

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Monday, 23 August 2021 06:00 GMT +00:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Challenges and risk prevention of food security
CONVENED BY	□□□□□□ □□□□
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/39382/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	China

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

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

6 0-18 24 19-30 2 31-50 51-65 66-80 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

16 Male 16 Female Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops	30	Education	Health care
Fish and aquaculture		Communication	Nutrition
Livestock		Food processing	National or local government
Agro-forestry		Food retail, markets	1 Utilities
Environment and ecology		Food industry	Industrial
Trade and commerce		Financial Services	1 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	1 United Nations
Local Non-Governmental Organization	International financial institution
International Non-Governmental Organization	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
Indigenous People	Consumer group
1 Science and academia	30 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The dialogue is based on China's National Youth Dialogue, which is combined with in-depth dialogue and exchange on food security system conducted by educational institutions and corresponding academic institutions. Combined with the suggestions of various industries of various educational institutions, public utility institutions conducted in-depth exchanges and discussions from the production chain, transportation chain to our dining table, and produced in-depth views from the current national food security production to the introduction of international advanced technology.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The dialogue has promoted the participation of different actors related to the food system, a pluralistic and open approach at the level of the food security system, aimed at building consensus within the framework of diversity, generating sustainable development momentum and helping to identify the most important challenges to the country and the world. The dialogue recognizes the complexity of the food security system, which means addressing priority challenges, but it is also possible to make recommendations to strengthen the efforts of various actors in society. The participants made in-depth follow-up efforts from life to the national level.

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

At the discussion level, distinguish the in-depth significance of different views and summarize them, so as to summarize and publish them from different interest groups. Make use of different interest groups to publish in-depth suggestions, so as to analyze and exchange from different angles.

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

This independent dialogue is centered on the theme of "world food security". It is not only in response to the United Nations Food System Summit (unfss), but also hopes to explore social views, thoughts and suggestions under the theme of "world food security". We hope to invite outstanding young people from all walks of life to combine critical thinking, all-round perspective and multi fields, Jointly focus on "food security" and make suggestions for the convening of the summit!

The dialogue adopted:

1. Briefly introduce yourself and talk about your understanding of "good food"?
 2. Talk about the food security problems or experiences in your life?
 3. What is food security and what are the main indicators to measure food security?
 4. How did the problem of food security arise?
 5. Brief introduction to the world food problem and its solutions?
 6. What are the specific aspects of the weakening of food security awareness?
 7. As young people, how should we participate in the transformation of food security? How to deepen the concept of "good food" into society?
 8. What are the main solutions to the consensus reached by you?
 9. If the discussants have different opinions, discuss and supplement the questions.
 10. The collaborator summarizes the results of the group discussion
- And other issues were discussed in depth.

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

The purpose of this dialogue is to summarize the views of participants' youth groups, not the views of the government. The dialogue summarized the following systemic perspectives on food security:

1. National and international level 2, social and global level 3, personal behavior level. As young people, they can mainly participate in the latter two levels. Of course, it is better to formulate relevant laws and regulations in the first level. Young people can learn from it and publicize it. You can also actively participate in relevant theme activities held by society and campus. From the perspective of individual participants, you can strictly require yourself not to waste food, not to eat expired and deteriorated food, not to eat three no products, etc

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

This opinion only represents the views of the participants in this dialogue, not the views of the government:

Participants' views are:

Food security can be divided into ① quantity (① country: the quantity occupied can be self-sufficient to meet the needs of Chinese people } world perspective: on the premise of meeting the domestic demand, we can also appropriately promote the improvement of product rate and contribute to solving the problem of food and clothing in the world. Food security is not only related to the national economic and political security, The deeper thinking is also related to whether human beings can really get rid of hunger, survive and adapt to nature) ② quality: the food problem from production to use (such as preservation, excessive additives, harmful to human body), and whether the substances contained in it are worth using

Indicators: indicators can also be divided into ① quantity: (① quantity of species ① product rate of grain) ② quality (① nutritious ① food that will not cause human disease or death)

4. The emergence of food security problems can be divided into three points + 5. Measures ① environment: food production will also be restricted by the environment. We need to reduce the dependence of food on the environment and form a sustainable food supply chain ② management methods of management: waste is also the key to food security (quantitative security), The management class can properly formulate some rules (for example, what punishment will be given to the number of grams left after eating). ③ in terms of concept, it is also an important issue of food security (for example, superstition, some people use animal protection as medicine to lead to violations and crimes - "ideal shines on China"). I think people should improve their understanding of food in terms of spiritual education.

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KEYWORDS

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Finance | <input type="checkbox"/> | Policy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Innovation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Data & Evidence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Human rights | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Governance |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Women & Youth Empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> | Trade-offs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> | Environment and Climate |

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

In the seventh question of this dialogue, "how do young people participate in food transformation and the concept of" good food "go deep into society? There are some differences:

Some participants believed that:

"I feel familiar and distant. This kind of personal practice problem is mentioned almost every time. Everyone deeply realizes that these social problems need to be internalized and externalized in practice, but they often feel helpless because there are too many system departments involved and it is difficult to implement and promote. As a youth, I hope to participate in the grain transformation as much as I can, but I feel I can't start.

ACTION TRACKS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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KEYWORDS

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