

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Thursday, 8 July 2021 11:00 GMT +08:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	High level National dialogue
CONVENED BY	E. Bolromaa, Chief of Staff of Prime Minister's Office
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/31079/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Member State
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Mongolia

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

64

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

44 Male

20 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

10 Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

24 Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

18 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

12 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

24 Large national business

Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

12 Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

10 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

1 Member of Parliament

Local authority

25 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

8 United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The dialogue was organized in two formats: in-person and virtual format. This particular dialogue was organized in a High-Level to finalize the series of sub-national and independent dialogues organized in Mongolia. The Office of the Prime Minister of Mongolia convened a series of sub-national and national dialogues to bring together diverse stakeholders around the issue of food systems transformation and to identify concrete action pathways for Mongolia to follow in this Decade of Action. The main goal of these national dialogues was to explore what actions should be taken in Mongolia to be able to access sustainably produced food in ways that contribute to equitable, resilient livelihoods and provide healthy, nutritious diets for the whole population while adapting to and mitigating climate change. The dialogues were organized around three thematic areas: 1. Ensure access to safe and nutritious food 2. Markets and value addition 3. Boost nature-positive production and resilient food systems And to conclude all the dialogues the High-Level Dialogue was organized by the Office of the Prime Minister. During the Dialogue two presentation were given by the main Dialogue Facilitating organizations National Development Agency and the UNFAO in Mongolia to give a background information on the previous dialogues, food systems in Mongolia and the Global Status of Agrifood systems and possible implications for Mongolia to the Prime Minister of Mongolia and the Government. The dialogue organizing team has invited multi-sector stakeholders from private companies working in the food industry, scientific researchers and academics, professional association representatives and international organizations to share their ideas and solutions to the emerging food systems issues identified during the previous dialogues with the government of Mongolia and to the Prime Minister himself.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The dialogue aimed to reflect all the Principles of the Global Food Systems Dialogue. Act with urgency, recognizing the complexity, being respectful to the local context and culture, embracing multi-stakeholder approach in all thematic sessions, building trust, committing to the global summit values and principles through covering the action tracks and complimenting the work of others working in the food systems in Mongolia.

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

Providing good background information to the participants through various documents for reading, presenting the current context of the food systems at national level through presentations before the breakout room discussions were helpful in starting from the common point. Therefore, very good pre-summit preparation is crucial in conducting a successful dialogue.

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

Mongolia, along with other UN Member States, adopted the SDGs Agenda 2030 in 2015, announcing its commitment to sustainable development. The deadline for achieving the goals is less than 10 years away and many of these goals—especially on sustainable food systems—are not yet within easy reach. The Mongolian Government is therefore stepping up its efforts to achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable food production.

The task of ensuring that all people have access to enough, safe and nutritious food is closely linked to efforts in a range of other areas including private sector development, job creation, livelihoods, natural resource management, climate change, biodiversity, gender equality, governance, health, education and nutrition. The Government of Mongolia will therefore take an integrated systems approach to the development of food and agriculture sector. Within this decade, the government will intensify efforts to increase sustainable food production, improve nutrition, enhance job and value creation, and promote capacity building and good governance. Special attention will be paid towards small-scale farmers, herders, small and medium enterprises and engagement of Mongolian youth in shaping this agenda. These efforts will build on what the government is already doing including strengthening cooperation with partners and stakeholders. A number of key Ministries, international development partners, civil society, farmer organizations, youth organizations, and the private sector are expected to play a role. The High-level dialogue kept in focus the main Action Tracks of the dialogues along with all the government goals mentioned above. Specifically, it focused on identifying medium-to-long term policy and action changes that are necessary to transform the food systems in Mongolia together with the main food systems stakeholders.

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

Mongolia adopted the Vision 2050 in early 2020 as the key mechanism to nurture and achieve Mongolian aspiration to become one of the leading Asian countries in terms of social development, economic growth and quality of life. It sets a clear framework and targets for key sectors, including agriculture and the environment. It prioritizes sustainable crop and livestock production, grassland management, protection of biodiversity, and reversal of land degradation and sustainable management as well as building national capacity and mechanisms for adaptation to Climate change.

The Vision 2050 principles for sectoral development include (i) adoption of advanced technologies with high productivity in including encouragement of new products, production and service innovations; (ii) encouragement of production methods that are natural resource-efficient, and (iii) compliance with the principles of efficiency and effectiveness in all economic and social sectors. Within Food and Agriculture sector, the Vision places special emphasis on enhanced increase productivity in crop and animal agriculture; regulation of livestock numbers in line with grazing capacity; adoption of international standards in traceability and development of an internationally competitive livestock sector with particular emphasis on the export livestock and livestock products. In addition, the vision emphasizes provision of healthy and safe food products to the population, decent employment creation throughout the agriculture value chain, proper knowledge and skills to have a decent, etc.

The vision also pays particular attention to establishing national capacity to cope with climate change, strengthening disaster risk management capacity, establishing early detection and early warning systems and educating citizens on coping with climate change through a framework of lifelong education.

Within the broad framework of Vision 2050, Mongolia will intensify its efforts in pursuit of better production, better nutrition, better environment and better life. The government will encourage a more integrated approach to increase nature positive and resilient production systems, improve food security and nutrition, enhance job and value creation, and promote capacity building and good governance. Following broad action points have been identified to achieve this overall objective. Modern smart digital information and communication technologies will play an increasingly important in achieving these objectives .

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/3

1. Food security, malnutrition and dietary patterns

- Support national authorities in developing nutrition plans and to strengthen public education campaigns about dietary diversity, diet-related diseases, role of healthy diets and minimizing food waste.
- Strengthen food consumption, production, and food system statistics (including food loss and waste) to track progress, strengthen monitoring, support evidence based policy making, and to contribute to reduced food waste and improved utilisation of resources
- Accelerate the development and implementation of policies on food safety and promote comprehensive vocational training related to food systems
- Strengthen institutions and legislation of relevance to food safety, including legislation on pesticides and animal and plant health and increase knowledge about this legislation throughout the food value chain.
- Improve information and guidance on maternal and child health and implement measures to improve nutrition for schoolchildren, young people and adults. Efforts to improve nutrition will be more closely linked to food production, health and education including dissemination of information about maternal health and more diverse diets.
- Further strengthening of school feeding programmes with an aim to provide more budget and giving priority to diverse locally produced food and mainstreaming nutrition/healthy diets education in school curriculum.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/3

2. Value chains and markets

- Prioritize support for small and medium enterprises and entrepreneurs in the areas of business development, access to commercial finance and help to put in place risk-mitigation instruments for start-up businesses.
- Ensure that more women are able to engage in the full range of business activities along food value chains, by providing start-up support to women entrepreneurs, supporting the establishment of women's groups, and promoting women's access to loans and credit.
- Promote farmer/herder organizations to build capacities, generate scale and enhance their bargaining power so as to facilitate a fairer sharing of value across the market chain
- Build competence in the field of food processing, packaging and marketing by making available appropriate technology and financing
- Develop a long-term vision, strategy and action plan for agriculture exports and provide coordinated support and leadership from the government in exploring new markets and facilitating entry of Mongolian firms into those potential markets.
- Establish credible certification and traceability mechanisms and harmonize food safety and quality standards for mitigating cross-border risks.
- Leverage/combine the power of youth and that of digital technologies to modernize food value chains, improve labor productivity in food and agriculture sector and enhance competitiveness.
- Develop and promote "Mongol brand" food products in the international and domestic markets
- Accelerate the process for obtaining FMD (Foot and Mouth Disease) free zone certification for Western Mongolia.
- Competition policy, FDI, enabling business environment
- Comprehensively reassess the public expenditure and subsidies in food and agriculture and align the budgeting processes to SDGs
- Financial sector reforms aimed at reducing the overall cost of capital and facilitating access to newer technologies and practices.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/3

3. Nature positive and resilient production systems

- Strengthen the knowledge and skills needed for sustainable food production at local, national and global level. This will include improving extension services and vocational training in areas related to food systems, and strengthening knowledge in the fields of climate-resilient food production practices, increasing agricultural productivity in cooperation with herders, farmers and youth
- Develop and institutionalize a uniquely Mongolian measure/index that captures the value of Mongolian culture, psychological wellbeing of people, standard of living, good governance, health and nutrition, and ecological diversity and resilience .
- Mount a massive program on vegetable production to contribute to dietary diversity and reduce dependence on imported vegetables
- Declare 'Dairy Production' as key priority sector and put in place appropriate institutional structure based on best global practices to foster long term development of dairy sector in a manner that contributes to nutrition, job creation (specially for women) and GHG mitigation
- Increase access to the necessary inputs for food production and to information about the correct use of inputs. The government will also promote integrated pest management as an alternatives to chemical pesticides.
- Institutionalize One Health approach and accelerate its implementation to protect animal and plant health and the fight against antimicrobial resistance.
- Strengthen the management of genetic diversity of crops and livestock at local, national and international level including investing in the knowledge of herders and farmers about plant varieties and animal breeds, and provide access to a greater variety of both.
- Promote use of conservation agriculture and climate smart livestock production practices to mitigate climate change and reduce releases of pollutants to air, soil and water
- Reduce and regulate the number of livestock as committed in Mongolia's NDCs and align incentives (including recently approved pasture use tax) in support of that objective
- Promote global good practices, policy measures and regulatory instruments to promote ecosystems conservation and regeneration and create legal environment for operationalizing payment for ecosystem services.
- Develop and implement a special program that encourages recycling of water from snow and rain into agriculture production.
- Support the development of shock responsive social protection systems, forecast-based financing for risk reduction measures and insurance schemes for vulnerable food producers and other vulnerable groups.
- Strengthen the development of weather and climate services for farmers and pastoralists to ensure increased access to, and use of, these services.
- Increase knowledge about climate change, natural disasters, and disaster risk reduction among food producers.
- Mainstream climate-resilient and sustainable food and agriculture interventions into 10-year-long Targeted Development Programs

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

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