needed for sustainable consumption and production (SCP). They need to be accompanied by more structural changes at different levels including more equitable and inclusive long-term policies and regulations, to trigger this change and shift in the underlying consumption preferences.
- Furthermore, this needs to be complemented with science-based behavior change techniques. Particular opportunity for long-term behaviour change in consumption patterns lies in school feeding programmes (public procurement as an enabler) and education, ensured through government-led efforts. These provide a captive setting where changes in consumption practices can be triggered through the nurturing of core values related to sustainability of food from the young age.
- Consumer voice, including that of the most vulnerable, needs to be properly included in research, policy discussions, solutions development and decision-making processes. Consumers can be empowered to manifest their demands in different ways – such as by advocating for consumer rights, and by helping shape regulation.
- Key success factors of the most important food movements and trends today include a strong engraining into people's core values (which are powerful triggers for action), strong leadership, cooperation with local government structures and, in many instances, robust engagement and buying from producers. On the other hand, there are important barriers for the impact size and duration of such movements, including having considerably less power than entities with political or economic interest to maintain the status quo, competing values and constraints within consumers, the wide range of possible issues to be addressed, availability of resources, and regular access to communication channels.
- Opportunity for long-term behaviour change in consumption patterns lies in school feeding programmes (public procurement as an enabler) and education. These provide a captive setting where changes in consumption practices can be triggered through the nurturing of core values related to sustainability of food from the young age.
- Implementation of science-based climate targets for food service providers as well as a consumer facing labels for meals that are more climate friendly is an interesting opportunity.
- Practical co-operation through direct producer-consumer linkages, including the adoption of innovative technologies to connect producers/retailers and consumers is another way to trigger the shift to sustainable production and consumption (SCP).
- Localised solutions, such as shorter food value-chains, the promotion of local food and introduction of participatory local-based labels, involving consumers, farmers, local authorities and sellers, show promising results and present an opportunity for the shift to SCP.
- Working with the actors of the food value chain that are setting the norms and values, can be an enabler for the shift in consumer behaviour and shifts the supply and demand towards sustainably produced food products. A commitment approach from these actors, especially those in the middle stages, to supply sustainable products is an enabler to assure the raise in the demand for these products. The challenge remains that commitments are voluntary, and thus no institution has a mandate to deliver accountability.
- Engaging with chefs in order to increase the availability of sustainable meals and raise awareness among the food service industry as well as consumers, has shown promising results.

The full list of opportunities and challenges identified during this workshop can be found in the workshop report attached as a Relevant Link.

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 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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

Consultative workshop on sustainable food value chain focusing on Food-related Policies and Policy Instruments – 6/5/2021

The analysis of the policies and policy instruments reported under 12.1.1 have allowed to conclude that there is a concentration of policy measures at the two ends of the food value chain. Nearly 60% of the measures proposed at either input/production phase or consumption phase. This highlights a gap in measures at the middle stages of the value chain, the stages that shape how we produce and how and what we consume.

Through the discussion a number of enablers, challenges and gaps that exist at these stages were identified:

- Inclusive and participatory approach in policy making that is adapted to local circumstances is essential. Policies should take into account the needs and realities of all the actors to understand interdependencies and avoid tradeoffs in order to define adequate measures. Holistic lens can help deploy more integrated food policies - addressing interrelated issues across economic, social & environmental dimensions. Participatory governance mechanisms that bring together different food system actors and connect actors from different food agendas are key.
- Most policies are sectoral, and there is an urgent need to move away from working in silos towards more integrated policies that deliver simultaneously on economic, environmental, health, climate mitigation adaptation, social and cultural objectives.
- There is a need to work together towards transformational change of food systems. The current model is built on an industrial model of production based high-input use and economies of scale, which has led us to land degradation and pollution. The transformational change requires a food systems approach encompassing changes in production systems; changes in knowledge generation and transmission, with the emphasis on the co-creation of knowledge; shift in social and economic relations; changes in institutional frameworks and regulatory and financial instruments.
- An agro-ecological approach has potential to transform food systems to be more sustainable as it enables us to rethink the food systems and go beyond trying to marginally increase the efficiency of the current food production model.
- Value-chain approach is a science-based methodology that can be used to prioritise action within a broader systems approach.
- There is an opportunity in merging climate and biodiversity policies and not to design them separately to optimize impact as well as ensure coherency across all actors in the food value chain. This would reinforce solutions targeting pressure points and accelerate the transition to sustainable food systems
- Minimum price guarantee policies for socio-biodiversity products are important for countries with several biomes, since biodiversity products in these biomes are concentrated among smallholders with limited access to markets.
- Sustainable food public procurement policies are key instruments for the shift to SCP patterns, both in developed and developing countries. It is important to highlight their capacity to achieve multiple benefits to tackle 3 pillars of sustainability: social, economic, environmental and ability to put forward issues of nutrition, health, and biodiversity preservation.
- Food procurement programmes guaranteeing a certain percentage of purchases for smallholders in organic agriculture is another opportunity that has proved important to foster small-holder agriculture. This could also be aligned with various national programmes, such as school feeding programmes.
- In terms of governance, it is important to foster dialogue between food value chain stakeholders, through, for example, technical committees implemented at state or city-level governments. It also important to delineate which actor should be responsible for the leadership of national and multi-stakeholders initiatives, and how to disseminate the practices across municipalities.

The full list of opportunities and challenges identified during this workshop can be found in the workshop report attached as a Relevant Link.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Around the issue of food waste, there were several initiatives presented around the redistribution of unused or unwanted food. These typically involve re-purposing or redistributing charitably. On the one hand many see these initiatives as a win-win situation whereby food is not lost and it even creates economic and/or social benefits. Others, however, point out the need to look deeper at the question of why there is so much unwanted and unused food in the first place. Where along the value chain might these issues be addressed? For example in the processing and packaging, or marketing of food.

It was pointed out that in order to diagnose and fix the systemic problems of the global food value chain, it is imperative to have all relevant stakeholders at the table. These food value chain consultations, while participatory and inclusive, were lacking some voices such as smallholder producers and farmers associations. It is important to talk to and hear from them as well as those who are making the actual policy or business decisions.

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

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

RELEVANT LINKS

- **Task Group on catalysing science-based-policy action on SCP**
<https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/task-group-catalysing-science-based-policy-action-scp>
- **“Catalysing science-based policy action on sustainable consumption and production: the value-chain approach and its application to food, construction and textiles”**
<https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/resource/catalysing-science-based-policy-action-sustainable-consumption-and-production-value-chain>
- **Consultative workshop on sustainable food value chain focusing on Food-related Policies and Policy Instruments 6th May 2021 - Workshop Report**
https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/food_value_chain_consultations_-_food-related_policies_and_policy_instruments_workshop_report.pdf
- **Consultative workshop on sustainable food value chain focusing on Individual Consumption of Food - 29th April 2021 - Workshop Report**
https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/food_value_chain_consultations_-_individual_consumption_workshop_report.pdf
- **Consultative workshop on sustainable food value chain focusing on food processing, manufacturing and retail - 22nd April 2021 - Workshop Report**
https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/draft_workshop_report_1.pdf
- **Consultative workshop on sustainable food value chain focusing on agricultural inputs, primary production & traders - 15th April 2021 - Workshop Report**
https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/draft_workshop_report.pdf
- **Consultative workshop on sustainable food value chain with focus on food services and tourism sector - 8th April 2021 - Workshop Report**
https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/210422-draft_food_service_tourism_workshop_report.pdf
- **Strengthening the Science-Policy Interface: Food Value Chain Consultations Summary Page**
<https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/strengthening-science-policy-interface-food-value-chain-consultations-0>