

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Saturday, 17 April 2021 15:30 GMT -05:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Improving our food systems using circular economy principles and models.
CONVENED BY	Riyadh Mohammed Tropical Agriculture Consultancy Limited, Donovan Mc Laren KCDI Christopher Chinapoo Impact Youth Sustainability Jamaica Limited
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/7699/
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

56

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18 4 19-30 21 31-50 21 51-65 11 66-80 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

24 Male 32 Female Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

14	Agriculture/crops	3	Education	2	Health care
3	Fish and aquaculture	2	Communication	2	Nutrition
6	Livestock	10	Food processing		National or local government
4	Agro-forestry		Food retail, markets		Utilities
7	Environment and ecology	3	Food industry		Industrial
	Trade and commerce		Financial Services		Other

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
13	Small-scale farmer		Government and national institution
23	Medium-scale farmer		Regional economic community
	Large-scale farmer		United Nations
	Local Non-Governmental Organization		International financial institution
	International Non-Governmental Organization		Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
7	Indigenous People		Consumer group
16	Science and academia		Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The principles were reinforced in the design, by facilitators and by the convenors at the opening of the dialogue

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The dialogue reflected the principles in composition of participants, in the format of the dialogue and in the process used for engaging . A wide cross section of stakeholders were brought together with the sole aim of wanting to support improved sustainability and resilience of regional food systems

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

Have very short framing remarks and prioritize the engagement aspects Have solid prompt questions to help guide the discussions Ensure facilitators and convenors go through the training Have a facilitator briefing before the dialogue Open Dialogue a little early to test sound and other technical issues Discourage any long PowerPoint presentations during framing Use the Summit concept paper to help plan As an independent dialogue expect little or no support from UN agencies or member states in convening dialogues

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

This dialogue examined the potentiality of improving our food systems using circular economy principles and models. With it potential benefits to impact on the agriculture, water, energy and waste management nexus issues, reducing the GHGS from agriculture, potential to improve soil health and to help increase participation in formal economy by informal sectors, participants shall explore what actions can be taken now to unlock the power of circularity to develop a more sustainable and resilient food system by 2030. After a short framing panel discussion by curators. Participants were broken into seven facilitated discussion groups outlined below

1. Optimizing the food system value chain
2. Improving soil health using circular economy principles
3. Incentivizing Circularity
4. Financing Circular Principles
5. Public Awareness and Social Marketing of Circular Economy Principles and Practices
6. Building sustainable agribusiness
7. Circular Economy for Livestock Production

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

Data and scientific information is going to be critical to planning and monitoring the benefits and tradeoff of the circular economy
Managing the nexus in agriculture, food, water, waste energy will provide the greatest opportunities to make food system more resilient, sustainable and circular
there is need to improve consumer awareness and help them to better play their role in th food system as relates to the proper management of waste
There is a need to provide opportunities to share success stories in a simplified interactive format
Need for Education and a Design that contemplates circularity throughout. National and regional programmes needed to support sorting waste at the various sources in the chain , from individual, community and commercial. Find opportunities to scale that sorting and enable the development of downstream sectors that also place emphasis on creating opportunities for the informal sectors
Scale education programmes in composting/organizing/producing biofertilizers, enabling health biodiversity and ecosystem vitality by managing the waste flow etc
Need to emphasize bottom up approach
There is need to localize financing to support. There is need for greater cooperation
There is also a need for innovative financing /ESG investment strategies that provide support for circularity in agriculture and food
the food system participants need to work together to find ways to help manage waste flows. Contemplate using less, and placing greater emphasis on energy and power generation where practicable.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/6

Optimizing the food system value chain

There is a need for

Collaboration across the Civil Sector, Private Sector, Academia, Communities and UN agencies to help scale actions in the circular economy

A coordinating mechanism should be created regionally and nationally to guide and direct action on the circular economy in agriculture. The ISO Technical committees in Circular Economy, Climate Action Food, and other related areas should be incorporated into the national and regional efforts to scale actions on circularity in agriculture and in food systems

Scaling Action is key

Harmonization the efforts in the Foot System and Climate Action

Standardization. Standardization efforts will also be critical especially standards pertaining to separation of waste, community scale collection of organic waste and other efforts to transform a loosely organized effort into a coordinated effort that can be scaled for the benefits to environment and the economy

there is a need to create, map and expand job market and build trust in the process

Managed and Facilitated Collaboration between civil society, academic, government, farmers and others in food system is critical to scaling action, assuring efficient and effective execution and sustainability

Branding, Marketing, Awareness and Promotion is critical . Simple, effective and technologically enhanced ways should be found to promote and advance circular principles and practices across the food system. Optimization cannot take place in silos, vacuum and pockets b ut requires action on the entire system

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/6

Improving soil health using circular economy principles

Indigenous Practices should be advocated

Agroforestry should be encouraged and scaled

there is no agriculture without soil health. Education of Farmers and other stakeholders will be critical to ensuring that all work together to improve soil health and biodiversity

there is need for focussed action to reduce the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides

Good agricultural practices, organic grow standards and other forms of food safety management system standards can have significant impacts on the biodiversity of soil and food system

Managing ewaste and other emissions is critical to preserving soil diversity

National Policies providing for better application and verification of the international standards in preserving soil biodiversity can have many co benefits on health, safety, environment and on ecosystem vitality

Mechanism need to be created to assure we get beyond having policies without processes and methods to assure impacts are managed, assessed and improved upon

Partnerships between Academia, Private Sector and civil society can provide enhanced capability and capacity to design, plan, implement, monitor, improve, sustain policies, procedures and practices necessary to support soil health

A regional and working group on soil biodiversity should be establish and provided with adequate funding to plan and implement education, awareness and intervention programmes relevant to supporting soil health and biodiversity . these actions should be aligned to SDGs and climate actions

☐ Suggestions for minimizing the impact of husbandry or animal farming on the environment included:

Regional Collaboration & Cooperation.

- Specific reasons for this suggestion included provision of technical assistance by experts, knowledge-sharing and guidance (i.e., best practices, innovation, and technology (not necessarily smart farming options).

- Develop, fund, and maintain a highly-integrated system. Improving access to information and resources to include greater connectivity was another suggestion.

- Specific interventions such as government expanding and improving broadband access, allocating radio bandwidth dedicated to broadcasting information to outlying, tech-poor/tech unsavvy farmers. This includes dedicated government-sponsored audio/radio spots. China and Africa are contemporary examples of countries hosting forums/spots/access points for outlying persons.

Incentivization.

- Offer/fund efforts to identify other scientific means of minimization and/or mitigation in this discipline.

Strengthening of existing regional extension services.

- The current "bottlenecking" and inadequacy of service provided were identified as specific examples of how poor extension services act as barriers in this context.

Other solutions.

- Rotational grazing

- Agro-forestry

- Water harvesting (increasingly important as region experiences excessive heat, etc.)

- Improved land & water management

There is need for incentives to scale up Community Composting, Community Compost Bins, Anaerobic digestion, Permaculture clubs and waste to bio fertilizers and other good practices. The is need for flexible pathways to financing and as far as practicable neutering government bureaucracy and influence in the deployment of international funds. More third party avenues and flows are necessary to improve efficiency and alignment . There is need to avoid the policy gamesmanship, manipulation of symbols of progress and create independent third party of tripartite mechanisms that fulfil aims by channeling financing to aligned initiatives. It was strongly felt that government approval is not necessary for alignment to regional or national gaols but instead provide undue influence and control that more often than not hinders progress on the goals when political motives get confused as development objectives

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/6

Incentivizing Circularity

Innovating Financing models should be developed to support and encourage farmers using circular principles and models eg Funding anaerobic digesters, small scale waste to energy plants, composting systems on individual and community scale, procuring food from these farms with good agriculture practices in place

Sustainable procurement is a powerful tool to encourage good sustainable and responsible agriculture production and consumption

Incentives should be provided to support training, creating social enterprises using waste and reducing the flow of organic waste to landfills

Several opportunities exist to create bio fertilizers at scale using fish waste, sargassum, poultry waste, coconut waste, cinnamon, neem and other natural agro based products. There is a need to create programmes . To accelerate and scale these programmes newly structured grants and other financial incentives are needed to support green entrepreneurs and social enterprises to scale and accelerate these practices regionally and nationally across the Caribbean region

Incubator Programmes should be created to support innovations across the food system value chain

Women, youth, differently abled and disenfranchised individuals should have flexible and preferential access to grant and innovative funding schemes developed to promote businesses that advance circularity

☐ Livestock protocol should follow the same processes and protocols that govern the crop production model.

☐ Government backing, development, and support of insurance specific for the agricultural sector, to include specialized sub-sectors and operations of varying levels.

• Jamaica has recently launched such a program.

NOTE: One example of an insurance product being introduced in the Caribbean's is termed Parametric Disaster Insurance, an event-based rather than a loss-based payout system.

☐ Dialogue among nation states in the region is essential. This is a mechanism, for among other things, identification of regional markets and non-traditional collaboration and cooperation.

☐ A leader in the Caribbean research & development and ag education is the Bahama's Agriculture and Marine Science Institute (BAMSI) is a rich source of real-time, authoritative entity providing ag-specific data and resources regionally and globally. Activities currently underway at BAMSI include:

• An EU-funded incubator for small ruminants (i.e., goat, sheep, deer)

• Research on feeding and farming methods

• Development of regional best practices

NOTE: The Cuba Model is the framework being utilized.

☐ The Integrated Production Model is of value within this context.

☐ The example of Tanzania's planting of plantain and coffee together, was offered.

☐ Incorporation of chicken into an environment such as this (Nathan is planning to expand his company's farming interests to include chicken farming) was suggested, as appropriate in this context. The droppings (as well as those from ducks and pigs would serve as organic fertilizer.

☐ Minimally, barriers to and concerns with the use of organic fertilizer were identified as:

1. Cost (within the large farm or commercial context). For example, one acre of farmland would require 2-4,000 pounds of manure annually.

2. The runoff and by-product effect – specifically, phosphorous-driven “green” water. The green water produced can be mitigated by planting “run-off” or “cover crops”.

NOTE: Currently, one participant's company has a team of scientists working on developing an organic fertilizer formulation. It'll be 6-12 months before a usable sample/formulation is available for testing. The goal is making the fertilizer available commercially, as well as for their personal use on their 600-acre farm.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/6

Public Awareness and Social Marketing of Circular Economy Principles and Practices

A regional platform on the circular economy in agriculture should be created to not only promote good practices but share and highlight success stories. The platform should also have a knowledge sharing space, discussion board and a means of generating consumer content

The use of Green Marks and Sustainable procurement were strongly advocated for as part of a policy that supports education, training and awareness for circular economy principles, practices and standards across the food system value chain

There is need for review of the education curriculum for agriculture. there is a need for emphasis on sustainable, climate smart and resilient practices that includes the circular economy. These practices should be included from primary to tertiary in adequate depth and breadth. More importantly demonstrable models of the practices should be created for applied learning. It was felt that service learning and other practices that allow the students and graduates in tertiary settings to gain credits for practical application of the science in benefits to the community can become a more dominant mode in education

It was felt that there is need in the public awareness and education campaigns to reduce the technicality of the language used, use more local examples and terminology, promote national and regional pride by connecting and placing messages in the cultural context and expressions of song, dance, spoken word and regional genre. It was felt that simpler language, using dialect and real life testimonials will help better connect regional and national audiences to the messages and practices. The historical context in applying these principles and models were also critical to both acceleration and scale

Utilize social media platforms and specifically designated platforms. You tube styled video, doodle, tic tok and other means should be used to share information, insights, success stories, lessons learnt and share opportunities for financing and incentives

Climate financing, green funding and biodiversity funds should provide support for circular economy activities inclusive of education, public awareness, training and capacity building

Partnerships between UNDP, academia, civil society, private sector, social enterprises, were seen as critical to the success of all aspects of PR, education, training and awareness activities. Education and awareness need to be integrated and incorporated into all interventions. Horizontal communications. Partnerships include Ministries of Education, Calypsonians, Reggae Artiste, Spoken Word, drummers, Dancers, Chutney Singers, Poets, Universities and Colleges, Ministries of Agriculture and Ministries of the Environment. A regional and national working group should be convened to assist in navigating these partnerships and assuring the relationships are managed and harnessed on an ongoing basis.

technology should be leveraged in practicable ways to harness these relationships. The analytics and data can also be used to enhance the communication flows, planning and intervention. There is need to manage these interactions in the interrelated, interconnected and interdependent ways that they are and not get drawn into recreating or perfecting silos whilst using new technology

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/6

Building sustainable agribusiness

To make agro businesses even more competitive, resilient and sustainable there is need to integrate circularity from design and manage the interactions to draw the full benefits out of the system. Zero waste is the most economical, sustainable and competitive way forward

From Growing , Harvesting and Production, Manufacturing, Packaging, Warehousing, transportation, Delivery and Consumption there is a need to make system circular in its design and manage the relationships to capture every opportunity to make more circular and profitable at the same time. Many opportunities reside in energy efficiency, water efficiency, waste management, sustainable packaging and managing the relationship consumers have with the products . The better we can engineer these relationship the better we can increase competitiveness by being circular.

It was felt that we can no longer compete by throwing things away. The example was given of oranges for making orange juice, Pulp is often waste, skin is wasted. However if in addition to juice pulp is used and fermented for vinegar and alcohol there is added value. If the skin and rhine is taken and extracted for rhine used for cosmetics there is an added value, By doing so there is increased competitiveness, less waste and several opportunities to improve quality, expand the market, create jobs and make food system more sustainable and resilient. Seeds can be dried and used to grow new trees which can be distributed to farmers, community or even integrated into orchards of the processing business. this was one of several examples used to emphasize the concept. Mango , Coconut, Sugarcane , Pumpkin and Sapodilla were other examples used. Making agriculture zero waste and renewable was a concept advocated by the group

developing the standards and the quality infrastructure for circular economy principles to be accelerated and scaled in agriculture and food system is of critical importance to the achievement of a net zero society

There is need to implement training and education programmes that promote and advance this concept of business. There is a need for increase levels of grant, concessionary finance and loans to support agri entrepreneurs to apply and scale these circular economy concepts. there is also a need to provide funding to support development of social enterprises, community based organizations, clusters and others who may be capitalizing and innovating in the waste stream in partnership with others in the value chain.

regional and National incentives should help promote both agri business development, agro processing and the widespread deployment of circular practices and principles including the incorporation of renewables/sustainable technologies

aquaponics and vertical hydroponics provide a good example of applying the circular economy principles and concept into a business model. Wider application, integration into schools, community gardens and other projects with clusters can have significant impacts in making agribusiness viable and sustainable

Local, regional and International Funding and support should also cater to and provide access to resources to pay for mentorship, consultancy, coaching in marketing, quality assurance, food safety, food safety planning, climate smart and resilient practices, implementing circular economy principles and practices, HACCP, GMPs, GAPs and son on to help agri entrepreneurs take their businesses to the next level. Participants advocated for more non reimbursable grants as opposed to the reimbursable model in most incentives programmes. They felt the focus should be on realizing impact and not placing barriers on the farmers or processors having to find funds to participate in the funding programme.

Access to land and facilities for start ups, and cluster organizations of women, ex prisoners, youth and differently abled and social organizations promoting their interest was raised. It was felt that moratoriums, lease access and making available in manageable proportions unused viable state lands to these groups. Governments around the region need to prioritize access, reduce barriers to access.

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KEYWORDS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<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 - 6/6

Circular Economy for Livestock Production

Livestock "loss and waste" to "resources"

Waste is almost an unavoidable material that is generated in every livestock production or processing operation. In agriculture, these wastes are usually categorized as byproducts, coproducts or residues. The major difference between the term "waste" and "resource", is the way it is being utilized. A resource is understood as an input of some value and may fall under economic, ecological, biological or sociological categories. For example, resources from the livestock industry can include manure or urine which can simply be used as crop fertilizer and soil conditioners. Another resource can be obtained from skins, furs, feathers and offal from the carcass fabrication process. These can be used to make non-conventional feed resources for other livestock and lower the total feed cost. Other simple resources are refuse products such as egg shells, poultry litter, deceased animals and feed spillage are also used in biomass based production and used in biofuel production systems.

Circular Economy for Livestock production in the Neo tropics

A good example of a circular model can be seen in an integrated farming system using Neo tropical animals and crops. This model would be using tropical species of "animal wildlife" with the potential of domestication, such as the agouti (rodent), tilapia, black conch, cassava and breadfruit. The concept of this model is that the breadfruit will be the long term food crop investment and will cover the boundaries of the plot (wind break advantage). The additional purpose of this food tree is that it would provide shade and some housing conditions for the agouti. The overripe fruit droppings and flowers will also be a feed resource for the roaming agouti. The agouti is allowed to feed and forage through the land and spread the local seeds of the tropical fruit trees by the caching process. The cassava would be a main staple that can withstand harsh and arid tropical conditions. This medium term food crop will feed consumers in various forms all the way up to cassava flour. The food loss and wasted materials will also be fed to the agouti, tilapia and black conch. In the pond lies the water resource for the plot of land that keeps everything alive. It is complimented with azola and duckweed which is also a nonconventional feed resource for the agouti as well as keeps the water quality stabilized from excessive aquatic waste. The breadfruit and cassava staples also act as nonconventional feed resource pellets for the aquatic species. The manure of the agouti fertilizes the land with a variety of beneficial microbes to condition the soil and ensure its health. All resources on this plot can be harvested and utilized by humans for food including the creation of value added products, while each loss or waste from the simultaneous operations feed into each other, ensuring a closed nutrient loop system. Most importantly, the resources used to make this system are all sourced within the Neo tropical zone and rely on each other synergistically.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

whether bio fertilizers are in fact better for the environment than synthetic. Whether all should be removed. The natural processes of nature were referenced

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ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Poll 1**
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- https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/20210424_165142.jpg
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