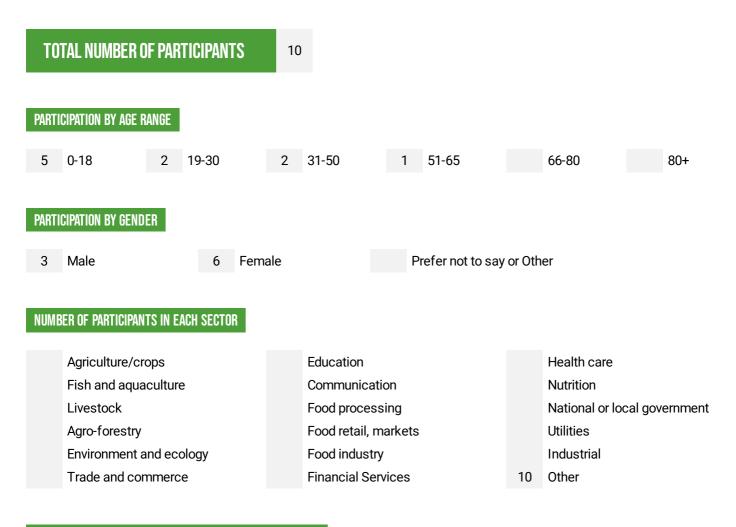
OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM



DIALOGUE DATE	Saturday, 27 February 2021 17:00 GMT +00:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Food Systems, Climate Change & Youth Power
Convened by	Peace Jam and Sophie Healy-Thow
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6540/
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



NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

	Small/medium enterprise/artisan		Workers and trade union
	Large national business		Member of Parliament
	Multi-national corporation		Local authority
	Small-scale farmer		Government and national institution
	Medium-scale farmer		Regional economic community
	Large-scale farmer		United Nations
4	Local Non-Governmental Organization		International financial institution
	International Non-Governmental Organization		Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
1	Indigenous People	4	Consumer group
	Science and academia		Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

We had a presentation which lasted 20 minutes to explain the summit, the importance of food and the power of youth in food and then we had a facilitator facilitate the discussion section with was an hour long.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The discussion section allowed people to engage meaningfully, people opened up and told stories of food insecurity and solutions to food insecurity in their local area. We collectively explored solutions and our motivators. We had a diverse group of people taking part which made the discussion really interesting.

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

Sometimes it was difficult to get people to speak so having questions and comments on hand was very helpful to get the conversation started.

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

We discussed problems and solutions specifically grassroots solutions and what support is needed for these solutions to scale up.

ACTION TRACKS

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



MAIN FINDINGS

- There's a huge issue with expired food being sold to young people in school canteens across the US this has caused a distrust of young people towards people supplying food to them. They don't believe some organisations have their best interests at heart.

- Refrigerators have been set up where community members can stock food and people who need the food can take it but how can these be scaled up globally? For this to work it needs to be backed by the community.

Food needs to be linked more widely to health and wellness
Community gardens are a great solution to food insecurity and education around food. This gave the community a voice in what they wanted on their plates during the week and it gave them more choices for meals as they didn't have to pay for the food.

When food banks had to close due to under funding the community ensured that the gardens stayed open. This also allowed for inter generational learning, the longer the garden stayed open.

- Indigenous participants talked about the community not having access to shops as they are just too far away so they have no choice but to eat food that lasts the longest which are the unhealthy foods.

- A lot of young people only get their food meals from school so not having access to school has hindered their food security. - Some students still maintain their school garden as it give them an income as locals can buy from them.

- The need for community initiatives to be supported but not to be scaled up too much as they have to stay local and not be taken over.

- A lot of school feeding programmes are run t a federal level which results in a lot of food going to waste we need to make federal guidelines more flexible to local situations.

- In schools before covid there were sharing tables set up so any student who had food they didn't want put it on this table and anyone could take it, this decreased food waste dramatically in canteens.

ACTION TRACKS

KEYWORDS

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

Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

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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

s to safe and	Finance	Policy
inable	Innovation	Data & Evidence
positive	Human rights	Governance
table livelihoods	Women & Youth Empowerment	Trade-offs
ress		Environment and Climate