

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Wednesday, 8 September 2021 15:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Inclusive forest-positive agriculture through integrated landscape approaches: the role of government
CONVENED BY	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/44910/
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

232

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

149 Male

82 Female

1 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

42 Agriculture/crops
Fish and aquaculture
Livestock

66 Agro-forestry
5 Environment and ecology
Trade and commerce

Education
Communication
Food processing
Food retail, markets
Food industry
Financial Services

Health care
Nutrition
52 National or local government
Utilities
Industrial
67 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan
12 Large national business
Multi-national corporation
1 Small-scale farmer
Medium-scale farmer
Large-scale farmer
11 Local Non-Governmental Organization
17 International Non-Governmental Organization
2 Indigenous People
31 Science and academia

Workers and trade union
Member of Parliament
1 Local authority
51 Government and national institution
Regional economic community
75 United Nations
International financial institution
5 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
Consumer group
26 Other

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 was designed to highlight the urgency of addressing agriculture - in particular globally traded agricultural commodities - as a driver of forest loss, to feature the diverse perspectives of local and national actors and to hear from experts and stakeholders on how integrated landscape approaches can support the design and implementation of 'forest positive' agriculture. 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, and the organizers are translating the interventions into Portuguese. 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 agriculture and forestry sectors from Mexico, Côte d'Ivoire and Brazil as well as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and The Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU), both partners in the FSS coalition on Halting Deforestation and Conversion from Agricultural Commodities. The Dialogue presented governments and other stakeholders with approaches and tools for catalysing integrated landscape approaches and provided a space for discussing efforts and effective strategies for implementing inclusive forest-positive commodity value chains. 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.

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 examined what role governments play in implementing integrated landscape approaches, which are key to advancing inclusive forest positive agriculture. This focus corresponds directly with Action Track 3 of the Food Systems Summit – Boost Nature-Positive Production. It was driven by four expected outcomes: - provide an overview of strategic trade-offs among forest conservation, sustainable forest and land management, food security, agricultural policies, climate change mitigation and adaptation; - share experiences and lessons learned from countries' efforts to design and implement integrated landscape approaches for forest-positive agriculture and to align agricultural policies and investments to forest conservation and sustainable land management; - identify what role governments can play in advancing inclusive forest-positive agriculture through integrated landscape approaches, and how REDD+ is supporting these approaches; and - introduce the upcoming FAO technical paper on these topics.

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

MAIN FINDINGS

The Dialogue concluded that the reduction of land use change and promotion of 'forest positive' agriculture is critical to addressing the interlinked challenges of climate change, biodiversity, food security and global health. Country experiences, and the lessons shared by countries and subject matter experts alike, demonstrated that integrated landscape governance approaches and multistakeholder action is necessary to decouple deforestation from commodity production. The Dialogue found that governments have a key role to play in enabling forest positive commodity value chains, in four main action areas: 1) Enabling environment and enforcement of legality, 2) Transparent data and collaborative monitoring frameworks, 3) Capacity development and knowledge generation, and 4) Incentives and markets for forest positive agricultural products.

The Dialogue further concluded that all stakeholders, and governments in particular, should keep in mind the following lessons in the development and implementation of their national pathways for food systems transformation:

- There is a role for all actors (governments, private sector, civil society, communities) in halting deforestation in agriculture supply chains; concerted efforts and a multistakeholder approach that reconciles conflicting demands and seeks a common agenda is vital;
- Policy alignment, cross-sectoral government coordination and collaboration is a key enabling factor, and must be institutionalized, including through national budgets;
- Integrated land use planning, inclusion of farmers, local communities and indigenous peoples, and the security of tenure rights are important enabling conditions for sustainable public and private investment;
- Sustained technical support and capacity development is crucial to supporting the adoption of forest positive production models;
- Shared monitoring and information systems can be useful tools for planning and keeping track of progress made;
- Finance (including incentives and innovative financing modalities) is necessary to fund food systems transformation.

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KEYWORDS

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✓	Innovation		Data & Evidence
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		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

N/A

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

N/A

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

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

RELEVANT LINKS

- **Halting deforestation: approaches and tools for forest-positive commodity value chains- resources**
<http://www.fao.org/index.php?id=110777>
- **Government action for forest positive landscapes: food-for-thought for the Food Systems Summit**
<http://www.fao.org/redd/news/detail/en/c/1440590/>