

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 20 April 2021 10:00 GMT +12:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	The Future for Fruit & Vegetable Kai Systems in Aotearoa New Zealand
CONVENED BY	Dr Hans Maurer, Chair, Technical Advisory Group, United Fresh New Zealand & Dr Nick Roskrige, Chair, Tāhuri Whenua - National Māori Vegetable Growers Collective
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/6597/
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

51

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18

3 19-30

24 31-50

23 51-65

1 66-80

0 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

26 Male

25 Female

0 Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

23 Agriculture/crops

0 Fish and aquaculture

0 Livestock

2 Agro-forestry

0 Environment and ecology

2 Trade and commerce

1 Education

1 Communication

0 Food processing

5 Food retail, markets

9 Food industry

0 Financial Services

1 Health care

0 Nutrition

0 National or local government

0 Utilities

0 Industrial

7 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

2 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

3 Large national business

5 Multi-national corporation

0 Small-scale farmer

1 Medium-scale farmer

2 Large-scale farmer

7 Local Non-Governmental Organization

3 International Non-Governmental Organization

4 Indigenous People

4 Science and academia

0 Workers and trade union

0 Member of Parliament

0 Local authority

0 Government and national institution

0 Regional economic community

0 United Nations

0 International financial institution

6 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

0 Consumer group

14 Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The Principles of Engagement were communicated to invitees in the documentation released prior to the event. The event curator introduced the Principles of Engagement in his welcoming remarks. The co-convenors also presented the Principles of Engagement within a brief PowerPoint that aimed to put context around the Dialogue Event.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The Principles revolve around the combination of problem recognition, stakeholder definition and engagement, common purpose, a call to action, as well as good manners and respect. All Dialogue Participants participated in good faith and in a constructive manner in this Dialogue. A Dialogue on the topic of food systems, with a focus on fresh produce and involving both commercial and not-for-profit charitable organisations, as well as churches, has not occurred in New Zealand to such an intensity prior to this event. All Participants absorbed the multiple messages they had received about the Principles of Engagement and delivered their views, analysis, opinions and suggestions within the spirit of the Principles.

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

Do not assume that Dialogue Invitees will follow hyperlinks to find the Principles by themselves. Use every opportunity that presents itself to communicate the Principles in detail in the leadup to your Dialogue and at the Dialogue Event itself. Remember, some people absorb information better through reading, others through a presentation and others again by hearing the spoken word. Be prepared for surprises occurring within the Dialogue, relating to positions taken by individual participants. As convenor or facilitator, do not assume you know what an individual participant is about to contribute on the basis of their known affiliation.

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

A YES/NO answer to the question above is, from our perspective, not sufficient for reporting purposes. Our Dialogue stayed within the strategic framework outlined within the Convenor's Reference Manual, but we made adjustments to the respective roles of Curator and Convenor. These were as follows: - Aotearoa New Zealand has a bicultural identity based on the Treaty of Waitangi. This treaty is a living document that has its origin in 1840 when it was signed by representatives of the British Crown and many Māori chiefs. Today it is central to the relationship between Māori, who are recognized as the indigenous people of Aotearoa New Zealand, and all of those who have made Aotearoa New Zealand their home since 1840. On that basis, United Fresh invited Tahuri Whenua, the National Māori Vegetable Growers Collective, to co-convene the Dialogue and appoint Dr Nick Roskruge, Chair of Tahuri Whenua, and Dr Hans Maurer, Chair of the United Fresh Technical Advisory Group, as co-convenors. - For the role of curator, the co-convenors selected the United Fresh President, Jerry Prendergast. Jerry is an experienced MC in a diverse range of industry settings. - Co-convenors and curator agreed on their respective roles in guiding the dialogue beforehand, which ensured a successful and meaningful Dialogue for all Participants. - One of the co-convenors, Dr Hans Maurer is also the representative of the International Federation for Produce Standards (IFPS) on the Private Sector Guiding Group (PSGG) set up by World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) to provide guidance and insight for the 2021 Food Systems Summit from a business perspective. Dr Maurer contributed his learnings in that forum into the organisational structure and delivery of this Dialogue. - Informal feedback received from a number of Participants after the event supports the assertion that "points of divergence and convergence were able to surface", and that "all voices were heard". The Dialogue process was not focused inwardly on produce industry issues in an isolated fashion. Rather, it was developed to be inclusive of vulnerable communities within the population, with these being represented by representatives of various churches and NGOs, all of which being operators of food banks or distributors of fresh produce on a non-commercial basis. This deliberate inclusion was to some extent related to the learnings the wider industry generated through the various Covid-19 related lockdowns that have occurred in Aotearoa New Zealand.

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

When the co-convenors started the process of selecting the focus of their Dialogue, they, in the first instance, looked at the five action tracks. Each of those action tracks resonated sufficiently to lead to the decision to cover all five of them in our Dialogue. That is exactly what happened. The other supporting focal points that assisted in reaching the decision to include all five action tracks were:

- The role of fresh fruit and vegetables ought to play in everyone's diet;
- The fundamental underpinning element of bi-cultural nationhood in Aotearoa New Zealand;
- The multi-ethnic fabric of Aotearoa New Zealand society;
- The real land and water resource concern prevalent in Aotearoa New Zealand right now;
- The recent experiences in relation to COVID-19 lockdowns, and the resulting pressures on fresh produce supply chains;
- The opportunity to built on structured programmes already in place (e.g., 5+ A Day).

The co-convenors felt they could have easily focused on just one or two of those topics, and this might just occur in future Dialogues. It was felt that it was critical though, at this stage, to take a broad-brush approach in order to ensure that the Aotearoa New Zealand produce industry was able to engage with all action tracks, so that all topics the United Nations Organisers had raised within the Dialogue framework received a response.

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

Aotearoa New Zealand is a net exporter of food, excelling in key perishable produce categories such as kiwifruit, pipfruit, avocados, onions and others to an extent that belies the challenges we have in terms of distance to our export markets.

At the same time we are able to grow everything we need to feed our growing population. To put this into context, Aotearoa New Zealand had just over 3 million inhabitants in 1981. 40 years later, in 2021, there are 5 million people.

Our bicultural nation structure combined with our multi-ethnic population segmentation does create challenges that spread across all 5 action tracks.

The MAJOR FINDINGS that emerged in

THE FUTURE FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLE KAI SYSTEMS IN AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND

Dialogue are:

- The rationale behind the UN Food Systems Summit and the use of this Dialogue as a tool resonated with all participants.
- There was general agreement that the UN Sustainable Development Goals have a high level of relevance for Aotearoa New Zealand.
- A dialogue of this nature, with produce industry representatives across the entire supply chain from production to retail, meeting with tangata whenua ("the people of the land", a term by which Māori often refer to themselves) as well as organisations supporting vulnerable communities such as churches, food banks, and NGOs, is not something that has been achieved in this structured format prior to this event.
- In several of the discussion groups, participants coming from different ends of the supply chain spectrum expressed genuine surprise about the ability to conduct a rational dialogue in this format.
- The type of "actions" that can be taken across the 5 discussion topics varies. They are generally 4 distinctly differing reasons for that variation.
- Actions that can be taken may be obvious because the topic under discussion relates to an initiative that is well established and underway. This is the case with our Discussion Group 4, which focused on using the 5+ A Day programme to aid Advancing Equitable Livelihoods.
- Actions that can be taken are already underway, with the dialogue affording an opportunity to marshal further resources and resolve, to follow through with these necessary actions. Our Discussion Group 2 focused on access to sustainable land and water resources for production. Just a week prior, the New Zealand Ministry for the Environment released a report entitled "Our Land 2021". The report is addressing exactly that same concern as we dealt with in our Discussion Group.
- Actions that would make sense have been identified, but industry implementers are still trying to come to grips with the consequences and implications, within their micro-environments, of taking actions.
- The need for Actions is understood but before Actions can be framed, further communication and dialogue is necessary.

Within each group, participants focused on identifying the specific goals and actions that would help deliver the SDGs by 2030, in a manner that aligned with the action tracks and discussed topic. The key discussion outcomes in each of our 5 Discussion Groups are as follows (Starting with Discussion Group 1 and concluding with Group 5):

- Communication and collaboration, between all supply chain participants, will be a main driver to ensuring accessibility of fresh fruits and vegetables.
- Our current systems are structured in a linear fashion, with the primary focus on resource production and extraction. There is very little emphasis, if at all, on sustainable systems or community focused systems. These systems should become more circular, and activities such as regenerating clean water and putting it back into the system should become the norm.
- Improved education is key in ensuring our people, including our rangitahi (the future generations), have access to, and knowledge of, new technologies and systems. This will enable our people, including our rangitahi, to develop the necessary skills for participating in the highly skilled technological aspects of the sector.
- Spreading the messages throughout the supply chain is a challenge that requires collective effort from those involved. People see the task as being so substantial, that it is difficult to affect change.
- We need a more proactive approach to the challenges the supply chain faces, aiming for "fewer ambulances at the bottom of the cliff, and more attention on fence strengthening at the top".

The main point from the Tahuri Whenua involvement is the recognition of food sovereignty as a primary indigenous interest in any food value chain being developed, especially those foods still being identified for commercial uptake. So the expectation for 2030 is that food sovereignty is appropriately understood and supported.

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

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

ALL COMMUNITIES IN AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND HAVE ACCESS TO FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

The discussion topic aimed at analyzing the constraints and possible solutions needed towards ensuring that everyone has access to fresh fruits and vegetables. This topic refers to an underlying issue that we were already well aware of, but were suddenly reminded of its urgency, when COVID-19 containment measures were put in place. Dealing with such an issue will require an immense effort from everyone involved.

The discussion group for this topic outlined the following outcomes:

- We need to "work collaboratively - not in silos", "give the industry a voice" and "create a communication network of all parties including Iwi/Te Ao Māori", loosely translatable as 'Māori tribes/the Māori way of looking at things'.
- We need to "address transport shortfalls, especially for rural communities".
- We need to "look into the supply chain structures, understand where the gaps are and find opportunities".
- We need to improve "Supporting current channels that are feeding the need in the community".

The listed outcomes are a first step on the journey towards finding common solutions.

ACTION TRACKS

- Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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- Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO SUITABLE AND AFFORDABLE LAND AND WATER RESOURCES ESSENTIAL FOR HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTION HAS BEEN ACHIEVED

From the discussion the following outcomes were highlighted:

- "We need to audit the future concept from a consumer point of view";
- "We tend to gloss over the true value of water and its role in production";
- "There is a clear disconnect around data and its contribution to the future of land use and production";
- "Our current systems are too linear and all about taking of the resource and very little emphasis on giving back";
- "By 2030 we need to have significant inroads to land management and returning inputs";
- Technology is "often for incremental change, expensive and not accessible to all". It is a necessary resource but "needs to be viewed across whole of sector".

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 - 3/5

PRODUCE INDUSTRY USE OF LABOUR AND TECHNOLOGY ARE OPTIMALLY BALANCED AND ALIGNED

The following outcomes were identified by the discussion group participants as the areas where further work is necessary to achieve the goal of "optimally balanced and aligned technologies".

- "Broader education [on food systems], not only within the produce industry, but also within the wider New Zealand society is needed, if we are to achieve optimal balance between labour and technology";
- "Continue developing robust and proper traceability systems from field to fork, which are not currently being fully achieved";
- "Focus on developing a nimble supply chain with real time management, something not currently being fully achieved".

Education was identified as the main area of focus towards achieving optimally balanced and aligned used of labour and technology.

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 type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<input 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

ALL KIWIS ARE EATING 5+ A DAY AND ARE BENEFITING FROM THE ASSOCIATED NUTRITION AND HEALTH BENEFITS

The following outcomes were identified that will have the greatest impact in the progress towards:

- Improving communication between "industry, government, NGOs, non-profit organisations, right through to consumers";
- Reviewing policies "at macro and micro levels (e.g., accessibility of fruits and vegetables, ensuring maximum crops are harvested, and reintroducing nutrition policies in the education system)", "multiple ministries working together", and "influencing change around marketing (e.g., reinvention of health claims)";
- "Smart use of technology through innovative apps, incorporating ethnic ideas, and fruits and vegetables presented in new ways (e.g., kumara noodles)";
- "Increasing nutrition training for those who are advocates in the health and education sectors (e.g. doctors and teachers)".

Achieving the identified outcomes will generate benefits for the health, economy, and environment of Aotearoa New Zealand and its people.

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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KEYWORDS

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

FRESH PRODUCE SUPPLY CHAINS ARE OF SUFFICIENT ROBUSTNESS TO COPE WITH CRITICAL EVENTS AND FORCE MAJEURE

The following outcomes were agreed upon by the participants as areas of focus for improvement:

- "Higher focus on education at community level (how to grow and how to cook food)";
- The fresh produce industry needs "to spend more time maintaining the fences at the top of the cliff rather than being the ambulance at the bottom";
- "There is no one solution and approaches to the issues need to be multifaceted";
- Consumers across the population as a whole need help to regain/maintain their connection with the land and its products.

Robustness of the supply chain is entirely dependent on how well prepared supply chain operators are for the unexpected. To have a robust food system, it is necessary to also understand how to optimise the resources available when producing fruits and vegetables, with an additional focus on minimising waste.

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 type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

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

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The following areas of divergence were identified during the Dialogue:

- Industry and the public have different perceptions of the fresh produce industry resource usage of land, water, and related materials.
- The level of research needed to identify consumer knowledge gaps about the industry, and consumer perceptions of how the industry can maintain sustainability.
- How to reach kiwi palates/taste buds (especially due to today's easily accessible high fat, salt and sugary foods).
- The creation of 'how to' communications for using fruits and vegetables in meals.
- How to address the potential reality where enhanced technology could displace the human workforce and how can we mitigate the loss of employment and loss of connection to food production from the land.
- How we focus education, in ensuring our people, such as our rangitahi (the future generations), are able to gain access to advanced skillsets, so that they can be employed in the technology element of the industry, rather than in the lower-skilled, lower paid positions.

ACTION TRACKS

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CORRECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS, OR CHANGES

Title Corrections to Main Document

Date 06/05/2021

We have identified some spelling and Grammar Mistakes in the Submitted Form. Major Focus Section: Final bullet point – “built” should be “build”. Major Focus Section: Final bullet point, the brackets “(e.g., 5+ A Day)” should state “(e.g., 5+ A Day and Fruit in Schools)” Main Findings Section: Fifth paragraph, “vegetavle” should be “vegetable”. Main Findings Section: sixth bullet point underneath “Dialogue are” paragraph, starting with “Actions that can be taken may be obvious”, the section “focused on using the 5+ A Day programme” should read “focused on using the 5+ A Day programme and the Fruit in Schools Initiative”. Outcomes For Discussion Topic 2/5 Section: First paragraph, “resoures” should be “resources”. Outcomes For Discussion Topic 3/5 Section: final sentence, “used” should be “use”. Outcomes For Discussion Topic 2/5 Section: Final paragraph, first sentence, “on how on well” should be “on how well”.