OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM



DIALOGUE DATE	Wednesday, 22 September 2021 15:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	De-risking agriculture supply chains – Including forests in due diligence processes
Convened by	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan (MAFF)
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/44396/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	No borders

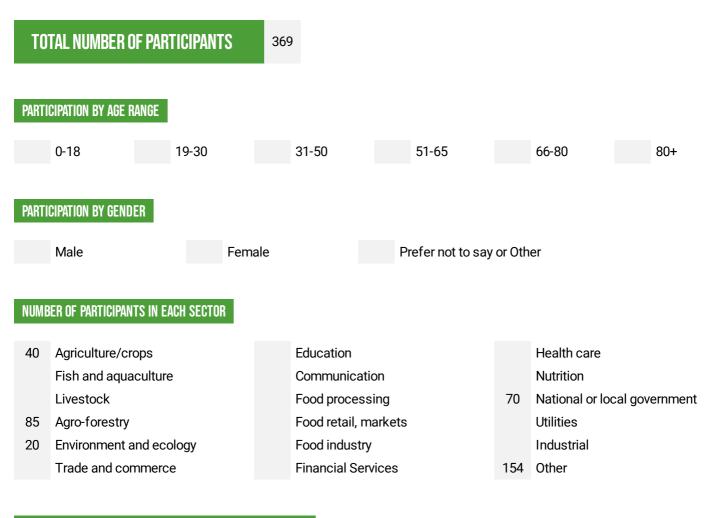
The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

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1. PARTICIPATION



NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan Workers and trade union Member of Parliament 15 Large national business Multi-national corporation 5 Local authority Small-scale farmer Government and national institution 3 62 Medium-scale farmer Regional economic community Large-scale farmer 80 United Nations International financial institution 15 Local Non-Governmental Organization 20 International Non-Governmental Organization Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance 10 2 **Indigenous People** Consumer group 122 Other 35 Science and academia

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2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The Dialogue was designed to share evidence with governments, private sector actors and other stakeholders of how food systems transformation can contribute to halting deforestation, including through country experiences at different scales. The Dialogue reviewed existing guidance for due diligence in the agricultural sector and explored new legislative requirements for consumer countries that will ensure agricultural supply chains are not associated with deforestation. It also helped identify how the governments of producer countries can support the private sector, especially small and medium companies, in order to effectively respond to these emerging measures. Representatives from various countries and international organizations shared their lessons and experiences with due diligence processes, and other responsible business initiatives, in the agriculture and forestry sectors. In these ways, the Dialogue provided an opportunity to share strategies, ideas and innovations, as well as strengthen knowledge. To promote transparency and accessibility, this Dialogue was open to the public, and information about the Dialogue was circulated widely. Additionally, the Dialogue was held on the Zoom platform, and provided opportunities for interaction within the chat box and through Q&A. Interpretation was available in English, French and Spanish. In preparation of the Food Systems Summit, this Dialogue sought to strengthen knowledge and provide space for open discussion, collaboration and trust building.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The Dialogue was organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and featured representatives of the environmental and trade sectors from Costa Rica and Colombia, as well as representatives from the European Commission, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the World Cocoa Foundation, the Accountability Framework Initiative, the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The Dialogue targeted the private sector, as well as country governments and other relevant stakeholders, presenting them with an overview of how due diligence processes in the agricultural sector can reduce risks, notably negative impacts on forests. It also provided a space for discussing efforts to improve due diligence, traceability and stakeholder engagement, not only in agriculture but also in the forestry sector. It promoted actions by local and national governments, private sector actors, civil society and local communities to transform food systems, as these efforts contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and other national development and climate goals, including National REDD+ Strategies. The Dialogue recognized the complexity of food systems and the systematic approach required for their transformation, by incorporating a diverse range of perspectives, actors and experiences. Its major themes align closely with the vision, objectives, and projected outcomes of the Food Systems Summit, in particular Action Track 3 on Boosting nature-positive production. The Dialogue was designed to provide information not only to national governments, but also to private sector actors and community groups, thus embracing the Food Systems Summit concept of multi-stakeholder inclusivity.

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

The Dialogue Convenors outlined clear deliverables, keeping in mind the Principles, as well as the desired outcomes of the Food Systems Summit. In preparation for the Dialogue, a concept note was developed, detailing the Dialogue's aim and specific objectives and identifying the key questions the Dialogue would address. Through doing so, and in inviting a diverse range of speakers, the Convenors were fully able to contribute to the vision of the Summit, recognizing the complexity of food systems transformation and highlighting multi-stakeholder processes and approaches for such transformation. Thus the Dialogue Convenors suggest advanced planning of clear outcomes, in line with the aim and vision of the Food Systems Summit, and incorporating diverse perspectives when discussing food systems transformation, in order to appreciate the Principles of Engagement.

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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

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4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The Dialogue examined how due diligence processes in the agricultural sector can help to reduce risks of deforestation and other related adverse impacts on people and forests. This focus corresponds particularly with Action Track 3 of the Food Systems Summit – Boost Nature-Positive Production. It was driven by three expected outcomes: provide an overview of existing guidance for private sector due diligence in agriculture and emerging legislative requirements in consumer countries to ensure responsible business conduct/due diligence in agricultural supply chains as they relate to forests and climate change; share experiences and lessons learned from producer countries of experiences in proving due diligence and traceability in the agriculture and forestry sectors; identify needs for technical support to actors in producer countries to effectively respond to emerging measures and strategically attract responsible investment.

ACTION TRACKS

KEYWO	RDS
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	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all	Finance	1	Policy
	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns	Innovation		Data & Evidence
1	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production	Human rights	1	Governance
1	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods	Women & Youth Empowerment	1	Trade-offs
1	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress		1	Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

The Dialogue concluded that due diligence can be an efficient tool to achieve sustainable supply chains and reduce tradeoffs between agriculture and forests, when implemented correctly. Country experiences, and the lessons shared by other invitees demonstrated that Government's support is critical to boost initiatives undertaken by the private sector, in order to achieve deforestation-free supply chains. Setting up tools that facilitate stakeholder engagement and dialogue among all the participants of the value chain, from producers to industrials and traders, and including the civil society and public authorities, can be a key for success. Special efforts should also be made to spread technologies to improve traceability and national forest information systems, but also improve the development of platforms to facilitate information exchange.

Regarding the possibility of regulatory frameworks making due diligence compulsory, participants stressed that legislation should apply to all players along the value chain to ensure sufficient traceability and transparency. Progress has already been realized in some countries, supply chains and existing systems, which demonstrates why products that are not linked to deforestation should be acknowledged by new regulations.

The Dialogue also insisted on the importance of fixing practical aspects like definitions of monitoring and reporting methods (harmonized indicators and criteria for disclosure) to ensure policy effectiveness in halting deforestation. It concluded on the possibility to build upon the numerous existing initiatives, highlighting the urgent need to support small and medium producers and market participants to integrate the dynamics of responsible business conduct favorable to forests.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all	Finance	1	Policy
	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns	Innovation		Data & Evidence
1	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production	Human rights	1	Governance
1	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods	Women & Youth Empowerment	1	Trade-offs
,	Action Track 5: Build resilience to		,	Environment

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vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

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and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

N/A

ACTION TRACKS

Action Track 1: Ensure access to nutritious food for all

Action Track 2: Shift to sustaina consumption patterns

Action Track 3: Boost nature-po production

Action Track 4: Advance equitat

Action Track 5: Build resilience t vulnerabilities, shocks and stres

KEYWORDS

to safe and	Finance	Policy
able	Innovation	Data & Evidence
ositive	Human rights	Governance
ble livelihoods	Women & Youth Empowerment	Trade-offs
to sss		Environment and Climate

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

N/A

ACTION TRACKS

Action Track 1: Ensure access nutritious food for all

Action Track 2: Shift to sustain consumption patterns

Action Track 3: Boost nature-po production

Action Track 4: Advance equita

Action Track 5: Build resilience vulnerabilities, shocks and stre

KEYWORDS

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RELEVANT LINKS

- Session Recording in English <u>https://youtu.be/KdClv_NyzhU</u>
- Session Recording in French
 <u>https://youtu.be/-ihTgB3SR_0</u>
- Session Recording in Spanish
 <u>https://youtu.be/GRBOXqeoD_0</u>
- Background presentation "De-risking agriculture supply chains Including forests in due diligence processes" <u>https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/faoweb/Themes_pages/Forests/REDD-NFM/Forest-Positive_Webinar_Series/</u> <u>ForestPos2_Background_slides.pdf</u>

Intro slides

https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/faoweb/Themes_pages/Forests/REDD-NFM/Forest-Positive_Webinar_Series/ ForestPos2_Intro_slides.pdf

- Acuerdos Cero Deforestación: Experiencia de Plataformas Multiactor en Colombia <u>https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/faoweb/Themes_pages/Forests/REDD-NFM/Forest-Positive_Webinar_Series/</u> <u>ForestPos2_Colombia.pdf</u>
- Costa Rica: Road to sustainable development
 <u>https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/faoweb/Themes_pages/Forests/REDD-NFM/Forest-Positive_Webinar_Series/</u>
 <u>ForestPos2_Costa_Rica.pdf</u>
- Minimising the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products placed on the EU market
 https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/faoweb/Themes_pages/Forests/REDD-NFM/Forest-Positive_Webinar_Series/ForestPos2_European_Commission.pdf
- ITTO experiences due diligence in tropical forests <u>https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/faoweb/Themes_pages/Forests/REDD-NFM/Forest-Positive_Webinar_Series/</u> <u>ForestPos2_ITTO.pdf</u>
- Fighting Deforestation in Cocoa: The Role of the Private Sector https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/faoweb/Themes_pages/Forests/REDD-NFM/Forest-Positive_Webinar_Series/ForestPos2_World_Cocoa_Found.pdf

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