

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Saturday, 20 March 2021 14:00 GMT -05:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Pathways to Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems - 2
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Convenor Christopher Chinapoo Co Convenors Dr Wayne Soverall UWI, Donovan Mc Laren KCDI Jamaica, Anna Kay Mc Intosh National Youth Council Jamaica,, Tamisha Lee JNRWP, Clyde Phillip IBBC, Lincoln Beal Growgreen Aquaponics Ltd, Riyadh Mohammed TACS
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2970/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2970/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Independent
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	Jamaica, 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

57

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

18

19-30

31

31-50

4

51-65

4

66-80

80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

25 Male

31 Female

1 Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

4 Agriculture/crops

2 Fish and aquaculture

5 Livestock

1 Agro-forestry

10 Environment and ecology

3 Trade and commerce

5 Education

2 Communication

2 Food processing

Food retail, markets

5 Food industry

2 Financial Services

2 Health care

Nutrition

National or local government

2 Utilities

Industrial

12 Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

3 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

10 Small-scale farmer

13 Medium-scale farmer

2 Large-scale farmer

Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

5 Indigenous People

5 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

3 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

United Nations

2 International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

1 Consumer group

12 Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The principles were included in the design and formulation of the team and in the mobilization of the participants, The dialogues was jointly organized by the Impact Youth Sustainability Jamaica Limited, Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers, The University of the West Indies, Members of the Scientific Community, Staff of the BSJ. and a cadre of private sector companies that work in and closely with the food sector Participants were mobilized from all stakeholders The messages of the principles were shared and reinforced with all facilitators. On the day of the dialogue the principles were also incorporated in the execution and guided all facilitators, and panelist in their framing remarks and in the engagement process

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

The dialogue reflected the principles in its design, mobilization and its conduct. The dialogue facilitators applied Chatham House rules, assured everyone had a chance to speak freely without attribution, gave everyone a chance to speak, mechanically divided participants into their discussion groups and foster an environment of trust, openness and space to freely share different views without berating

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

Assign co facilitators in case of technology failures be flexible Use polls as a filler while establishing the groups Keep Framing remarks short and to the point Communicate intent and objectives of the dialogue Use dialogue as a basis to move from participation to partnerships Establish whats app group of organizers Start Testing Technology at least one hour before Welcome all participants by Chat and by voice Allow opportunity for participants to provide additional insights after plenary Keep rooms to eight. If beyond start opening another group. Always have two additional facilitators present Have information on opportunities that can help advance the work of the farmers on hand to share

# 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

The focus of the dialogue was a systemic exploration of regional food systems under the theme pathways to a sustainable and resilient food system. Participants examined ways to include more women, youth and vulnerable groups in the food system, financing sustainable low carbon food production and innovation, maintaining and sustaining supply chains, accelerating climate smart and resilient agriculture and addressing issues in the food, water, waste, energy and connectivity nexus.

### 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

1. A systems approach to the food system and its supply chain is an imperative  
 2. More flexible innovative financing systems with modified systems of risk management, coaching and technical support is needed  
 3. There is need to examine the processes/bureaucracy involved in climate smart financing and develop investment regimes more aligned to SDGs that do not simply copy and paste traditional risk models and regimes of the banking sector  
 4. There is need to position financing regimes to better align and accelerate action on global goals and to better account for the risk in not taking action on climate risk. Reparation should also be aligned to discussion and need to develop sustainable and resilient food systems  
 5. We not using what we have (natural resources). Make use of our natural resources. Use solar energy and reserve energy for other things.

There is a need to invest in and support greater deployment of energy and water efficiency technology. Global funds and grants should target and support investments that address the nexus  
 The circular economy models and principles and opportunities will be critical in navigating and addressing issues across the nexus, It would be critical to address need to reduce emissions, the need to address soil health, food and to assure that waste is managed in a more regenerative, sustainable and appropriate way. Food waste provides many opportunities for circularity and should also be a focus of investment  
 A significant emphasis should be placed on regenerative agriculture techniques, agro forestry and generating the data on the carbon sequestered from trees in agroforestry projects that promote the reforestation of indigenous trees and the conservation of indigenous species and biodiversity. Nature based climate solutions will be critical to protection of water ways, reduction of carbon and conservation of water and energy  
 Connectivity should also looked at as a sustainability issue and the impacts of e-waste on the food system should  
 There is need for standing regional, national standing committees and working groups focussed on addressing the ongoing issues arising from the NEXUS and there should be flexible pathways for accessing financing to address these nexus issues  
 Stronger action to protect natural waterways and governance of the commons (rivers, seas and other aspects of the natural environment) is needed and mechanisms for improved and sustained governance need to be implemented that support we need nature based, biological, engineered, hybrid and semi engineered solutions that help to reduce emissions in the design and the various assets and all stakeholders need to work together to protect and engage in asset management  
 There are many opportunities in the nexus to develop sustainable livelihoods. Addressing issues in the nexus would support climate mitigation, adaptation, community resilience and building social cohesion  
 We need to design partnerships that are deeper and more profound than participation. We need to evolve mere citizen, CSO and private sector participation from one off events to ongoing entrenchment into the decision making fabric and process at national regional international. There is a need for new platforms and fora to examine these issues with different lens and flexible arrangements to impact on communities. We must find ways to allow communities to influence sustainable actions that affect their lives  
 There is need for an increase focus in agroforestry, as the practice reduces water utilization and improves yields whilst using less energy from utilities  
 Wider use of urban farming techniques that build on the circular economy concepts and models in water, energy and waste utilization. An increasing emphasis on green infrastructure, eco building design and utilizing eco friendly construction can help connect city development, energy conservation, water conservation and improved waste disposal etc  
 There is need to accelerate national, and regional action on standards for small and sustainable cities and communities such as ISO, LEED, Living Building, IWA and others promoting eco design concepts that integrate and promote greater use and application of integrated designs that manage the interaction in the food, water, waste, energy and connectivity nexus. There is a need to establish national and regional coalitions and partnerships that promote and implement actions on these standards  
 There is a need to develop a national and regional, informal and formal, systems/mechanisms/processes that support ongoing engagement and partnerships of interested parties such as CSO, academia, private sector, international donors, national and local governments in planning, implementing, studying and improving actions, interactions and impacts

### ACTION TRACKS

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

Find in attached document

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

Find attached document

### ACTION TRACKS

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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 - 3/5

### Maintaining and Enhancing Sustainable Supply Chains.

#### Conversation topics:

1. There is need to look at the supply chain as a system for now and the future. We spoke about all the actors in a supply chain their financial capabilities and business continuity. There is need to develop support systems that improves resilience and business continuity in SME capacity to manage supply chains, Helping SMEs apply international standards especially related to traceability of raw materials is critical. Funding should support farmers, SMEs in developing low carbon supply chains and also help in their efforts to apply standards that improve their resilience and continuity
2. The role of middle men and their impacts on the supply chain needs to be further assessed. Do they actually help and hurt the small holder farmers? Consumers? and the System?
3. There is a need to engage in ongoing systematic assessment supply chain issues by key stakeholders together. Formal collaborative mechanisms that improve analytic capabilities, risk management and mitigation across the supply chain and food systems will make a difference
4. There is a need for processors/manufacturer to evaluate their inputs, consider replacing foreign inputs where practicable and consider shorter/regional shipping lanes
5. There is a need to build small holder farmers capacity to engage in contract farming
6. There is need to support farmers and processors to develop a culture of quality assurance, record keeping and traceability standards
7. There is need to develop capacity among actors in chain to see the value chain as a system and improve the interactions within
8. Consideration should be given to temporarily stopping the import of fruits vegetables and foods that we could create effective supply chains for 1 group of products at a time. This would ensure we build local capacity (we understood that effort must also be put in by every actor along that supply chain to make sure it becomes effective as was done with chicken in Trinidad)
9. Creating a school program where the culture surrounding each of the different fruits and vegetables and how they are used in different islands. We understood how it could help create a future generation that could take advantage of the local vegetation by creating useful products. We want to create a system where some would be encouraged in the school feeding programs, but also the curriculum included teaching about the vegetation. Develop a procurement regime that gives preference to local and regional supply chain
10. Creating a body that would be able to work on behalf of all actors in a supply chain 1 supply chain at a time for example an inter island coconut supply chain body. Sharing of information and education along the supply chains is key. We proposed a public private partnership that could help to share that training, information, security and advocacy. This would also help to encourage proper farming by contract that would sustain the needs of hoteliers and other purchasers while protecting farmers from the middle men.
- There were broader conversations about regulation of the middle men... but the supply chain organization that had an element of public private partnership that would share information along the supply chain re prices, amount planted etc. to ensure the prices are amicable and sustainable for farmers and other actors along the supply chain.
11. Education and training was seen as the key way to improve the supply chain along with sharing information and communication. Technology can be leveraged across supply chain

### ACTION TRACKS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
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### KEYWORDS

- |   |                           |   |                         |
|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
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|   |                           | ✓ | Environment and Climate |

## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

Improving water conservation through watershed management, better use of irrigation equipment and educational programs.

Improving animal health and welfare through strategic breeding and selection, practicing integrated farming systems, implementing the use of bio gas digesters on slurry type waste farms and using precision nutrition and feeding strategies to lower emissions.

Improving on soil health and focusing on the beneficial microbial populations and their synergy to impact the entire environment.

Improving and updating existing policies on plant and animal wildlife conservation strategies as a means of supporting a healthier and more natural environment through biodiversity.

Improving data management systems and information sharing systems to ensure a fair and up to date flow of research for all agriculture stakeholders. This initiative also stimulates much beneficial dialogue and provides feedback to focus on relevant areas of research and development.

Improving on biomass conversion, sustainable waste management and investing in energy efficient technologies to lower the total dependency on commercial monopoly type energy sources.

Improving on the research and information of agrometeorological work done by several organisations to increase the chances of healthier food production, less wastage and a higher chance of managing climate risks in agriculture.

Improving on the genetic selection of higher producing varieties of crops and breeds of livestock, to ensure more nutritious food, as well as relating these techniques to more conservation type agriculture techniques.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

### GROUP 5 – Notes

Food waste is a global problem. If crops do not meet some idealized standard, then food gets left behind. How do we change perception of consumers and just take food and turn into something wholesome to eat. Food waste contributes to significant emissions and achieving net zero requires a priority focus and attention be given to food waste and its treatment

In the Caribbean food waste different. In the region we do have waste as we have seasonal food. We need to find ways to conserve that waste. We need to market and change our indigenous populations' perception on locally grown food. This should solve some of the issues. We can be successful if we do.

Greater intra-island participation to reduce waste, to assist with islands that don't have the land space. Designate certain islands/caricom states to be food baskets. Have a regional standard in terms of food, so that there are no problems in terms of intra-island importation/exportation.

Reduce imports of foreign fruits and promote locally grown substitutes.

Question: Water-Energy-Food Nexus is about the interconnectivity of these systems. All of these systems are finite. How you think we can deal with the challenge of finite resources? What are some strategies on an individual, local, regional level?

Resource harvesting - there should be no issue as it relates to lack of water. It is inconceivable that islands have to import water. We are not using technology to harness and harvest resources. We need to make use of more technology. Water harvesting is a key issue as such. In relation, we need to do more with less. Vertical farming with high rise is a solution to limited land space. Butterfly and bees harvesting is a possible solution. SITAM is the way forward.

We not using what we have (natural resources). Make use of our natural resources. Use solar energy and reserve energy for other things.

There is a need to invest in and support greater deployment of energy and water efficiency technology. Global funds and grants should target and support investments that address the nexus

The circular economy models and principles and opportunities will be critical in navigating and addressing issues across the nexus, It would be critical to address need to reduce emissions, the need to address soil health, food and to assure that waste is managed in a more regenerative, sustainable and appropriate way. Food waste provides many opportunities for circularity and should also be a focus of investment

A significant emphasis should be placed on regenerative agriculture techniques, agro forestry and generating the data on the carbon sequestered from trees in agroforestry projects that promote the reforestation of indigenous trees and the conservation of indigenous species and biodiversity. Nature based climate solutions will be critical to protection of water ways, reduction of carbon and conservation of water and energy

Connectivity should also looked at as a sustainability issue and the impacts of e-waste on the food system should

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Find Notes Attached

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Further exploration of the need for middle men in the supply chain  
ways of determining fair compensation of farmers  
Temporarily stopping the import of fruits vegetables and foods that we could create effective supply chains for 1 group of products at a time. This would ensure we build local capacity (we understood that effort must also be put in by every actor along that supply chain to make sure it becomes effective as was done with chicken in Trinidad). Protectionist policies may affect other critical partners ability to eradicate poverty and achieve SDG. Such practices need to be carefully analyzed for their systemic effects on Nations and the region

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# ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

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## ATTACHMENTS

- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Poll-3-March-20.png>
- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Poll-2-March-20.png>
- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Poll-3-March-20-1.png>
- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Poll-4-March-20.png>
- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Notes-on-Group-Discussions-in-UN-Food-Systems-Summit-Independent-Dialogue-Pathways-to-Sustainable-and-Resilient-Food-Systems-2-1-2-1.pdf>

# CORRECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS, OR CHANGES

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Title Dialogue Notes Adjusted

Date 25/03/2021

Array

## ATTACHMENTS

- **Dialogue Notes Adjusted**  
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Notes-on-Group-Discussions-in-UN-Food-Systems-Summit-Independent-Dialogue-Pathways-to-Sustainable-and-Resilient-Food-Systems-2-1-2-1-adjusted.pdf>