

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 30 March 2021 09:00 GMT -04:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Strengthening Landscape Partnerships: A “game-changing” solution?
CONVENED BY	EcoAgriculture Partners and the FAO North America
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6291/
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

223

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

1 0-18 35 19-30 117 31-50 57 51-65 11 66-80 2 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

101 Male 119 Female 3 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

14	Agriculture/crops	12	Education		Health care
5	Fish and aquaculture		Communication		Nutrition
14	Livestock	1	Food processing	37	National or local government
18	Agro-forestry	4	Food retail, markets		Utilities
65	Environment and ecology	4	Food industry		Industrial
4	Trade and commerce	1	Financial Services	44	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

10	Small/medium enterprise/artisan	1	Workers and trade union
	Large national business		Member of Parliament
6	Multi-national corporation	7	Local authority
3	Small-scale farmer	10	Government and national institution
10	Medium-scale farmer		Regional economic community
0	Large-scale farmer	42	United Nations
26	Local Non-Governmental Organization		International financial institution
68	International Non-Governmental Organization		Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
4	Indigenous People	1	Consumer group
14	Science and academia	21	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 incorporate the Principles through the inclusive landscape lens with the concept of “strengthening landscape/seascape partnerships” responding to most of the Principles given the urgency, inclusiveness, rights-based approach, respectfulness of diversity, and the need to complement the work of others to transform food systems. In addition, we committed to the summit and its process for moving the agenda forward by inviting the Deputy Head of the UNFSS Martin Frick and the lead for Action Track 3 Joao Campari to introduce the summit and listen to the feedback from landscape leaders and support institutions.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Given the systemic nature of food systems, the incorporation of an integrated landscape approach with Landscape Partners was meant to offer an inclusive and rights-based approach for global perspectives with a multi-stakeholder approach. Focusing on the game-changing solution of “strengthening landscape partnerships” through Action Track 3, we were focusing explicitly on the Principles of: • Acting with urgency • Committing to the summit (as explained in the previous answer) • Being respectful • Recognize complexity • Embrace multi-stakeholder inclusiveness • Complement the works of others • Building trust We did this by using our independent dialogue to give a voice to different landscape perspectives by inviting four diverse landscape leaders representing their territories needs and perspectives which were invited to discuss the challenges they face and the needs they have for institutional support to support their locally developed plans that support food systems. We invited stakeholders from organizations that support landscape partnerships to also discuss their experience in how they have been supporting landscape partnerships develop and what they see to being most effective in helping them reach their goals of supporting livelihoods and nature-positive outcomes in the context of the FSS. Our ultimate goal was for landscape leaders and supporters to share their perspectives and needs, while also engaging with a wider audience across the FSS. Understanding that food systems involve everyone, it is essential to embrace multi-stakeholders globally and find ways to complement the work being developed by everyone. This is why we were very pleased to see multiple interactions throughout the dialogue, which can build trust and coalitions for the FSS.

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

To truly commit to the ambition and urgency needed for food systems transformation, there is a need to intentionally bring together participants and an audience which is full of diverse opinions and contexts to most accurately reflect the complexity of a systems transformation that is being sought at the FSS and listen to these perspectives. Collaborate with the different organizations and individuals that will be speaking at your dialogue and through their networks to have more divergence and richness throughout the dialogue.

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

The virtual session featured an overview of the Summit process by the UNFSS leadership, the voices of four landscape leaders from Africa, Latin America and the United States, and the perspectives of national and international Landscape Partnership support organizations. We were delighted to welcome over 340 participants who participated throughout the entire event, with over 890 registrations, from 71 different countries. However, to gather the data for the event for the FSS, we developed several polls to ask the questions on age, sex, sector, and stakeholder information in the opening part of the event. Unfortunately this means we can only report back on the information of the participants that joined the event in the initial 5 minutes. The event was curated to gather feedback, perspectives and needs from local landscape partnerships and support organizations. There was lively discussion in the chat, and we dedicated time to gathering feedback, perspectives, and questions to ask the panelists and participants. The points of convergence and divergence were heard and discussed through the chat where a detailed recorded can be accessed with the notes from the chat. The agenda of the event was curated to allow all of the speakers to share their perspectives, opinions and their needs to the FSS. The facilitator then intentionally asked for questions from the wider audience and asked the panelists respond to the perspectives and questions from the audience. Points of convergence and divergence were discussed, particularly in the chat function of the event, with different perspectives emerging and the needs to discuss more in-depth arising. Due to time constraints, and the digital platform, there was an expression from participants to continue to conversation. The agenda can be found below: • Welcome • Introduction and Objectives • Panel 1: What support do Landscape Partnerships need and want • Participant Inputs • Panel 2: How can organizations supporting landscape partnerships be more effective? • Participant Inputs • Comments from speakers and participants – how to move this agenda forward? • Next Steps and Closing

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The focus of the dialogue was a combination of (ii), (iii) and (iv). In the context of systems change, there is a need to explore who will, in practice, operationalize the food systems transformation at a local level and translate the global ambition of food systems transformation. Landscape/seascape partnerships, through an integrated landscape management approach, through locally developed and agreed upon action plans can manage the trade-offs in their landscapes while ensuring human rights are met. However, for LPs to support systems transformation it is necessary to understand what the FSS can do to support local-led visions. This integrated “game changing” solution was developed within AT 3, however, it links mainly to action tracks 1, 4 and 5 due to food systems developing within action tracks and their local decision making for access to safe and nutritious food for all, advance equitable livelihoods, and build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses all occurring at a landscape level.

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

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

MAIN FINDINGS

Landscape Partnerships (LPs) are increasingly seen as an inclusive, integrated solution to managing nature-positive and livelihood challenges. This was highlighted by the remarks from the UNFSS leadership, saying that “Landscapes are a perfect example of how to manage the complexity [of food systems transformation] because on a piece of land the interdependencies of water, grazing, cropping, consumption and pollution becomes clear. And it’s in a landscape where you can organize people to work together” Martin Frick, Deputy to the Special Envoy for the UNFSS. Joao Campari, lead for Action Track 3 also highlighted that Landscape Partnerships can play a crucial role in aligning ecological processes with sustainable food production.

There thus seem to be great opportunities for LPs to become a central feature of food systems transformation using nature-based climate solutions, green growth and post-covid recovery plans under development. However, landscape partnership leaders and support organizations agreed that they are lacking the needed institutional support to transform food systems. It is essential that if food systems transformation wants to be supported, we must listen to those working at a landscape-level to respond to their evolving needs. However, most national and state institutions are set up to provide support designed for the top-down, sectoral siloed modes of the past. Therefore, there is a high risk that LPs will be bypassed by these new global transformative initiatives, unless institutions and support functions can adapt to local needs.

Other conclusions included:

- the decision-making power of current economic systems was challenged as being unfair, particularly to local/indigenous/seasonal ways of life that are not included in most decision-making processes for large international summits. In addition, the inter-generational view of economic decision making for food systems was also questioned around what was meant by “sustainable”.
- The need to integrate young and local leadership, emphasizing the need for education for the younger generation and future decision-makers in landscapes which was not explicitly stated, for knowledge transfer of landscape wisdom.
- Value-chain approach to food systems not the right way to work through things, though the existing system, with needed landscapes to also increase their resiliency through more traditional methods

ACTION TRACKS

✓	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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✓	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 - 1/2

Landscape and Seascape Partnerships: Opportunities and Requirements

Our participants stressed the need for systems and institutions responsive to the needs of an integrated landscape management approach. Given the evolving social and environmental needs of landscape partnerships over time, they highlighted vital areas they requested support from the UNFSS:

- Governmental support creating enabling conditions for developing and supporting landscape partnerships to transform food systems, while managing socio-ecological needs through effective governance.
- Market development for natural capital value, mainly through payments for ecosystems services, giving value to landscapes and seascapes currently not accounted for.
- Linking results-based financing to impacts on biodiversity and livelihoods impacts.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

- ✓ Finance
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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/2

How can Landscape Partnerships be more effective?

Our landscape support organizations reiterated the need for long-term institutional support for landscape partnerships. They highlighted the following key areas where they requested support from the UNFSS:

- Technical support through data, tools, technology, and knowledge exchange for improved scenario planning and decision-making.
- Government coordination and public finance to de-risk investments from the private sector
- “Green growth” business transition, incubation and acceleration support for local entrepreneurs and businesses.

ACTION TRACKS

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KEYWORDS

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The main divergences were around:

- a) Perspectives on influence of supply chains, with some warning of lack of resiliency of food systems and being over-exposed to the market disrupts, while others emphasized potential innovations in supply chain processes supporting sustainable landscapes.
- b) While many emphasized that involving finance in the right ways can be a solution, others saw financial actors as a threat, especially coming from extractive (i.e. palm oil growers) industries that will drive a different agenda.
- c) Participants highlighted the different development of landscape partnerships and contextual needs based on countries i.e. comparing a "crowded" country of Malawi vs other more expansive countries like Canada that have significantly more territory and how integrated landscape management needs are significantly different in each context.
- d) There were some differences in considering which stakeholder interests should be prioritized: the need of integrating more farmers and indigenous rights i.e., Land tenure/rights of returning land to indigenous people based on historical treaties vs Integrating land use and public/private partnerships in the current system.

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KEYWORDS

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

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

RELEVANT LINKS

- **Agenda and short bios**
<https://ecoagriculture.org/event/fao-ecoagriculture-partners-landscape-roundtable-strengthening-landscape-partnerships-a-game-changing-solution-for-the-united-nations-food-system-summit/>
- **Event recording**
https://fao.zoom.us/rec/play/7cUJz2eNHnDBq-eKnSOxIEu1BJDRcGEjHXqy4aB33GTeCEyJ-T6hWV8DUIgXaEO_fJmrDhz9TqbXfWn.M1QdhFOtWaZquv4x?autoplay=true
- **Chat notes and Questions**
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oUM1kUopOFZkuJwXPxCou747aAXth10_/view?usp=sharing

CORRECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS, OR CHANGES

Title Strengthening Landscape Partnerships: A “game-changing” solution?

Date 16/04/2021

Array

RELEVANT LINKS

- **Blog on event**
<https://ecoagriculture.org/blog/strengthening-landscape-partnerships-a-game-changing-solution-for-food-system-transformation/>