OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM



DIALOGUE DATE	Monday, 15 March 2021 09:00 GMT +01:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Innovation Towards Boosting Nature-Positive Production in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Region
CONVENED BY	Margaret Yoovatana - Chair, ASEAN Climate Resilience Network (ASEAN-CRN); FAO RAP - Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific; Simon Leiva - Coordinator, Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA)
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/4170/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	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

162

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

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

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

Male Female Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops Education Health care
Fish and aquaculture Communication Nutrition

Livestock Food processing National or local government

Agro-forestry Food retail, markets Utilities

Environment and ecology Food industry Industrial

Trade and commerce Financial Services Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Large-scale farmer

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

Local Non-Governmental Organization International financial institution

International Non-Governmental Organization Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

United Nations

ternational Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People Consumer group

Science and academia Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

We organized the dialogue based on all the principles of engagement. We invited stakeholders from most food systems stakeholders in the South East Asia region and beyond, from farmers to academics and activists. We emphasized the importance of respect throughout all processes and chose prominent leaders to be the facilitators at each table.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The dialogue reflected the urgency, respect, diversity, trust, and other principles. This manifested in the feedback we received during and after the dialogue, which was very positive, and a wish to continue the dialogues and implement the solutions.

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

We would advise following the principles of engagements and the FSD method. We have realized it helps create a very positive and productive process

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 dialogue was held to provide a multi-stakeholder platform for stakeholders to explore various existing and emerging approaches that have the potential to deliver nature-positive solutions at scale and encourage collaborative action in the ASEAN region and beyond and to directly inform the United Nations Food Systems Summit process.

The food systems dialogue brought together state and non-state actors, to include policy research institutions, universities, farmer organizations, agri-business, agricultural financiers, civil society, policy makers, oversight bodies and the media.

The Food Systems Dialogue program will feature plenary sessions and theme-based break-away sessions. The dialogue will provide time and space for informal discussion groups, enabling participants to engage fully. Social media, including Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube, will form part of the communications strategy to promote the dialogue as well as disseminate proceedings and outcomes.

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

✓ Finance	1	Policy
✓ Innovation	1	Data & Evidence
Human rights	1	Governance
Women & Youth Empowerment	1	Trade-offs
	1	Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

This was part of a 3-part series of 90 minutes each via zoom: 1) Ideas for Innovation; 2) Connecting Innovation Ideas with Food Systems; 3) Creating Tangible Recommendations for the UNFSSD

The major highlights:

There is a link between the Food Systems Summit and COP26, which happens in November, and the Food Systems Summit in September, and we need to hand carry the outcomes of the Food Systems Summit to COP 26.

Having the focus on climate and nature is key as it fits both agendas quite nicely of Food System Summit and a COP 26.

When looking at the portfolio of innovations being put forward by the region, it is crucially important that both these agendas are connected as there is a very strong climate dimension that makes it relevant, both to the Food System Summit and a COP 26. There is also very much a nature link, and obviously, this discussion has been linked to the actual track three on nature positive production. COP 26 this year with the UK presidency highlights the role of nature and can be aligned with the convention for Biodiversity as well.

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1	Finance	1	Policy
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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/4

Investment in innovation, and the focus on R4D in the region - investment going into agricultural research and development, which is not necessarily aligned to climate or nature, as much as it should be, need to shift into climate foster nature positive pathways. It's not just reorienting investment; it's also increasing the investment to agricultural research and development, especially in under-investing countries. There is a need to address the innovation gap and more investments into innovation.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/4

Institutions – invest in the institutions that we have set up for innovation, even national institutions or international institutions, or set up to facilitate those innovation processes. We need to rethink the institutions, what they set up to achieve the SDGs, how they can be realigned, do we need new institutions, and think about coming together to create them.

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1	Finance	1	Policy
1	Innovation	1	Data & Evidence
	Human rights	/	Governance
1	Women & Youth Empowerment	1	Trade-offs
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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/4

Scaling up innovation - when we talk about innovation, is it something new and useful? It can be a new idea, or it can be a new way of doing things. There are lots of excellent ideas out there, but why are they not being scaled? And this could be because there is no conducive policy environment and sufficient investment.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/4

Inclusive and evidence-based dialogue - we will not succeed unless we talk to each other, especially talking to people outside of our comfort zones, who are crucial for achieving scale. We need to bring people together on these innovations, their ideas, talk about complex issues that we might have because only by talking and having an open dialogue can we move forward.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Not many areas of divergence were broug	ht up due to time constraints.		
Participants highlighted the importance of	convergence of the two agendas	the Food System Summit and a COP	26.

- Some critical areas of divergence that involve trade-offs:

 1) The tension between resiliency and affordability in order to scale food systems especially in light of population growth.

 2) The tension between highly technological food systems vs. going back to nature and the multiple benefits in terms of health and environmental of diversification.
- 3) The trade-offs between consumers' access (buying capability) and producers' income.

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

RELEVANT LINKS

 Recording of the Regional Food Systems dialogue <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0k8AClparcl&t=359s</u>