

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Wednesday, 25 May 2022 10:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Sector porcino 2050: alimentar al mundo, proteger el planeta (Pork Sector 2050: Feeding the World, Protecting the Planet)
CONVENED BY	INTERPORC
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/50344/
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

63

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18

5 19-30

25 31-50

26 51-65

7 66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

36 Male

25 Female

2 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

4 Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

20 Livestock

Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

5 Education

4 Communication

2 Food processing

3 Food retail, markets

6 Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

1 Nutrition

4 National or local government

2 Utilities

Industrial

12 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

5 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

8 Large national business

1 Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

3 Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

3 Local Non-Governmental Organization

1 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

11 Science and academia

1 Workers and trade union

2 Member of Parliament

Local authority

10 Government and national institution

1 Regional economic community

United Nations

International financial institution

14 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

3 Consumer group

Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The principles of the Summit have guided the Dialogue since its preparation. An important effort has been made to invite different profiles: consumers, farmers, NGOs, companies, retail, veterinarians, agronomists, other professionals, researchers, representatives of public administrations, communication professionals, political representatives, etc. The Dialogue was held in a climate of trust and respect. In order to register for the Dialogue, an invitation was sent listing the principles of the Summit, and it was mandatory to mark that the principles had been read and understood to participate in the Dialogue.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

In the distribution of participants by discussion rooms, it was tried that the profile of the participants was also different within each room. The Chatham House rule applied throughout Dialogue. The facilitators ensured that everyone had an opportunity to participate and express their opinion. All participants expressed their opinions in a respectful manner and were listened to. The high-level presentations, by Mr. Samuel Juárez, Special Advisor at the General Secretariat for Agriculture and Food of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Convenor of the National Dialogues in Spain of the National Dialogues for the UN Food Systems Summit.; Mr. Juan Prieto, Counsellor of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Permanent Representative of Spain to the FAO; and D. Javier Sierra, Counsellor of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations Office and International Organizations in Geneva were inspiring and served to remind us of the importance of the Summit and its principles.

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

We suggest that the profiles of those invited to the Dialogue should be as different and inclusive as possible, besides having high-level speakers who open the Dialogue with inspiring presentations that serve to open the debate towards more sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems.

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 pork sector plays a fundamental role to achieve healthier, more resilient, equitable, inclusive and sustainable food systems and, therefore, to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which is why the meeting was convened the Food Systems Summit in 2021. With this Dialogue, the pork sector wants to contribute to the achievement of these objectives, transferring to society its commitment to the creation of more sustainable and resilient Food Systems, and to continue feeding the world while protecting the planet.

Therefore, with this INTERPORC Dialogue, it seeks to give continuity to the first Dialogue organized in 2021, entitled "The livestock-meat chain and its compliance with the SDGs: future challenges." On this occasion, however, the topics covered are delved into and go further, based on the current state of the sector and the progress made to achieve a climate-neutral sector by 2050 and even more committed to sustainability in its triple aspect: environmental, economic and social.

Nowadays, there is a complex food system made up of a wide variety of elements that we must take into account: social, economic, environmental, consumer demands... In this sense, the dialogue also analyzes the role that meat must play in any balanced diet, environmental requirements, the role of pig farming in rural areas, the progress made in areas such as innovation, food safety, traceability and the way in which these are strengthened through the support of new technologies.

The Dialogue promoted by INTERPORC in 2022 takes place within a framework of very profound changes in the approach to global Agrifood Systems as a consequence of the successive crises that have been occurring, and have made the governance of food systems more difficult. But it is still essential to ensure the supply of food to a population in a strong growth process, in optimal conditions of price, quality and affordability.

The COVID-19 Pandemic has led to a growth in hunger, malnutrition, inequality and poverty in the world. This has been intensified even more as a result of Russia's war against Ukraine, which has caused serious negative impacts on the availability of raw materials, fertilizers and energy, and the consequent increase in production costs and prices. Added to this are climate change, African swine fever, migratory tensions, transformations in geopolitical environments, etc.

In this context, world trade constitutes a fundamental element to ensure the provision of affordable food in all types of markets; so that, in the future, it will be essential to reconcile food sovereignty with global agri-food chains, sustainability with production, agrosience with information and collective intelligence, etc.

In summary, the need for strong food systems has become evident during the COVID-19 pandemic, in which the Spanish pork sector has maintained its commitment to providing the world with a healthy source of protein, despite the restrictions of the pandemic. The tragedy of the war in Ukraine has made the need for food security even more relevant. With this Dialogue, therefore, we want to encourage the sector's capacity to contribute to continue feeding the world, but also to protect the planet.

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

1. Food is a basic public good that must be defended against any type of restriction
2. Meat and meat products are an indispensable part of sustainable food systems
That is because of its nutritional qualities, its affordability, for the role of the sector in the structuring of rural territories, and because they suppose the economic survival of many families. They are essential in achieving SDG2, zero hunger, and in the fight against malnutrition.
3. The European Union (EU) is unequivocally committed to sustainability
The EU has very demanding environmental regulations and projects to promote Sustainable Food Systems, in which the white pork sector is already immersed and firmly committed.
4. Sustainability in its triple aspect is essential in achieving sustainable Food Systems
Any production process is sustainable when it is maintained over time. For pork production to be maintained over time, it needs to guarantee social, economic and environmental sustainability.
The social one means that the people who carry out the activity have their needs and expectations met just like the rest of the population. Also not leaving anyone behind, and encourage the work of young people and women.
Adequate remuneration for their work and their investment is the basis of economic sustainability.
The environmental one involves guaranteeing that all the resources they use can be regenerated and the impacts on the soil, water and air are minimised.
5. The pork sector is a guarantee of triple sustainability in rural areas
The pork sector is a guarantee of the sustainability and a keeper of the rural environment, its biodiversity and natural and cultural heritage. Livestock farming promotes socioeconomic development and provides employment opportunities for young people, in addition to giving life to towns, which makes it essential in the fight against depopulation.
6. Both intensive and extensive farming in Europe guarantee the highest quality of products and the highest animal welfare.
The pork production model implemented in the EU, and in particular, in Spain, is the most advanced and demanding in the world, and does not depend on the type of production -extensive or intensive-, but on the quality of production and health animal. The Spanish pork sector has spent years applying new precision feeding technologies and handling practices that increase the quality of life of the animals.
7. The pork sector is firmly committed to the established objectives in the 2030 agenda
The sector has supported the 2030 Agenda through the Interprofessional for several years. It has assumed the same sustainability commitments as the rest of the economic activities within the framework of the strategies of the European and Spanish authorities. The population need to be put above everything else. We will only be able to maintain our activity in the different areas of the world if the ecosystems, as we know them, are maintained, and that requires a global vision of sustainability.
8. The pork sector contributes to eradicating hunger and malnutrition in the world
The sector provides an affordable protein with a high nutritional value, especially important in developing countries, where it allows the economic survival of many families, and contributes to the fulfillment of SDG 2 and fights against malnutrition.
9. Pork meat and pork products must be included in a healthy and balanced diet and nutrition
Pork meat and pork products are essential in a balanced diet along with other foods, and cannot be dispensed with due to their nutritional properties, based on responsible consumption. The Mediterranean Diet guarantees a balanced diet and nutrition, based on the combination and rational consumption of natural foods, of plant and animal origin.
10. The pork value chain must guarantee sustainability in Food Systems
The white pork value chain has improved its efficiency in recent years, making full use of all the resources introduced in the value chain.
11. Socioeconomic importance of the pork sector, especially for the rural environment
The pork sector is one of the main engines for generating employment and wealth in Spain, especially in rural areas where, besides direct jobs, it generates opportunities for other related sectors and guarantees the existence of family farming.
12. Global Food Chains and Food Sovereignty
The globalization of food systems has resulted in the configuration of global and interdependent food chains that must ensure the proper functioning of the value chain and to do so in an increasingly sustainable manner.
The international situation and the necessary reduction of the environmental impact require the strengthening of food sovereignty policies that guarantee the rapid, safe and efficient access of the population to basic foods, such as meat and pork products.
13. Importance of communication, information and "reputation" crises in the pork sector
The pork sector faces continuous reputational crises. It must intensify proactive and positive communication supported by science. It is a priority to transmit to society its work in caring for the environment, animal welfare or innovation, among other aspects.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

SUSTAINABILITY

1. Any production process is sustainable when it is maintained over time. Pork production, in order to be maintained over time, needs to guarantee social, economic and environmental sustainability. Social sustainability means that the people who carry out the activity have their needs and expectations met in the same way as the rest of the population. An adequate remuneration for their work and investment is the basis of economic sustainability, being something that the consumer must know and recognize. Environmental sustainability involves guaranteeing that all the resources used can be regenerated and the impacts on the soil, water and air are minimized.
2. The white pork production value chain supports the UN 2030 Agenda and has assumed the same environmental sustainability commitments as the rest of the economic activities within the framework of the strategies of the European Union and Spanish authorities. Participants believe that people must be considered before everything else. In our Spanish environment, maintaining activity in rural areas, in the medium and long term, will only be possible if our ecosystems and natural resources are preserved and, at the same time, the viability of the economic activities carried out there is guaranteed.
3. The Spanish white pork sector has been involved in improving its efficiency and sustainability. The application of precision feeding in pig farms is being a strategic tool. Among the measures applied, the following are highlighted: the adequacy of the feed supplied to the types of animals; reducing dietary protein levels or inorganic phosphorus levels; or the proper management of manure. A fact that proves this effort is the reduction of GHG emissions. There are areas in Spain where the concentration of farms is high, although it is below other European ones. All farms, regardless of size, should be given a chance to improve. Its activity has been authorized and promoted in the past.
4. The white pork sector is under significant regulatory pressure. This means high economic investments. In addition, from certain environments we are being stigmatized as a polluting activity. These facts discourage producers and, especially, young people, who stop seeing the pig sector as an attractive place to work in the future. Nobody can be left behind.
5. The white pork sector, in its primary production phase, has been efficient for years. Our challenge is to measure environmental impacts with a comprehensive tool. It is considered necessary to carry out a life cycle analysis, which incorporates all the environmental categories, to identify the specific points in which the improvement activities must be prioritized. The need to work on GHGs is evident, but we must not forget other elements such as nitrogen or phosphorus.
6. In terms of GHG, the need to maintain an increasingly efficient supply chain is recognized, which guarantees to be free of deforestation, with an increase in local raw materials and production models that promote the development of the circular economy. The rest of the chain also has to contribute, although it is in a process of improving energy efficiency, use of energy from renewable sources and use of by-products. Innovation is key.
7. The opinion of reducing meat consumption to reduce emissions has been commented. The opinion of the room is to follow the recommendations of objective science. The Mediterranean diet integrates vegetable and animal products. Meat has been and will continue to be a fundamental nutritious and sustainable food in our diets. It is important to analyze the environmental impacts of ultra-processed foods that are proposed as alternatives to meat.

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KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

ANIMAL WELFARE AND SUSTAINABILITY

1. Animal welfare is equivalent to production quality and animal health. The European production model is the most demanding in the world in terms of animal welfare and the Spanish pork sector carries out measures beyond the regulations on its own initiative. According to several scientific studies, from a nutritional point of view there is no difference between meat from extensive and intensive production, although there is some from a sensory point of view. Both types of production are optimal for feeding society with quality meat.
2. Higher animal welfare reduces stress, and that leads to higher productivity. Animal welfare is a multifactorial concept, so a change in any factor affects the physical and emotional state of the animal. Currently, there is a debate of the balance between productivity and animal welfare: improving animal welfare, productivity is improved, so the sector is trying to achieve it. Both aspects are closely linked and neither of them should be ignored. It is even added that there cannot be a high or low degree of animal welfare, but rather animal welfare or discomfort. In this sense, the Spanish pork sector has been working for years on the application, for instance, of handling practices (especially in the handling of farrowing houses) that enhance the development of the natural behavior of pigs.
3. In part, sustainability is the result of exercising animal welfare. Future changes in European regulations on animal welfare, under the framework of the "Farm to Fork" strategy of the "Green Deal" will represent a major challenge that the pork sector will have to face. But these changes must be carried out in a sustainable manner and maintaining the triple sustainability: social, economic and environmental. World policies must change, and for this, science must be the base that guides political decisions on animal welfare and sustainability.
4. The growing disconnection of the urban world with the rural world generates that society is influenced by the lack of knowledge of the true functioning of the rural environment and the pig sector in terms of animal welfare. In turn, this has repercussions on political and even scientific decisions. Therefore, it is emphasized that the new animal welfare regulations must always be based on science, and not on emotions. In this sense, the role of farmers, professionals in rural areas, and veterinary and agricultural university professionals is also key to defending the work they carry out on a daily basis in animal welfare, to support these political decisions and, in addition, also inform about their work in protecting the rural environment. On the other hand, the importance of society being more aware of animal welfare is also highlighted, and for this reason consumers are increasingly asking for more information. With seals such as the "Welfare Commitment Certified" seal all that work and effort is shown to consumers, serving as a connecting element.
5. Through the optimization and self-demand to which the Spanish pork sector is subjected in terms of animal welfare, health is improved and the spread of diseases is prevented. The work of the veterinarian in his role of control and eradication of diseases is essential to protect health and prevent the appearance of zoonoses.
6. Sometimes it is intended to see pork production as a problem in rural areas. However, the idea of the need that is part of the solution in the sustainable use of natural resources is transferred. The European "Farm to Fork" strategy proposes to replace inorganic fertilizers with organic and local ones. The production of manure can contribute to this solution. The recent crisis in the prices of inorganic fertilizers has shown that other sources of fertilization of agricultural soil must be sought, and technology and innovation must be the way to commit to this transition. The change in the idea of manure as a by-product of great use is key.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

NUTRITION AND SUSTAINABLE DIETS

1. Foods of animal origin are a very rich source, unique in some cases, of several micronutrients (essential) and bioactive compounds, and their restriction can lead to health problems without regular and constant supplementation. The elimination of meat would not be optimal because it contains essential nutrients and so, in this sense, it has been determined that is part of a balanced diet, along with all kinds of food. The high biological value of the proteins provided by meat has been highlighted, based on responsible consumption.
2. Sometimes it is difficult to standardise amounts of consumption, it depends on the consumer profile and their nutritional requirements (office work, physical work, athletes...). In this regard, it is considered that it is more efficient to educate the consumer so that he chooses freely according to routine or custom, and also based on his economic options. On how to direct to the consumer, the livestock-meat chain has to segment the market it is targeting, and adapt to its dynamics.
3. Decisions must have a scientific basis. There is numerous scientific evidence that supports the need for nutrients in meat for adequate nutrition and proper development and health status, in different consumer groups (special emphasis on children, women, athletes...). Human evolution has taken place with the consumption of meat. Also, necessary to reformulate certain meat products (salt, fat, protein excess...) and to establish some didactic procedure.
4. It is important to define how scientific evidence is communicated to the consumer, not only focusing on nutritional or health effects, but also on the negative impact on the environment that the absence of livestock would have. They are different topics and to focus on the message according to the audience is needed. The more and more types of consumers we have nowadays makes more complex. Alarmist messages or headlines cannot be launched at society, they must be verified and supported by science. Consumers must also be aware of his responsibility when it comes to eating well or badly.
5. Food is pleasure and enjoyment and has a cultural component. There is an excess of information, at least in Spain, so it would be consistent to seek balance in combining foods.
6. In the future, to create consumption habits (nutrition, pleasure, abundance and current variety that is not compromised) and find consumer confidence (through scientific guidelines, agri-food Associations and information disseminators) is considered necessary.
7. Making global forecasts for the future due to the uncertainty and current situation is complicated, but the SDG 12 Sustainable consumption and production must be born in mind. All the links in the animal protein production chain have their responsibility and task in this regard.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Women & Youth Empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> | Trade-offs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Environment and Climate |

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF LIVESTOCK ACTIVITY

1. The Spanish pork sector is economically essential, due to the creation of direct employment and for its generation of wealth.
2. From an economic point of view, the pork sector provides an affordable protein with a high nutritional value, especially important in developing countries, where it is a source of wealth that allows the economic survival of many families, especially the most vulnerable, and contributes to the fulfillment of SDG 2, zero hunger, and to fight malnutrition.
3. Agriculture and livestock must be closely linked. Much of the land used to grow livestock food is not fit for human food production, so livestock contribute to putting that land to use, and to circular economy.
4. The Spanish pork sector is key in the fight against depopulation, since it contributes to establishing population and providing rural areas with other infrastructures and services that they would not have otherwise. Without pork, many towns in areas such as Aragón or Castilla y León would be depopulated.
5. The pork sector provides employment to a high percentage of women and young people in rural areas, where job opportunities are scarce. In addition, the presence of livestock in rural areas preserves natural and cultural heritage.
6. The majority of the Spanish pig sector is formed by family farms, whether they are integrated or not. The integration model is a successful model that guarantees the survival of family farming (along with the cooperative model). But there must be co-responsibility between integrator and integrated.
7. In general, belonging to the pork sector is a source of pride in Europe. In Spain, this has not been transmitted to society, which is disconnected from the rural world. The sector must transfer its good work to the consumer, and improve its image (including the image of the farm buildings themselves, planting trees, etc.).
8. In the short-medium term, the integral management of manure is a challenge. But there are economically profitable solutions: recycling the manure water, deodorized fertilizers, compost for biogas... Manure is a by-product, not waste. In the future, it could be a very important source of income.
9. The globalization of food systems has become in the configuration of global and interdependent food chains that must ensure the proper functioning of the value chain and to do so in an increasingly sustainable way. At the same time, the international situation and the necessary reduction of the environmental impact of the activity require the strengthening of food sovereignty policies that guarantee a fast, safe and efficient access of the population to basic foods, such as meat and pork products.
10. In Spain, food sovereignty in pigs is assured. The sector exports a large part of its production, and that allows us to feed a large part of the world and contribute to SDG 2. The proximity model is valid for a few products, and for sparsely populated areas, it is a market niche. But it is the industrial model the one that is allowing to feed the world. In addition, it is not always more sustainable to produce closer, especially considering that Europe is the territory in the world that produces with the greatest guarantees of sustainability.
11. Production needs to be done where it is more efficient. The Spanish pork sector is very efficient in meat production. This has taken more than 20 years, making it a difficult model to replicate in other countries.
12. The generational change in pigs is assured in Spain. But to guarantee this, and attract more young people, the sector has to remain economically profitable and improve working hours (which requires farms, of a minimum size, to ensure staff turnover).
13. The commoditization of food has created a problem. The need for the work of farmers to be well paid is highlighted.
14. In conclusion, the contribution of the pork sector is essential for achieving triple sustainability: economic, social and environmental.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

COMMUNICATION

1. Due to its very nature, the pork sector carries out its activity mainly in rural areas, and this has created a geographical barrier in its relationship with national opinion leaders and the media that influence public opinion, which focus on large population centers. This lack of communication with urban society has led to a lack of awareness of livestock activity and the advantages of consuming animal proteins and has created the way for 'stories' by groups opposed to the consumption of meat that unjustifiably and unfoundedly criticize both the activity as well as the product, with arguments with little scientific basis, neither in the field of health or nutrition, nor in the field of environmental sustainability, nor in relation to animal welfare.
2. The sector faces great reputational risks. We are in a very polarized environment in which users only seek to confirm their own opinions and not get to know other different voices. This facilitates the dissemination of fake news and campaigns against the livestock-meat sector. The sector must combat it with truthful, contrasted and transparent information, more proactive communication and greater investment in communication. And, at the same time, communication must be humanized and moved through the real and inspiring stories of people in the sector.
3. The agri-food sector in general, and the livestock-meat sector in particular, carries out excessively reactive and defensive communication, losing its effectiveness. The sector has a pending task to better manage time, communicate proactively, get to know our audiences and adapt both in formats and messages to each of them based on the 'barriers' they have in terms of meat or the perception of the sector. For this, the sector needs to provide itself with relevant content and to be backed by science, so that there may be authorized voices outside the sector that support it.
4. It is necessary to work to a greater extent on communication towards the youngest segments of the population, since their information consumption is very different compared to other age segments. Currently, the younger audience is not a target for brands and it is a territory that we must occupy and work on media such as TikTok, Twitch, etc., in which they interact, talk or get information. Likewise, it is necessary to adapt to their language, their times and their way of being and thinking. For this it is essential to know them well and understand them.
5. The new information technologies offer immense opportunities for the pork sector to disseminate its real work and everything it contributes to society; but at the same time, these new channels facilitate the fast spread of fake news, false myths or self-serving disinformation, procedures which we must adequately fight using information and communication tools that allow us to generate and keep updated a correct and complete knowledge of the livestock-meat sector and their products.
6. Communication has its own rules and the pork sector must know them thoroughly to capture the attention of society. To do so, citizens must be known and listened to, create attractive messages to spread their positive values, adapt to the most appropriate formats and times for each of their audiences, and measure the impact of their communication actions in order to introduce improvements.
7. It is essential to give visibility and recognition to farmers and industrializing and marketing operators that are part of all Food Systems, as they are the main supports and managers of the sustainability of such systems; and the "depersonalization" of the vast collective that makes up the different food chains must be prevented by all means. Communication needs to be humanized, and to move through the real and inspiring stories of people in the sector.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

NO IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES TO HIGHLIGHT

Just a remark in one of the discussion rooms:

1. Production of pork meat for export. The starting point for everyone is the same: the world's population wants to consume meat as their income levels increase. A participant comments that perhaps it does not make sense to produce meat in Spain to export to third countries, due to the impacts that can be associated with the transport of raw materials and products. Other participants justify this system based on the economy and the environment. Regarding the economy because, in an open and globalized economy, the movement of goods and services is based on economic efficiency, production specialization and costs. The example of automobiles, electronic equipment or meat is mentioned. The environmental reasons are based on the efficiency of the pork production process in Europe in relation to other countries. In the case of Spanish white pork, specialization has allowed us to be very efficient in the use of all kinds of resources, as shown, for instance, by the data on emissions per kg of product. The conclusion is that the impacts need to be measured to compare.

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

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Monograph of INTERPORC Independent Dialogue on UN FSS 2021 : “The Livestock-meat Chain and its Compliance with the SDGs: future challenges”**
https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Monograph_INTERPORC-Dialogue-on-UN-FSS.pdf

RELEVANT LINKS

- **INTERPORC**
<https://interporc.com/>
- **Animal Welfare Seal "Welfare Commitment Certified"**
<https://www.bienestaranimalcertificado.com/animal-welfare-certified/>
- **Transparentes, no invisibles (Transparent, not invisible)**
<https://transparentesnoinvisible.es/>
- **Let's Talk About Pork**
<https://letstalkaboutepork.com/>
- **European Livestock Voice**
<https://meatthefacts.eu/>
- **Red Municipal Ganadero-Cárnica (Municipal Livestock-Meat Network)**
<https://redganaderocarnica.es/>
- **Livestock: On our plates or eating at our table? A new analysis of the feed/food debate**
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- **Monograph of INTERPORC Independent Dialogue on UN FSS 2021 : “The Livestock-meat Chain and its Compliance with the SDGs: future challenges”**
https://interporc.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Monograph_INTERPORC-Dialogue-on-UN-FSS.pdf
- **Official Feedback Form of INTERPORC Independent Dialogue on UN FSS 2021 : “The Livestock-meat Chain and its Compliance with the SDGs: future challenges”**
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