OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Friday, 28 May 2021 17:00 GMT +09:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Japan National Food Systems Dialogue (co-hosted by JISNAS-FAO Monthly Joint Seminar)
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/26965/
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

200

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		Education		Health care
	Fish and aquaculture		Communication		Nutrition
	Livestock		Food processing		National or local government
	Agro-forestry		Food retail, markets		Utilities
	Environment and ecology		Food industry		Industrial
	Trade and commerce		Financial Services	200	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

	Small/medium enterprise/artisan		Workers and trade union
	Large national business		Member of Parliament
	Multi-national corporation		Local authority
	Small-scale farmer		Government and national institution
	Medium-scale farmer		Regional economic community
	Large-scale farmer		United Nations
	Local Non-Governmental Organization		International financial institution
	International Non-Governmental Organization		Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
	Indigenous People		Consumer group
	Science and academia	200	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 Japan National Food Systems Dialogue (co-hosted by JISNAS-FAO Monthly Joint Seminar) held on 28th May 2021, MAFF explained the current status of the preparation for FSS including the implementation of state dialogues and the direction of Japan's commitment. Then, one of the Food Systems Summit's scientific group members reported the recent discussion and actions of the group, followed by the panel session on the Japan's role in transforming food systems and Q&A session.

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

MAIN FINDINGS

Japan National Food Systems Dialogue (co-hosted by JISNAS-FAO Monthly Joint Seminar) was held to exchange opinions related to SDGs and sustainable food systems.

The main remarks of the participants are as follows:

- In Japan, food bank systems are gradually spreading and currently 140 food bank groups exist across the nation, however, they are still in the developing stages. In order for the people in poverty to access food, we should build distribution networks from the welfare point of view as well as the economic point of view.

- It is important for Japan to rebuild rural areas through making agriculture a core industry in the area and to enhance the food supply capacity to establish an efficient and sustainable food systems. In addition, it is important that Japan will disseminate these experiences to the world and contribute to the transformation of global food systems.

- In doing so, it is important to pay attention to independent activities in the field (systems suitable for small-scale family farming such as agricultural cooperatives, agricultural technologies, village farming, etc.).

- Since tropical forests are major sources absorbing greenhouse gases, deforestation caused by production of agricultural commodities such as palm, cattle and soybean, should be more spotlighted.

- Since food production is an activity that takes place within the ecosystem, it is important to balance the production with the conservation of the ecosystem. In the case of the fishery sector, not only conservation of the target fish species but also conservation of the entire organisms that make up the ecosystem are essential for sustainable production. Therefore, further research is necessary for the conservation of fishery resources.

- The distribution / reproduction / migration of fish and shellfish is affected by climate change on various time scales, but in recent years the effects of global warming have become apparent. There is an urgent need to understand the actual situation of global warming and formulate adaptation measures.

- When utilizing marine products as renewable resources, it is important to recover the amount of resources and maintain / manage them. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out the resource management based on scientific resource assessment and to conduct international monitoring of fishery activities.

- The importance of family fishing as an activity rooted in the local climate is being re-evaluated.

- When considering 'local production for local consumption', it is necessary to build a system that can respond quickly and flexibly to crisis such as the COVID19 pandemic, with not just geographical relationships but also with all stakeholders involved in the food systems. It is also important to have multiple channels and not to rely on one channel.

- In transforming food systems, it is important to raise awareness not only of producers but also of consumers. Each consumer should work on solving problems.

- Not as one individual or one company, young people should be involved in and work on transforming food systems as a whole industry.

- It is difficult to solve the issues of food systems simply by digging deep into each component of production / distribution / disposal as we have done before. Universities are expected to promote cross-sectorial / interdisciplinary research and education.

- Science is good at breaking down certain events into elements and clarifying causal relationships, but it is not good at taking a bird's-eye view of the whole. Many cross-sectoral efforts have been made so far, but the mission of agricultural research is to grasp the entire food systems and how to connect it to social implementation.

- It is necessary to consider food / environmental issues not only in our own country but also in other countries / regions.

ACTION TRACKS

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	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

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

ACTION TRACKS

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