

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Friday, 4 June 2021 13:30 GMT +02:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Food Systems: Harnessing nutrition co-benefits of climate resilient agriculture
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Wageningen Center for Development Innovation (WC DI) – Wageningen University and Research (WUR)
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23084/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/23084/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Independent
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	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

236

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

Male

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

1 Multi-national corporation

1 Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

2 Large-scale farmer

18 Local Non-Governmental Organization

7 International Non-Governmental Organization

1 Indigenous People

47 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

12 Local authority

21 Government and national institution

2 Regional economic community

72 United Nations

1 International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

1 Consumer group

50 Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The dialogues were convened with respect to all the summit principles of engagement. Particularly the dialogue promoted multistakeholder participation by gathering together participants from academia, research, government, civil society, development agencies, farmers organisations and the private sector. The dialogue identified sustainable actions that would help achieving the SDGs while understanding the complexity of food systems. The dialogue embraced multi-stakeholders inclusivity to bring diverse perspectives and experiences which are essential in understanding grassroots obstacles that limit sustainable food systems. The dialogue ensured all participants could take part to the discussions and tracked all reactions.

### HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

**Act with urgency:** We recognized the urgency of action at all levels to link climate change and nutrition. **Commit to the Summit:** We committed to practice what we preach personally and professionally to contribute to the vision, objectives and the final outcomes of the Food Systems Summit. **Be respectful:** Within our respective capacities and circumstances, we promoted food production and consumption policies and practices that strive to protect and improve the health and well-being of individuals, enhance resilient livelihoods and promote protection of natural resources. **Recognize complexity:** We recognized that food systems are complex, and are closely connected to, and significantly impact, human and animal health, land, water, climate, biodiversity, the economy and other systems, and their transformation requires a systemic approach. **Embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity:** We supported inclusive multi-stakeholder processes and approaches within governments and communities that bring in diverse perspectives, and assessed potential trade-offs. **Complement the work of others:** We tried to ensure that the dialogue aligns with, amplifies and accelerates these efforts where practicable. **Build trust:** We worked to ensure the dialogue promoted trust and increase motivation to participate by being evidence-based, transparent and accessible in governance, decision-making, planning, engagement and implementation.

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

It is essential to uphold summit principles of engagements when convening a dialogue because they guide inclusion and effectiveness of the conversation. They also provide a foundation for easy reporting on the dialogues outcomes, and allow to produce meaningful feedback. We had an open invitation event: this allowed for great live social media reporting and visibility. Encouraging the use of chat box and Q/A discussions was also instrumental and the interpretation in three languages with Q/A answered in three languages contributes to break language barriers and increased participants' involvement.

# 3. METHOD

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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

Climate change, food systems and food and nutrition security are strongly interlinked. The food we eat and how we produce it will determine the health of people and planet, according to the EAT Lancet Commission. Extreme weather and climate events have increased in frequency, intensity and severity. The World Meteorological organisation (WMO) indicated that the years 2015–2019 were the five warmest on record and that the 2010–2019 average temperature was the warmest on record. Since the 1980s, each successive decade has been warmer than any preceding one since 1850. There is increased evidence that the effects of climate change have an impact on livelihood choices, work options and time spent on care and other nutrition-related activities, undermining current efforts to reduce hunger and promote nutrition. Evidence suggests that climate-related changes in diets may contribute to 500,000 additional deaths for malnutrition. Furthermore, the effects of climate change on nutrition vary based on wealth status and livelihood and contribute, therefore, to increased inequalities and vulnerability of marginalized groups. The 2020 Global Nutrition Report revealed that progress is too slow to meet global targets to end malnutrition in all its forms. We know that major changes must be made to increase access to affordable healthier diets for all people and planet.

The thematic areas covered by the discussion include: 1) The body of evidence showing the interlinkages between climate and nutrition and the existing research gaps; 2) The potential solutions, that optimize synergies between climate change and nutrition and minimize trade-offs; 3) The policy and programmatic approaches adopted by governments and development partners to address present and future challenges.

The objective of this dialogue was to enhance understanding and awareness on interlinkages between climate change and nutrition in agricultural investments, as well as their importance for sustainable food systems and solutions to address existing trade offs.

### 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 dialogue recognized the nutritional benefits of climate resilient agriculture and the need for detailed analyses of the interplay between food security and climate change, and their impact on the most vulnerable groups, through a food systems lens.

The discussion was focused on the trade offs between human and planetary health to show how transforming food systems is necessary in order to (i) meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, (ii) ensure that diets are no longer a major risk factor for disease and death, and (iii) avoid increasing zoonotic diseases spillover.

Ensuring both human and planetary health will depend on several factors and possible solutions, including:

- decision making based on systemic approaches and cooperation;
- generation and use of evidence for decision making;
- political will and action, combined with stronger accountability; in particular, systems of mutual accountability are needed to ensure that actors and institutions involved in food systems contribute fully to the common goal of achieving a sustainable diet for all;
- empowerment
- negotiation and provision of incentives
- data to inform and predict future scenarios
- greater consideration towards consumers' choices; for example, promoting healthy and local food by changing consumer behaviour is a crucial element, especially among young people, through creative and innovative ways to make traditional crops, neglected and underutilized species attractive through a formula that meets modern needs.

To achieve a healthy and sustainable diet, it is important to contextualize national goals based on local conditions. At country level, designing and implementing climate and nutrition smart agricultural policies and investment plans also requires knowledge about micronutrient deficiencies and their geographic and age distribution.

Getting policy makers to implement some of the solutions and advocating for innovative solutions, together with building good partnerships, were identified as key practices for successful stories.

Among the main opportunities for positive change it emerged: the adoption of a gender equality approach, the importance of credit schemes, access to land, and continued collaboration through facilitated multi-stakeholder partnerships, a combination of cash transfers and improved home gardening, policies to promote gender transformation in value chain activities to ensure women participation and to increase their adaptive capacity to adequately respond to climate change challenges.

For a transition towards more sustainable food systems, it is essential to adopt a horizontal approach, going beyond the sectoral one, for integrated food policies that are able to be implemented in line with the peculiarities of each context.

Furthermore, it is important to ensure adequate participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects and activities, especially with young people.

### ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/6

Participants agreed on the importance of adopting a horizontal approach, going beyond the sectoral one, for integrated food policies that are able to be implemented in line with the peculiarities of each context. Stakeholders should focus more on knowledge and capacity building to contextualise actions and find out appropriate solutions tailored to the specific context.

### ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/6

Policy coherence and institutional coordination in the climate change and nutrition nexus shall be strengthened by integrating the nexus in existing national and regional multisectoral platforms. One example is provided by the National Executive Secretary of the National Nutrition Development Council of Government of Senegal. It was recognised that one big challenge is related to the fact that currently developed plans for the management for the incorporating climate change nutrition nexus do not exist or are very limited. Also, another problem is that many programs originate from either nutrition structure/actors or climate ones and dialogue among them need to be facilitated.

### ACTION TRACKS

- Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/6

It was stressed the importance of participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects and activities, especially with young people.

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

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/6

In order to impact the whole system it is important to start at both ends of the chain as well, such as engaging with consumers and change the conversation about local food and its social and ecological implications, pushing for local healthy diets and benefitting local farmers, chefs and entrepreneurs.

### ACTION TRACKS

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

- |                                     |                           |                                     |                         |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Finance                   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Policy                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Innovation                | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Data & Evidence         |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Human rights              | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Governance              |
| <input checked="" 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 - 5/6

Most research on the impact of climate change on the nutrient content of crops has focused on staple crops; to date, very few studies have examined how climate change may influence changes in production and consumption of non-staple food groups. More research is needed on how different kinds of crops – particularly those that are nutrient-dense such as fruits, vegetables, and legumes – will fare in a +2 C degree world.

### ACTION TRACKS

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 6/6

Having both human and planetary health depends on and needs the following :

- Decision-making: prioritizing, cooperating, systems thinking
- Evidence: generating it, sharing it, using it
- Political will and action: being cautiously bold, learning from the past
- Empowerment: of who, for who, and with balance
- Negotiation: providing room to move and incentives
- Data: to inform and predict future scenarios of decisions
- Sharing the planet: global citizenry and sustainability

### ACTION TRACKS

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

During the discussion subject of “combining human health and planetary health”, there were some areas of divergence on promotion of healthy diet and EAT diet on specific context that have not reached food security yet. The debate was constructive and all participants agreed on the need to contextualize the choices and having different balances among climate and nutrition considerations according to the contexts.

There was also much focus on women empowerment as main generators of changes and sustainability.

Another issue raised concerned the massive increase in the human population being the driver of un-sustainable food systems; a paper by UNDP coming out in few weeks should analyze the issue of demography and food systems more deeply and provide some additional and new evidence.

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# ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

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## RELEVANT LINKS

- **Event page**  
<https://www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/-/webinar-food-systems-harnessing-nutrition-co-benefits-of-climate-resilient-agriculture>
- **Climate-nutrition nexus: explanation video**  
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MUcXhpLLMI7FaDgJYoUQdcCafXD58dQZ/view>