

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Friday, 18 June 2021 09:00 GMT +12:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Our 2nd Independent Aotearoa FSSD - June 18th 2021 - diving deeper in to how to achieve SDG 12 via our 3 prongs
CONVENED BY	Anna Mayne - AgRESTORE
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6069/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	New Zealand

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

1 0-18 6 19-30 23 31-50 2 51-65 66-80 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

4 Male 28 Female Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

1	Agriculture/crops	5	Education	5	Health care
	Fish and aquaculture		Communication		Nutrition
	Livestock		Food processing	5	National or local government
	Agro-forestry	7	Food retail, markets		Utilities
1	Environment and ecology	14	Food industry		Industrial
	Trade and commerce		Financial Services		Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

20	Small/medium enterprise/artisan		Workers and trade union
1	Large national business		Member of Parliament
1	Multi-national corporation		Local authority
1	Small-scale farmer	2	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
2	Indigenous People		Consumer group
4	Science and academia		Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

We continued with a sense of urgency and respect for each other and everyone witnessed the video where Dr David Nabarro introduces himself and the principles of engagement. We would like to record our sessions from now on and is this possible? Furthermore for reporting purposes up until now we have been Chatham House Rules however on the ground we cannot afford to do this anymore as people need to do work and be identified as such in order to give respect to their fellow table participants so we can record progress person-by-person and table-by-table going forward.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

There seems to be increasing energy levels, speed, acceptance of ideas and go forward with each of our 'Tables' and we are all committed to the SUMMIT and beyond, committing to holding our FSD's up until 2035 as this is a very significant year for Aotearoa (NZ). (see full report filed). There will be one on the last Friday of March and June and the 1st Friday of October each year.

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

Yes. May I suggest playing the "Dr David Nabarro video" at the first dialogue in the Opening Plenary and then email it out in a follow up email to reiterate the 'Principles of Engagement' to participants. Given we have committed to 14.5 yrs of work, as Convener I shall ensure this video is seen by new-comers to our now 5 Breakout Tables as these principles shall move beyond September 2021 as the FS SUMMIT D work outcomes are 'put to work'.

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

Interestingly, seeing as we now have a series in action (June 2020, March 2021, June 2021), we have had a shift in our trajectory between March 2021 and June 2021 whereby, to remind the reader, our March 2021 efforts focused on:

1. SDG 12 – responsible production and consumption and
 2. Action Track 2 – shift to sustainable consumption patterns;
- significantly, our June 2021 efforts have meant shifts and now we are focusing on:
SDG 12 responsible consumption and production and
SDG 14 – Life below water and SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities
and Action Track 3 – nature positive production.

The main reasons for these shifts can be read in detail within each Facilitator Feedback Form, (within report file submitted), and through the Convener's lens here:

Given the issues and priorities that have emerged in this 3rd FSD session:

1. Table 1 – Food Waste Reduction

Table 1 focused on actions government, business and community can take to reduce food waste. For example, government needs to issue a definition of 'food waste' and support measurement projects. Business and government need to enable food waste innovation, such as upcycling. For community, food waste education needs be incorporated into schools and urban farming/ composting infrastructure supported.

Due to engagement and workload, facilitators are holding wheel spoke dialogues between the three main FSSD. Table 1 had it's first wheel spoke dialogue on food waste innovation on the 16 July 2021.

2. Table 2 – Better Nutrition for Better Health

Keeping a strong commitment to SDG 12 this table is ensuring that we as a population are very aware of current eating patterns and what we need to be buying to eat for our health resilience via more nutrient dense food being produced. (Ultimately food has to be easily accessible at affordable prices for all and this is the subject at Table 3).

Table 2's focus intersects directly with Action Track 3—nature positive production where the focus is on how we can source and buy our food locally via nature positive production which in turn shall help restore our freshwater health too— again relating to SDG 14, Life Below Water.

Table 2 at the time of writing is determining their first wheel spoke FSD date and again we shall report on results.

3. Table 3 – Food Sovereignty

This table was led by a new Facilitator who took the view to understand participant backgrounds and skill-sets first. We had a scribe unable to attend at the last minute, so our Convener was Scribe.

The main subject focused on was ensuring the most nutrient dense food is produced locally and purchased locally and that it is easily accessible at affordable prices for all.

Important feedback linking SDG 12 to Action Track 3 is "shifting from a volunteer space to an economic space is essential for longevity and viability financially".

This eventuality led to a shift in focus to the economic and business frameworks which shall help communities function this way. Also an additional Table developed being Compost Creation and Education which linked this Table's efforts with Table 1's.

Please see our full Independent Aotearoa Food Systems SUMMIT Dialogue - June 18th 2021 Report submitted July 2021.

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

The first main finding has been to nurture the need for Compost Creation and Education to give major heed to Food Waste as a significant positive national resource, never acknowledged to this degree in importance before in the history of Aotearoa to assist with the Climate Change threat and fresh-water health restoration. Soil carbonaceous material, part of the make-up of compost acts as a water quality filter—enter SDG 14, Life Below Water.
(Compost is the common denominator between all Tables)

The second finding is that, due to demand of interest and workload being understood, we have progressed from 3 to 5 tables with separate and yet connected focuses/ kaupapa. Each table will have its subsequent wheel spoke FSD's for tables 3, 4 and 5, which will take place in July/August and outcomes shall be reported.

Table 3: Food Sovereignty
Self-Determined food growing is to encompass selling and buying techniques.

Table 4: Compost (Creation and Education)
Both 'boosting' compost creation and education will be the focus of this table.

Table 5: Monitoring (Metrics and Evaluation)

In the work done by Table 3, a strong emphasis was put on the 'increasing need' for metrics. This syncs perfectly with the Food System SUMMIT Synthesis Report, April 2021 (page 6) where a major focus established is the need for monitoring and evaluation functionality. Hence we have opened up Table 5. Both metrics and evaluation techniques will be the focus of this table. (Please see our Independent Aotearoa Food Systems SUMMIT Dialogue - June 18th 2021 Report submitted July 2021, page 8).

The third main find has been Reduced Inequalities SDG 10 has been picked up on and included as a direct result of having indigenous peoples input in our dialogue who are brave enough to say it how it is. To support this strength, let us remember what Dr Agnes Kalibata, Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for the 2021 FSSD advocates, "we must have courageous conversations".
Only by taking courage and identifying actual barriers to needed shifts, or gaps that need filling, will game changing ideas and initiatives too be identified and actioned.

The fourth main find has been commitment expressed from the facilitators, scribes, our digital expert and crucially our participants to an enduring FSD dialogue platform 2021-2035.

The fifth main finding has been to depend on the FSD method/structure/advice for progress to take place.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/3

Table 1: Food Waste Reduction

Mitigation: How do we get key players in the food supply chain to adopt the internationally recognised Target, Measure and Act approach to reduce food waste in Aotearoa between 2022-2025?

Key points from Facilitator's Official Feedback Form

New priority actions since the March 2021 FSSD

1. Government: Making available food waste focused funding streams (once it is clearly defined—see Immediate Actions, No. 1 below).
2. Business: Promote maintenance of profitability and innovation.
3. Community: Restoring the mana of food (mana means prowess/respected by all).
4. Community: Food redistribution to people supported e.g. food rescue.
5. Government & Community: Education in schools on food waste reduction.

Immediate Actions for Table 1

1. NZ Food Waste Champions 12.3 is writing to government to progress a national baseline measurement and to issue a "food waste" definition.
2. A follow-up call was held on 16 July 2021 to brainstorm how to support food waste innovation initiatives. The group are considering a hackathon in 2022 as part of the NZ Food Waste Summit, with a specific focus on "upcycling".
3. The facilitator has connected those on Table 1 with opportunities to support the Love Food Hate Waste campaign.

Note from Convener: Could the narrative possibly be changed from 'hate' to 'heed. Right now we are realising that good clean water is more precious than gold where this old adage rings true like never before: 'one person's waste is another person's gold'. Food waste → compost has a major role to play in restored soil and waterway health too, enter SDG14 – Life below water.

The Facilitator was also involved in Government Dialogues where food waste was discussed. She wrote a summary blog on the 'top 10 takeaways' from all the dialogues she was involved in. Read more here by referring to pg 8 of our submitted entitled Independent Aotearoa Food Systems SUMMIT Dialogue - June 18th 2021 Report submitted July 2021

Collective Aim

The first 'Wheel Spoke FSSD' for Table 1 happened on Friday July 16th 2021 feedback shall be provided.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/3

Table 2: Better Health For Better Nutrition

Mitigation: Between the years of 2022-2025 how do we get the most accurate data on what the people of Aotearoa are eating, where they're eating and what the challenges are to ensure that all solutions focused to improve the food security and nutrition are data-driven and measurable?

Key points from Facilitator's Official Feedback Form

The table "agreed to refer to the FAO definition of sustainability to ensure that we take into consideration environmental, social and economic factors, rather than just being driven by the price on the product for the end user".

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) defines sustainable development as "the management and conservation of the natural resource base, and the orientation of technological and institutional change in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations. Such sustainable development (in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors) conserves land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, is environmentally non-degrading, technologically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable".

The feedback form writes: "A briefing document will be collated for the table, which will enable the table member to take this to their organisations", ultimately for commitment across the growing network of stakeholders to get the 2022-2025 task achieved.

This document will be:

- A one pager on what data we need and what it would be used for.
- Information on data use and who is going to be analysing it.
- Information on confidentiality, ethics and commercial sensitivity.
- Timeline and milestones about when we want the information by.

It was excellent to read this addition to the Feedback Form meaning participants are taking accountability for delivering results to their Table at the next wheel spoke FSD. The series is well in action now and this is exciting for all involved as the 2022-2025 aims are clearly defined and are in motion to being achieved.

Individual Actions:

- Determine process of adding questions into the census.
- Determine whether any of this work can be supported by Institutes
- See how universities can be engaged with the projects to get the manpower to deliver on this work.
- See what can be added into the market insights that industry run every 6 months.

Table 2 have established that questions for 2023 have already closed and so someone has been charged with ensuring the 2028 Census is utilised well for this need, as this will roll over into the new 2026-2029's workload.

Table 2's first 'Wheel Spoke FSSD' date is yet to be decided by the Facilitator and we shall provide feedback as to results.

ACTION TRACKS

- Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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KEYWORDS

- Finance
- Innovation
- Human rights
- Women & Youth Empowerment
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- Trade-offs
- Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/3

Table 3: Food Sovereignty

Mitigation: Between the years of 2022-2025, how do we activate, enable, connect and charge-up communities to create some resilience in the face of the significant change we face.

Key points from Facilitator's Official Feedback Form

Maramatanga / Learning

- Food production is a climate change mitigation strategy and has to be recognised for its contribution.
- Eco system recovery is a direct result of methods used that restore Papatūānuku (Earth Mother).
- To feed the population, our population has to eat local as much as possible to financially support local food growers – as a Province what do we eat, what do we grow, what do we actually need to bring in?
- Holistic approach to growing food – what does this mean for people?
- Success is good compost for growing, local compost for local food (Intersection: Table 1).
- Is your growing approach enhancing Papatūānuku or diminishing her?
- Empower individuals / increase mentorship / encourage participation.
- Value food and compost production as academic subjects.
- Links people back to the whenua and ecosystem health.
- Important to shift the language, (restore, together, climate mitigation).

Meeting Climate Change Measures

- Where are the metrics / How do we share these?
- How are we measuring this?
- Testing and proving the mitigation measures.

Business

Shifting from a volunteer space to an economic space is essential for longevity and viability financially.

Gaps

Government are finally catching up with NGO's—how can we make this easier and be visible so funding is allocated to local grower and buyer frameworks that are relevant and appropriate and let communities decide.

Indigenous Responses

Food insecurity among communities is a direct result of poor or inadequate social policies, systemic inequalities across generations and a clear indication of exclusion, marginalisation and failed interventions.

- Challenging inequity through institutional racism and cultural biased paradigms, are we addressing questions of equity? (SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities).
- 80% of biodiversity is protected by Indigenous peoples worldwide yet only 10% of that is in land title.
- Holistic approaches for Māori include Hua parakore that are not restricted to the land, e.g., food from the moana, awa, ngahere (sea, rivers, forests).
- Land grabbing is still a threat today even in Aotearoa—globally our indigenous brothers and sisters are being murdered for defending their land.
- He kai he rongoā he rongoā he kai—“food is our medicine and medicine is our food”.
- Convenors Note: Hua Parakore (from March 16th 2021, Hua Parakore is a food verification system and the only indigenous one in the world, which provides 6 principles that connect us to the land and the land to us). All of these kaupapa (principles) are interconnected and drawn from the māramatanga (Māori knowledge) continuum.
- Biggest threat to food sovereignty is synthetic biology.
- Moving away from the right to food as a charity response to a basic human right.
- As Tiriti partners Government are reminded of their duty to protect Ngā hua Māori which includes taonga (Māori products including national treasures).

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

At this stage ('Series x 3'), we have been able to identify gaps in our Food System that need attention, so are taking care of 3 and now 5 divergences here and only by continued work and enduring work can we truly hope to achieve progress in the gaps that we all identify.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

- Finance
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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Aotearoa Food Systems SUMMIT Dialogue - June 18th 2021 Report submitted July 2021**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Independent-Aotearoa-Food-Systems-SUMMIT-Dialogue-June-18th-2021-Report-submitted-July-2021.pdf>