

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Wednesday, 9 June 2021 15:00 GMT -04:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Transformación de los sistemas alimentarios: promoviendo la resiliencia y la sostenibilidad
CONVENED BY	Profs. Sofía Boza y Rebecca Kanter, SASLab - Universidad de Chile
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/3360/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Chile

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

38

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

7

19-30

26

31-50

5

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

17 Male

20 Female

1 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

6 Agriculture/crops

1 Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

6 Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

7 Education

Communication

2 Food processing

1 Food retail, markets

1 Food industry

Financial Services

2 Health care

Nutrition

3 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

9 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

3 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

5 Small-scale farmer

2 Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

2 Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

15 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

5 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

1 United Nations

International financial institution

1 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

4 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

We organized the dialogue so that the Principles were incorporated, reinforced and enhanced through a series of steps. First, the co-convenors attended both the 'official' Convenor training as well as the Curator/Facilitator training. Then the co-convenors slightly modified the Powerpoint presentation "Paquete-de-diapositivas-estándar-sobre-los-Diálogos-de-la-Cumbre" and held a two-hour training session with our facilitators for this dialogue. After which, a few of the facilitators also attended an official Curator/Facilitator training. The curator presented a similar Powerpoint presentation to the Dialogue participants.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Our dialogue reflected various aspects of the Principles. Firstly, the curator emphasized the importance of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the commitment to the Food Systems Summit in her opening presentation to the participants. In both the facilitator training we conducted as co-convenors as well as in the curator's opening presentation to the participants, we stressed the utmost importance of respect and diversity; the latter with the aim of embracing the complexities of food systems. The plenary speaker also spoke about the importance of utilizing this dialogue space to better understand the complexities of food systems, but especially within the Chilean context. As co-convenors, we tried to embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity as much as possible through inviting as diverse a group of food systems actors as possible; and avoiding over-contacting different sectors (e.g. our academic sectors; or large enterprises that wanted to invite all of their employees). Finally, we also emphasized in our Facilitator training to remain neutral, but complementary; and to try build trust, especially by reiterating the Chatham House rule. We also strongly reinforced the Chatham House rule during our dialogue.

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

Conduct a training with your Facilitators prior to the Dialogue to educate them and emphasize the Principles of Engagement. Also prior to the dialogue, create a Whatapp group between the Facilitators and the Convenor(s) to encourage them to ask questions about the dialogue, which inevitably will cut across the themes of the principals of engagement. This Whatsapp group is also useful to use / monitor during the dialogue in case any issues arise; also probably related to 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

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The focus of this Dialogue was on transforming food systems to promote greater resilience and sustainability within food systems in Chile. To implement this focus throughout the dialogue small group discussions we included the following four questions in our Facilitator template:

1. What transformations are necessary / urgent in the Chilean food system to make it more sustainable and inclusive?
2. What actions in the coming years would have the greatest impacts on these transformations? How can we carry out these actions without putting at risk income / household / family income in Chile?
3. What actors should be involved and in what way in actions for transformation in the Chilean food system? (Including the organizations they belong to)
4. How will it be possible to know if these actions are successful?

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

Environment and Climate to promote more seasonal and local food systems: To achieve a sustainable food system, it is necessary to promote the implementation of actions that promote seasonal and local consumption (and therefore local production). Chile's agricultural policies have been dismantling the diversity of peasant production to monocultural production models.

Governance/Trade-offs: If we think that in 20 more years more people will live in cities, farmers must develop strategies that allow them to produce for what those cities demand.

Governance/Policy: The current pandemic context must be considered, where it has been shown that the consumption of fruits and vegetables reduces the risks of getting sick. We must start by implementing greater nutrition education from the first stages of life, accompanied by public policies that promote healthy eating and facilitate access to healthy food. We must demolish myths with powerful educational campaigns. School gardens must be accompanied by a budget to hire staff to be responsible on vacation.

Territorial/contextual differences: We cannot speak of a single food system, since there are different realities in the same country: the products vary by price, quality, and access.

Price: The cost of food is not reflected in farmers' income but goes to intermediaries or input-producing companies. The food export companies have partners that become millionaires while agricultural workers earn very little. There is incongruity between food access and pricing.

Changes in power structures within Chilean food systems: Power relations are characterized by being vertical and power is concentrated in those who concentrate more hectares or water rights. Change is needed, including from vertical to horizontal relations.

Governance/Policy re fishing and aquaculture: Fishing should be state supported to solve the population's food problems. Incentives must be developed for local markets to increase the supply of marine products. The per-capita consumption of fish in Chile is very low, so the promotion of fish consumption should also be strengthened.

Governance/Policy/Finance re healthy food access: Access to healthy products should improve and become equitable. There needs to be incentives given to people to buy healthy food. The State must protect food prices to lower the costs of a healthy diet.

Innovation: Chile has put a lot of resources and technology into the fruit exports. Technological solutions are needed for food produced and sold in Chile; such as technology transfer, training, research and development of technologies; including environmentally friendly technological advances. Universities must generate professionals who are linked with society and who focus on research in relation to society and the environment, in this way reflective spaces can be achieved that help to value peasant agricultural production, including agroecology.

Governance/Policy: Advertising campaigns around food and nutrition must have a state budget to be successful because it is a public health issue; and should utilize digital media.

Governance/Policy: Legal reforms must be made that establish a minimum purchase of local food, not just based on price, for school programs.

Governance/Policy/Youth empowerment: Facilitate access to land for young people since land is becoming more and more expensive.

The wisdom and local experience of rural territories must be recovered. The revaluation of peasant territories must be sustainable and appropriate for the effects of food systems. We must transform how the food system is perceived, from a technological, productive, economic sector to a sector that also implies culture. One way to do so is to make visible and clarify the importance of the peasant agriculture as a cultural heritage of Chile, as well as the forms of production and food of smallholder farming systems and indigenous peoples. Identify these experiences and make them visible. And ideally return to some of the older forms of agricultural production techniques.

The food systems transformations that are made must consider the different scales of agricultural production that exist, with support for both small and medium scale agriculture. However, whatever the scale, access to water and land must be guaranteed, as well as the protection of our agri-food heritage (species, varieties, knowledge, etc.).

Governance/Policy: Greater support of small-scale production, particularly in relation to desertion and migration from the countryside to the city; including incentives, that allow a living wage and livelihood so that producers can remain working and living in rural areas.

Governance/Policy: implement more short food supply chains; such as cooperatives, associations and direct consumer contact with producers. Policies should install more State-run agricultural collection centers.

Governance/Policy: Make changes in the entire food packaging chain, which still has a lot of plastic and other waste materials.

Policy: Avoid the high use of pesticides within the food system. Stricter laws are needed on the use of agro-toxins, with campaigns that inform about the human and environmental risks of such toxins. Such as with the Ministries of Health and Education, with agro-toxins as a public health issue.

Governance/Policy: Stop the criminalization of farmers who sell on the streets versus the support given to street vendors and supermarkets. Farmers should be allowed to continue selling on the streets, because that has always been done in Chile, before supermarkets.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/10

Increase the number of farmers markets (ferias libres) in Chile since they are currently the best local (healthy) food supply for the population but they are not sufficient or permanent.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/10

Digital literacy training for farmers so that they can take advantage of the new digital platforms (e.g. social media, delivery, etc.) to really reach the consumer.

ACTION TRACKS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/10

Include the right to adequate food and food sovereignty in the Chilean constitution since it will serve to create the conditions for all policies to move towards this path.

ACTION TRACKS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/10

The public sector should become more involved in the local food supply, in terms of incentivizing greater local production and consumption

ACTION TRACKS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/10

More educational and marketing campaigns are needed around healthy eating, but such campaigns also needed to be accompanied with support for both greater physical and economic access to such healthy foods

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

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 6/10

Innovation initiatives need to be inclusive of local as well as sustainable agriculture

ACTION TRACKS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 7/10

Register and make visible where the alternative short food supply chains are, especially that include smallholder farmers.

ACTION TRACKS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 8/10

Carry out more participatory instances: dialogues, territorial discussions.

ACTION TRACKS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 9/10

Organize intersectoral coordination, so that policies are more permanent.

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 - 10/10

Greater territorial planning and modification of the regulatory plan in cities, in order to favor agricultural soils. "Protect the resources that we still have" (example of community gardens that arise due to the need for space in very dense cities).

ACTION TRACKS

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Only a couple of the small groups identified areas of divergence. Thus, what follows are the only areas of divergence that emerged during our Dialogue.

Regarding trade policy around food production in Chile, one part of the small group indicates that, if the export is higher, then the price of food rises in the domestic market due to movements in the trade balance. Therefore, the State must regulate foreign trade to control prices in domestic markets. For their part, other participants in the small group declare that the price of food is not regulated by the international market, because Chile only exports fruits, practically no vegetables. So, controlling foreign trade and the country's trade balance would not impact the prices of vegetables. In this way, they propose the generation of a public policy focused on the tax burden of food (for example, VAT could be lowered to healthy foods) so that consumers buy healthy products at a lower and better price.

Reeducation of the general population, in the sense that it understands that agricultural products are temporary. Disagreement occurs when a person argues that it is possible to find most products in other locations and it is even possible to import them.

Lack of political will to re-educate in new systems. People counter-argue that the will has existed for a long time, that the diagnosis is understood by all, but the lack of continuity of governments makes it difficult to maintain public policies.

Promotion of differentiation of healthier foods, added value (eg front-of-package labels). Some people argued that there are enough healthy foods and that in general these foods are aimed at upper-middle-income people, but the main nutrition-related health problems as well as problems with healthy food access are in low-income people, who are the ones who most need a dietary change.

Solve problems of access to healthy food. Some participants argue that access exists, as there are farmers markets (ferias libres) everywhere. Differences in access throughout Chile was also discussed (eg extreme areas).

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KEYWORDS

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