

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Thursday, 25 February 2021
DIALOGUE TITLE	Towards the Sustainability of Local Food Systems and Public Policy Design in México
CONVENED BY	Raúl Montiel Calderón, MY World México Ambassador and CEO of GreenPretzel
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2643/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Mexico

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

26

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18

10 19-30

15 31-50

1 51-65

0 66-80

0 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

11 Male

15 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

3 Crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

2 Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

13 Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

1 Food industry

Financial Services

1 Health care

National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

6 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

16 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

1 Large national business

1 Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

5 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

1 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

2 Consumer group

Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

MY World México, GreenPretzel and the Center for Social Innovation and Food Security began the dialogue with the idea of bringing together all those interested in promoting the SDGs through the analysis of local food systems in Mexico. We invited all possible actors within the food system context of our region, with the idea of having a diversity of opinions that will help us better understand the problems that afflict local food systems in Mexico. We invite producers, small local businesses, producer organizations, students, schools, universities, business leaders, researchers, media, local governments and consumers. We requested the support of those interested in improving the local food system with the idea of having all the approaches, recognizing the complexity, being respectful of all, with the idea of acting urgently on the actions, promoting confidence to increase the participation of the greatest diversity. In addition, several meetings were held to prepare the dialogue where the issues were discussed, facilitators were sought out, training for facilitators was organized, a work plan for the dialogue was generated, and tasks were observed. A dissemination campaign was also started on the social networks of the participating organizations.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The topics we addressed in the dialogue such as food education, innovation, farmers, supply and demand for local products and women, are aligned with the principles of the summit on food systems. We seek, with these issues, to adopt an inclusive and diverse approach, recognizing the complexity of the issue and understanding that if we do not act to improve our local food systems, immediately, problems such as public health and the lack of healthy food will increase the problem making it difficult to handle in the future.

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

It is important to take into account each of the principles with the idea of incorporating them in each of the specific topics and improving ideas on how to solve the problems discussed. An inclusive approach is essential so you should consider a diversity of ideas and solutions.

3. METHOD

The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

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

Yes

No

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

Our dialogue is called "Towards the sustainability of local Food Systems and the design of public policies in Mexico" and it is attempting to analyze how we can promote each of the five proposed courses of action. For this, our dialogue aims to discuss local food systems; What are the problems? What are the causes of these problems? And what effects do they have? In order to promote actions, mechanisms and public policies in Mexico that improve local food systems for the benefit of the most vulnerable population in our country. For this, we organize our dialogue in five round tables with themes, which we believe are the most relevant for the local food systems in Mexico, expecting to make it healthy, inclusive, resilient, sustainable and sustainable. We are aiming to address and discuss these issues considering next topics. Education on health and nutritional food. Peasants and food producers as a fundamental link in food systems. The supply, demand and distribution of local food. Innovation processes in food production Diversity and gender perspective in food systems.

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

Table 1: "Education on nutritious foods and health", ignorance about the comprehensive and multifactorial vision of food systems was identified as a central problem, which has three main causes: the first is crystallized information (that is, little diffused), that it does not reach all levels or contexts mainly due to problems of access, distribution, and infrastructure; the second cause is the stigmatization of food and dietary systems, caused by the bad habits from the psychological, practical and experience, and the third cause is the abandonment of farming practices or regional practices, caused mainly by the transformation of socioeconomic systems, a decontextualized nutritional education and the abandonment and ignorance of sustainable practices such as backyard production and family production systems, such as the cornfield. The greatest effects of this main problem are the lack of accessibility to holistic knowledge, disconnection, decontextualization and eating disorders and environmental deterioration. Table 2: "Peasants and food producers as a fundamental link in food systems", a structural problem of production and consumption systems was identified (production with an economic objective leaving aside the social objective), due to three main causes: the first is the invisibility and devaluation of the role of peasants in the value, production and education chains, the second is the existence of a broken, individualized and non-collective peasant social fabric and the third is low access to financing and technological innovation. The main effects of this problem are inappropriate current public policies on local agriculture or poor small producers as well as generational and gender gap for access to land. Table 3: "The supply, demand and distribution of local food", the lack of adequate spaces in quantity and characteristics to sell local agricultural products was identified as the main problem, this is because globalization benefits large global supply chains and it excludes local food systems, also because there is little political will, in addition to unequal quota charges to sell and a few knowledge about food systems; therefore, the main effects of this problem are two, producers waste their local products, lack of spaces that make local production visible, which ending up in of a food dependency. Table 4: "Innovation processes in food production", it was identified as the main problem that innovation in food has an economic objective, so it is not proposed as an objective to meet the needs of the entire population, this is due to the following causes: lack of regulation in the production of food, a culture of production for profit in the preparation of food that leaves out other segments of the most vulnerable population; and finally lack of innovation adapted to the specific local needs of the towns and regions of Mexico, which translate into the absence of nutritious and quality local food and the increase in the consumption of ultra-processed products from global markets, this has the effect compared with than the general population, mainly those with the most limited resources, present problems of malnutrition (malnutrition, overweight and obesity) and food deserts in colonies and outskirts populations. And finally, in table 5 "Diversity and gender perspective in food systems", it was found that the problem is that commercial agricultural production is mainly male task and this conception is maintained despite the growing participation of women, we found five main causes: the first is that the contributions of women in production, food and nutrition are not properly recognized, the second is that the potential / capability of women to produce food is not recognized, the third reason is that women have much less access to land ownership than men, the fourth reason is that women do not have the same time as men to dedicate themselves to productive activities, and the last reason is that women are not empowered in a significant way. This problem has the following effects: The perpetuation of machismo, the exclusion of women in decision-making, the loss of opportunity to improve biodiversity, nutrition and resilience faced due to external factors, and the decline in the health of people and ecosystems.

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- ✓ 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

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

Lack of knowledge about the comprehensive and multifactorial vision of food systems, the lack of accessibility to holistic knowledge, the disconnection of education about food, the decontextualization of health and nutrition, generate public health problems (overweight, obesity, hypertension, diabetes, among others), this overconsumption of unsustainable products also generates serious environmental damage.

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

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Environment and Climate |

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

Lack of public policies on local agriculture or small producers, inappropriate policies to address local problems in food and nutrition and strengthening of local production, the broken, individualized and non-collective peasant social fabric and a generation gap and gender for access to land.

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
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KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

Lack of adequate spaces in quantity and characteristics to sell local agricultural products, little political will to support markets for local products and their consumption, low prices for local products, lack of spaces that make local production visible and food dependency.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

The economic objective does not meet the needs of the entire population, lack of regulation in food production, a culture of production for profit in food processing that leaves out other segments of the most vulnerable population, lack of innovation adapted to the specific local needs of the towns and regions of Mexico, increasing the consumption of ultra-processed products from global markets, problems of malnutrition (malnutrition, overweight and obesity) and food desert and outskirts populations.

ACTION TRACKS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

Commercial agricultural production is a mainly male task and this concept is maintained despite the increasing participation of women, the contributions of women in production, food and nutrition are not properly recognized, the potential / capabilities of women to produce food, women have much less access to land ownership than men, women do not have the same time as men to engage in productive activities, women are not significantly empowered, perpetuation of machismo, exclusion of women in decision-making, loss of opportunity to improve biodiversity, nutrition and resilience to external factors, and the decline in the health of people and ecosystems.

ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The work tables were held with a high level of discussion and points of view on the issues raised, we did not find large areas of divergence but there was consensus in most of the conclusions. In general, the differences founded were on how to give a more social approaches to public actions and public policies to improve local food systems. How the heterogeneity of the territory and the conditions of the peasants complicate the design of actions and policies for their attention. How to address problems specifically or view the problem in a systemic way. How the food system is a reflection of the existing disparities in the social system as a consequence of actions in public policies.

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