

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Thursday, 3 June 2021 13:30 GMT +02:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Shift to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns: consumers' education, innovative solutions and cross-borders learning experience
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Alessandra Apicella, Science and Technology Office Seoul; Leonardo Machado, Swissnex Brazil
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9812/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/9812/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Independent
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	Brazil, Republic of Korea, Switzerland

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

60

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

20

19-30

35

31-50

5

51-65

66-80

80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

29 Male

31 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

17 Education

5 Communication

Food processing

3 Food retail, markets

7 Food industry

Financial Services

1 Health care

Nutrition

17 National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

10 Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

7 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

6 Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

18 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

13 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

2 United Nations

International financial institution

4 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

10 Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

Diversity of participants. The selection of the speakers and moderators followed the Principles of the Dialog and the names' choice aimed to provide diversity to the debate, with representatives from academia, research, industry and startups. The goal was to provide a high-level exchange about global challenges and opportunities from the perspectives of the three different countries involved (Brazil, South Korea and Switzerland). Hence, we were able to connect stakeholders and foster cooperation for a better future on global food systems. We sought to offer insights from different sectors and areas of knowledge in the search for solutions. Preparation and debate. a. We held preliminary individual meetings with the speakers and moderators to exchange about their work and understand how their experience would contribute most effectively to the Dialogue. Those meetings lasted about 1 hour. The prior interaction allowed us to deepen ideas and prepare the staff for a dynamic and effective event. An important aspect of this preparation was to make clear that the Dialogue would be an open space for the exchange of ideas, with a respectful atmosphere for diversity and different opinions. Finally, we organized a straightforward program with clear and objective topics, which allowed a fluid and seamless conversation.

### HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The choice of speakers with different backgrounds allowed us to bring complementary perspectives to the discussion, embracing a multi-stakeholder inclusivity. The need to shift to more healthy and sustainable consumption patterns was presented as a call for action, as urgent changes need to be implemented. The focus on consumers' education, innovative solutions and cross-borders learning experience reflected the complexity of food systems and its impacts on society. Subjects such as the need to transition to a fairer, more sustainable and healthier model were discussed from the perspective of food production and distribution to provide food security with quality and health. The Dialogue also highlighted the importance of implementing public policies while generating sustainable and viable solutions for the industry. The speakers addressed those and many other topics with studies, examples, initiatives, projects and experiences from different countries in an open and respectful platform, allowing the participants to complement the work and perspectives of others.

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

The Principles of Engagement of the Food Systems Summit not only provide guidelines for diverse and respectful exchanges, but also contribute to enriching the discussions and providing a framework for objective outcomes. Understanding the need to act and sharing that urgency with stakeholders stimulates the participants to contribute with objective ideas and reflections. Recognizing complexity and embracing multi-stakeholder inclusivity sets the ground for collecting multiple perspectives and allowing diverse and complementary dialogues.

# 3. METHOD

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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

The UN Environment Programme estimates that 931 million tonnes of food waste were generated in 2019, 61% of which came from households, 26% from foodservice and 13% from retail. That means that as much as 17% of total global food production is never consumed. Household per capita food waste generation is found to be broadly similar across country income groups, suggesting that actions to tackle food waste are equally relevant in higher, upper and lower-middle-income countries. The lack of education in this field generates confusion among consumers regarding recycling and resource circulation concepts. Other impacts on sustainability derive from agricultural production systems, causing deforestation, pollution, contamination and loss of biodiversity. Innovation also plays an essential role in the AgriFood production chain, bringing new solutions to sustainability from farming to restaurants and consumers' homes.

Education and innovation are the keys to building a resource circulating society. This independent dialogue aimed to inspire solutions oriented to grow awareness, modify consumers' behavior and propose new practices for a transition to a more sustainable production and consumption. Dots between Brazil, South Korea and Switzerland were connected by sharing current initiatives and discussing how they could vehicle the transformation in different cultural and social contexts. Our dialogue focused on topics of high importance for our network, whose goal is to establish cooperation in education, research and innovation between Switzerland the world.

- Collaborative approach: The power of collaboration across the Private Sector, Government, Media and NGOs is key to systematically addressing this issue, creating shared value and convincing stakeholders that they can be part of this change. What are the current status and leading sectors in the specific countries?
- Current initiatives: what are the current initiatives in place at the interface between sectors? How to shift consumers' behavior, market and industry practices and transform initiatives from exception to standard at local level?
- Cross-borders approach: food waste prevention and reduction is an issue to be tackled by joining forces worldwide. Initiatives aimed at reaching this goal are effective if independent or adaptable to geolocations and wealth conditions. What is still missing? How to build this bridge?
- Role of technology: when does technology start playing a fundamental role? Can innovative food provide viable alternatives to industry standards? How can it be involved in the education of consumers considering different age ranges, cultural background, accessibility, etc?

### ACTION TRACKS

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

## MAIN FINDINGS

Speakers and participants agreed that steady public policies are essential to support a successful transformation of food systems while providing food security. Different actors should think together and provide solutions that can tackle the challenges of a complex system. Governments, academia, private sector and civil society should take actions together to reduce CO2 emissions, reduce food waste, secure access to healthy food, preserve biodiversity, water and make production more sustainable.

Food waste was one of the main discussion topics and it can be addressed by education campaigns or the use of new technologies. In South Korea, education promotion to change consumer's behaviour has been successful in reducing food waste, also involving a new approach in restaurants. New technologies have been used to monitor and change user behaviour. In Brazil, it's necessary to implement better monitoring solutions and foster research to generate reliable data and indicators. The country also faces a paradox: while it's one of the biggest food producers in the world, food insecurity has been increasing again in the last years, after a period of successful public policies to reduce hunger. Switzerland is investing resources to implement solutions developed in the labs. Partnerships between universities and the industry aim at reducing food waste, combating obesity and improving crops, based on international cooperation through a growing network of specialists. Potential solutions also include plant-based proteins, certifications, alternatives to packaging, recycling and consumer trust building.

The efficiency increase of food production must take into account social aspects. Small-scale production, when combined with innovative technologies, may provide positive impact on the quality of food and sustainability.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

The World Food System Center highlighted the potential in connecting partners from different parts of the world. The organization intends to create a network of researchers to share data and information aiming at solving problems in the food system with the support of scientists and industry and training new specialists.

Promoting education against food waste and changing consumer's behaviour are some of the approaches presented by the World Food Program. For instance, South Korean restaurants engaged in a pilot initiative achieved 30% reduction in food loss per client.

The Good Food Institute in Brazil supports innovative solutions on food production and advocates for public policies. Their approach is based on plant-based solutions, cultivated meat and fermentation processes, aligned with the Swiss startup product by Planted, which is already available in the market.

Sustainable nutrition should support food safety, observe social impacts, reduce climate impacts, implement regenerative agriculture and circular solutions. Actions must be global and not only local, as the supply chains generate effects in planetary scale.

The vision to change and improve food systems should be clear and transcend the interest of individual players. Leadership, management, teamwork, collaboration should be embodied through a clear stewardship to move forward.

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Participants' vision mostly converged on the actions to be undertaken to tackle the transition to more sustainable and healthier consumption patterns. Discussions mainly focused on the roles and responsibilities of different players, especially from government, industry and research sectors, agreeing on the need of a professional figure linking them all in order to make the process efficient and connected. Minor divergences were remarked on the participation and approach of the three countries to the action. In particular, Brazilian paradox consists in being one of the biggest food exporters, but experiencing food insecurity. Public opinion seems sensitive to the topic and the high participation to this dialogue is one of the proofs. Research organizations and young entrepreneurs put high attention on alternative food, relations between producers and consumers, and cost control. South Korean awareness about sustainable consumption seems not to have reached yet a level preventing big amounts of food waste. Government initiatives are more intended to recycle rather than prevention, while international organizations are mostly working with the private sector to accelerate the attention shift through new technologies. However, in a top-down country stronger action of the government in terms of regulations is needed to guide consumers' behavior. In Switzerland, healthy nutrition seems to be a major land for engagement of the private sector and population. Alternative food is one of the major trends in the bottom-up initiatives characterizing Swiss approach. Cooperation between academia and industry aims to bring new innovative solutions for healthier nutrition. However, "good food" is still associated with high costs and wealthy consumers. The issue requires government support and intervention for higher inclusivity and success of the initiatives.

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# ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

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## ATTACHMENTS

- **Concept note and speakers**  
[https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/UN-Independent-Dialogue\\_final.pdf](https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/UN-Independent-Dialogue_final.pdf)

## RELEVANT LINKS

- **Swissnex webpage**  
<https://swissnex.org/>