

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Saturday, 27 March 2021 14:00 GMT -05:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Pathways to sustainable and resilient food Systems - 3
CONVENED BY	Convenor Christopher Chinapoo Co Convenors Riyadh Mohammed Tropical Agriculture Consultancy Services Limited, Donovan Mc Laren Kevo Community Development Institute Jamaica
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/2987/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	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

49

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

19 Male

28 Female

2 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

6 Agriculture/crops

2 Fish and aquaculture

2 Livestock

3 Agro-forestry

3 Environment and ecology

2 Trade and commerce

4 Education

2 Communication

6 Food processing

3 Food retail, markets

5 Food industry

1 Financial Services

2 Health care

Nutrition

3 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

5 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

2 Large national business

Multi-national corporation

4 Small-scale farmer

10 Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

4 Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

4 Science and academia

1 Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

Government and national institution

Regional economic community

United Nations

1 International financial institution

4 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

19 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

In organizing the dialogue we partnered with other local NGOs, women organizations, youth led organizations and academia involved in food systems. Invitations were sent to participants representative of the diversity across the food system. The dialogue was organized using the standard format to ensure the active participation of participants

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The dialogue was inclusive, participatory, holistic by design and had participation from the majority of CARICOM member states. It was certainly expansionary and interdisciplinary and the entire emphasis was on enabling pathways for a more sustainable and resilient food system regionally. The notes attached may provide more context

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

Keep framing remarks short Utilize polls as a filler for establishing groups enter zoom room early and name the breakout rooms and have facilitators assigned As people enter begin mechanically assigning to breakouts Use polls to help fill the gap in establishing the breakouts and activate discussions Use the dialogue preparation material to assist Have additional facilitators on standby in case of no show or internet challenges Ensure facilitators are prepared and have prompt questions. Ensure facilitators do not attempt to prescribe what the participants should say but allow for open respectful dialogue on the discussion topic. Preparation is key and having prompt questions helps. Developing the facilitator skills through the training helps

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

The major focus was an exploration of pathways to a sustainable and resilient food system. Participants examined six discussion topics

1. Boosting Nature Positive Food
- 2 E Waste and Impacts on Sustainable Agriculture
- 3 Food Safety and Security
4. Regenerating and Protecting Critical Ecosystems and Biodiversity
- 5, Agro-Forestry and Integrative Agriculture
6. Environment and Climate

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

As we move towards satisfying food production and human nutrition, there is a great opportunity to also influence changes of mindsets, policies and investments globally.

There is a need to now redesign each food system with a framework that supports the ecological processes, and better utilizing outputs from other operations to reduce the wastage and excessive inputs.

Engaging in circular economy activities such as the recycling of biomass (composting) and livestock waste (biofuels) can add great value to our environment, once done right. Simply adding compost or humus can have a positive impact on soil health, fertility, water retention and can even combat some effects of climate change. Sustainable financing regimes need to consider supporting and scaling circular economy projects, There should be increased investment and support in the design, development and sustaining of national and regional quality infrastructure and architecture that embeds the circular economy into the regional food system, biodiversity and ecosystem management framework. Greater investment is needed to support taking the circular economy projects to scale

It is felt that government should play more visible and facilitative role in the management of e waste. The facilitative role should enable and enhance partnerships among government, manufacturers, academia, civil society and the general public to be more aware and to work together in addressing the challenges associated with e waste and its impacts on soil health, water pollution, marine biodiversity and the food system in general.

There is a need to develop improved national and regional standards and regulations for the disposal, management, and treatment of e waste. On the other side of the risk involved from negligence there is significant opportunity for industry and sustainable livelihoods to be developed from the proper management of e waste.

There is a need for improved urban planning and land use reform to support food system enhancements.

It is necessary to promote the transition from monoculture to integrated low carbon

agriculture and to move away from the plantocracy styled economic model

We must develop enhanced systems that support agricultural development, e.g. seed banks, organic fertilizers

There is need to build capabilities and more widely educate farmers and processors in good agricultural practices, good manufacturing practices, safety standards, seed production, organic fertilizers. Capacity building should also include ways to optimize the use of animal and other waste on the farm to create organic fertilizer and where applicable, energy

There is a need to develop platforms and support systems that help connect farmers with markets. Increased investment and support should be aimed at helping the farmers to comply and exceed GFSI, FSSC, FSMA, HACCP, ISO and other standards applicable to food safety and security. A support system that helps farmers and processors to produce crops that are environmentally friendly and have lower carbon foot prints. The support system should also help to pay for the consulting, implementing technical requirements, testing and other process controls required by international requirement.

There is need to develop a national and regional organic certification program that supports fully organic and regenerative agriculture practices.

Standards and Technology is not sufficient to improve the regional food system. There is need to develop a culture that emphasizes quality, sustainability, resilience and ongoing learning and improvement. There is a need to develop a framework and model driven by evidenced based scientific principles that helps support sustainability individually and collectively, strengthens the management of the interconnections, helps manage gaps and strengthen resilience. The redesign needs to support ongoing learning, sharing and cooperation with stakeholders across the food system. Both State and private sector needs to align and act as a driver for improved sustainability and standards throughout the food system. Educating consumers on the meaning, value and benefit of proposed organic/regenerative certifications and healthier food choices are critical to sustaining a demand and market for high quality, safety and sustainably grown nature positive food.

Regional and national food safety and security technical committees should be formed to support efforts to develop and deploy standards. On the national level, the structure should be replicated on the county or municipal levels and a mechanism for alignment and funding should be available to help the councils in their work to assure that standards are deployed at the community level. The Councils should work closely with government agencies,

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/6

In these modern times, the goal should now be to produce healthy and nutritious food for a growing population, while taking into consideration the regenerative measures to manage our natural resources such as soil, water and ecological biodiversity. There is need to establish an organic certification regime that supports the development of nature positive low emission agriculture practices. There is also a need for increased investment into education, training, capacity building and awareness needed to support nature positive production and consumption. Sustainable streams of financing needs to be made available to support demonstratable high impact agroecological and other forms of climate smart and resilient agriculture to take programmes to scale in mitigation and adapting to climate change. Financing regimes must be flexible and agile to enable efficient access and effective utilization by small and medium enterprises, small holder farmers and community-oriented organizations. Financing regimes should include ongoing coaching, mentorship and advisory support to help de-risk projects and encourage strong partnerships in design, execution, monitoring and improvement of science based, data inclusive, high impact mitigation, adaptation and resilience projects

More thought and emphasis has to be placed on the positive social impacts of agricultural production and how a healthier environment can have a better impact on

the way of life for all. Positive impacts are created to strategic use of nature positive, low emission and decarbonizing approaches to agriculture. Common examples of human health issues were found from the effects of the abuse of agrochemicals such as pesticides and antibiotics.

There is a need to now redesign each food system with a framework that supports the ecological processes, and better utilizing outputs from other operations to reduce the wastage and excessive inputs.

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The practice of Agroecology can offer many solutions and close the loops of linear production type systems as well as to enforce the linkages that build resilient agricultural systems. There is need for mechanism to support wider adoption of agroecological practices regionally/. A national and regional agroecology committee should be considered with the mandate of developing a strategic plan, aligning policies, legislation, processes and practices with nature positive agriculture, engaging stakeholders and bridging the gaps in research and the farming community.

Wider use of the agroecological standards and model can enhance biodiversity, bio capacity and reduce the carbon footprint of the food system across CARICOM. This system would be a great model for the CARICOM, as it incorporates species of plant and animal wildlife, from both terrestrial and aquatic environments,

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KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/6

Solutions include:

There is need to establish interdisciplinary and multi sectoral regional and national committee/Working groups that treat with the issue in a comprehensive and systemic manner. Amongst other things the committee can develop standards for disposal, treatment and management of ewaste, for working with producers and manufacturers on product efficiency standards, extending product life cycles, refurbishing and reuse of ewaste and with avoiding the dumping of inferior quality electronic products in the region under the disguise of aid/charity

National and Regional Standards Bodies working with Academia and Scientific Community to Implement a rigorous regime of Soil and Water Testing, Supporting Small and Medium Holder Farmers, Rural communities with testing, sampling, and certification to standards. There is need to engage the communities in a citizen science regime and the data from the regime deposited in a national database to allow for strategic monitoring and decision making. It was highlighted that this is among the reasons the European Union has introduced traceability standards with respect to inputs (water, fertilizers and soil) into agriculture produce entering the EU Market. The idea of a Blockchain approach was also discussed to aid in traceability

A more robust national and regional e-waste public relation campaign needs to be done, and focus on a collaborative approach

The regional e-waste capacity building training and awareness approach should start in regional primary schools, then expand into secondary schools and universities. This will ensure that there is generational appreciation for the proper handling, disposal

and treatment of e-waste.

There is a need for enhanced body of standards and balances that helps to build product efficiency and lengthen the life cycle. All stakeholders need to be active engaged and participate in designing and implementing those standards

Actions to be taken fall within three areas of standards and regulations:

National- Bureau of Standards across the region need to develop standards for product and energy efficiency, product durability and reliability, and standards for disposal, handling and treatment of e waste;

Regional- A regional standard needs to be developed by CROSQ that helps align the work of all national bodies. The approach needs to be multidisciplinary and multisectoral involving private sector, civil society academia, state solid waste management authorities, the Basel Convention Regional Centre for the Caribbean (BCRCC), Caribbean Farmers Associations, FAO, Inter-America Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), and other entities affected by the impacts of e waste on their sectors

UWI; International- International partnerships with amongst others ISO Committees, UN Organizations, WTO, United Nations University Step Initiative, UN GEF

From a sustainability perspective, small islands should consider moving away from a linear to a circular economy that will limit waste generation as well as reliance on the supply of virgin materials from outside.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/6

Academia and Ministries of food production need to work closer together to provide additional research and technical assistance in the communities and in putting research and development into action.

Regional Governments and donor agencies need to provide increased funding and support to Universities and Colleges through grants and other forms of assistance to enable them to better support sustainable community development endeavours. The Universities and Colleges should be allowed to be investors in social enterprises that help scale climate mitigation, adaptation, community resilience and other activities that give support to improving food sustainability, quality and safety.

National and regional bodies will need to examine how hydroponics and aquaponics can be brought into the organic certification regimes and framework. There needs to be a framework that caters to and validates any efforts being made. The standards development body needs to define clear quality, safety, environmental and security standards for container growth and green house production.

Develop and support a standards regime that facilitates the growing of safe and affordable food and taking it to market at scale. There is need to increase investment into the quality and safety infrastructure that allows for widespread commitment and application of food quality and safety standards

Centre the issue of equity in the heart of standards, technical assistance, financing programmes and offset regime.

Develop an improved risk management regime for farmers that include but not limited

to crop insurance regimes; regimes that transfer impacts from polluters and carbon intensive industries to farmers and process that offset, especially if done at scale and in keeping with equity

There should be benefits and incentives tied to organic/regenerative agriculture practices in the crop insurance regime and other risk management services

Regimes should develop in such a way that allows for the cost of production, cost of certification to standards and the cost to bring safe and healthy food to market can be fairly prices and not become disadvantageous to farmers.

Assure farmers are fairly compensated for nature positive low emission decarbonized agriculture production should be central to any safety and security regime

The implementation of national and regional land use and urban planning reforms. An inclusive approach should be adopted that involves civil society, academia, technical societies, trade unions, technical committees, citizen advisory bodies, private sector, citizen assembly, local government, government members, opposition member and independent senators

Water and energy efficiency systems need to be more widely deployed in support of the food system

There is need for comprehensive educational reform to enhance an appreciation of local food, locally grown and processed and marketing local food through festivals, fairs, school programs

Greater advocacy for land reforms that support distribution for food purposes. There is need for greater community involvement in land reform policies that may include taking vacant lots and making agriculture plots as part of a promising community intervention. Efforts should be made to support backyard efforts, roof top efforts, community gardens and small holder plots

The initiation of a national and regional organic certification program. The program should also address animal rights/welfare and other social and labour issues.

Find Notes attached

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/6

We need to place greater value on the intergenerational and indigenous knowledge of biodiversity. This knowledge needs to be categorized and recorded to maintain its full potency.

Legislation needs to be put in place to enhance the value of our biodiversity and provide guidelines and parameters for conservation efforts. It needs to be determined which species are endangered and thus put rules in place to protect both plant and animal species.

Effort should be made to explore permaculture design; using biogas to generate energy

It is necessary to move away from embrace in the concept of a monoculture which was an approach legitimized by slavery, and look into the ways in which varieties of plants and animals can provide sustenance and value

More research and development into the wealth of the Caribbean's biodiversity needs to be done. It is crucial to focus on protecting the intellectual property of the region regarding any products created with our flora and fauna, and seeking to patent any processes that are indigenous. The enzymes produced by local micro-organisms may possess the cures to illnesses, this knowledge should be seen as viable.

There must be corresponding legislative development to enhance the protection of this intellectual property.

We must maximize on indigenous knowledge. There is need to mainstream indigenous knowledge into the standards and regulatory regimes being developed.

There is also a need to increase access to sustainable finance to support scaling indigenous approaches and practices

Education at all levels primary, secondary, and tertiary needs to focus on how important it is to value or biodiversity. There needs to be new subject on the curriculum which focuses on social studies and agriculture: Agro-civics. We can seek to engage stakeholders in the educational ministries and lobby effectively. The goal would be to adopt a multifaceted approach to enhancing an appreciation/value of our own biodiversity by creating a subject that complements traditional agricultural sciences and makes it more relevant to our regional needs, and the attainment of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Create regional food and agricultural festivals in order to heighten the awareness, and thus the value, of our local products and the diversity of these products.

We need to become primary producers of our biodiversity and seek to go up the value chain.

There needs to be regional sensitisation to the value of biodiversity.

Need to investigate how farms contribute to GHG and Methane emissions

There must be regional cooperation and collaboration. There is strength in numbers, and the stronger we are, the more effectively we can protect our biodiversity.

Small holder farmers need to seek to build their skill set and find ways to embrace mixed farming rather than monoculture. Also, embrace aquaponics and green housing. There is a need to support the capacity building, training, education and awareness of small holders in learning and later applying new knowledge and approaches

We need to tap into the huge market for organic products/raw products and sustainably produce more indigenous species, for pest control, natural beauty products, and consumption, and market them well.

The future generations need to be appreciative of the potential value of our local biodiversity.

There must be practical, monetary support of any local efforts to preserve

biodiversity, Finding ways to monetize offsets for low emission and carbon sequestration

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/6

There must be a focus on the importance of training our future generations. Better training leads to better processes and better work. In today's ever-changing challenges, the importance of training has never been greater. On the farm training is an indispensable way to keep our organization competitive

Highlighting the benefits of Plant-based food, which tend to have a lower planetary impact than animal-based foods. As such, as a global community, we can reduce our environmental footprint by increasing the proportion of plant-based products that we eat

Open up new growth opportunities with Cross Marketing; utilize various media when marketing and promoting

Having to compete with imports prices A farmer or company that has decided to export its product or service to a new market or to buy from a new supplier in a different country cannot take for granted that the transactions will be expensive, and competitive. An exporter must ensure acceptable and timely returns on their financial investment in proportion to the associated costs and risks. Finding trust worthy partners is of great importance.

We can ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all by involving manufacturers in the decision-making dialogues to ensure nutrition in food is maintained even while on the shelf. We can also do this by empowering more persons to participate in farming at home that way they can guarantee how it has been produced.

We can shift to sustainable consumption patterns by creating a resilient framework for farmers to be properly educated from a tender age about the entire process of farming skills; reshaping the conversation about the purpose and the benefits of agriculture across the Caribbean; and by involving agriculture into schools to educate younger population from an earlier age

We can advance equitable livelihoods in the food system by supporting local markets for local farmers to earn quality incomes; by marketing agriculture and creating more enticing jobs within the agriculture industry, and; utilizing more homemade products to support Caribbean food sustainability rather than depending on imported food.

We can build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress in the food system by investing in skills training, land spaces, technology, financial support and mentorship for agricultural purposes

Some things that might prevent the above solutions from happening are: Lack of cohesiveness between the systems in place to govern farmers; inadequacy of guided human and financial support, and; a gap between updated research and grass root activities

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 6/6

Sustainable procurement practices need to also be more widely applied by the private sector. These should support preference for local and regionally produced foods

Expanding education programs on climate smart and resilient agriculture practices. Practices such as beekeeping, community gardens, no till agriculture, indigenous agriculture practices, agro forestry rainwater harvesting, stormwater management and mitigation

Utilize contract farming/sustainable procurement as means of reducing food loss, reducing carbon footprints and having farmers know exactly what varieties of crops to grow. This can support improvement in relationships and also support more collective approaches.

Support community led action and procurement of community produced food in local institutions such as hospitals, hotels, schools and juvenile institutions

A community organic certification is necessary. However, there must also be community partnerships with neighbouring communities to ensure no fertilizer being used throughout and protection of water sources occurs

The formation of community-based partnerships. Partnerships with CSO, state development communities, adjacent communities, research communities

Some institutions like hospitals already recognise the need to grow their own foods e.g. Point Fortin hospital in Trinidad. The initiative provides opportunity for Outpatients and the wider community to be involved in such activities. The institution supporting more community and locally grown food would also help create a more stable and viable revenue stream for local communities and for national and regional farmers.

Communities like Brasso seco and Lopinot coming together to implement rain water harvesting systems which are more sustainable and in keeping with climate smart agriculture practices.

Developing targeted and tailored education programmes for all age groups and communities is seen as critical to ensuring that all stakeholders are aware of

sustainable practices.

In our community we can take action by educating and creating awareness, encouraging persons to plant and also by setting up community gardens, backyard gardens, expanding school gardens, community food hubs and community based slow food restaurants. Slow food restaurants can be a niche for eco tourism communities that actively promote on organic and regenerative principles on a community scale.

To enhance resilience in the community scale bee keeping initiatives, nature-based methods and other hybrid methods aimed at providing additional covered areas has been proposed for bees.

It was felt that hurricane-resistant green houses as more profitable in long term.

Community based resilience can also be enhanced through the wider use and implementation of urban agriculture practices including aquaponics, grow box systems and vertical systems for urban areas or restricted space for agriculture.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The necessity of fertilizer use

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KEYWORDS

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|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> | Policy |
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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 |

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Poll-3-March-20-1.png>
- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Poll-4-March-20-1.png>
- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Poll-2-March-20-2.png>
- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Poll-2-March-20-1.png>
- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Gender-Poll-March-20-1.png>
- <https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Poll-1-March-20-1.png>
- **Notes from Group Discussions**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Notes-on-Group-Discussions-in-UN-Food-Systems-Summit-Independent-Dialogue-Pathways-to-Sustainable-and-Resilient-Food-Systems-3-March-27th-2021-Updated-1.docx.pdf>
- **Word Copy of Notes**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Notes-on-Group-Discussions-in-UN-Food-Systems-Summit-Independent-Dialogue-Pathways-to-Sustainable-and-Resilient-Food-Systems-3-March-27th-2021-Updated-1.docx>

CORRECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS, OR CHANGES

Title Accurate notes

Date 05/04/2021

Array

ATTACHMENTS

- **Correct Notes - All Attribution removed, Correct Convenor designation , Typos corrected, Correct file uploaded**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Notes-on-Group-Discussions-in-UN-Food-Systems-Summit-Independent-Dialogue-Pathways-to-Sustainable-and-Resilient-Food-Systems-3-March-27th-2021-Reviewed-1-1-1-2.pdf>
- **Correct Notes in Word Correct file uploaded**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Notes-on-Group-Discussions-in-UN-Food-Systems-Summit-Independent-Dialogue-Pathways-to-Sustainable-and-Resilient-Food-Systems-3-March-27th-2021-Updated-1-1-1-2.docx>